Pinping Guide

THE 'PIPING GUIDE'

FOR THE DESIGN AND DRAFTING OF INDUSTRIAL PIPING SYSTEMS

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PART I

CONTENTS:

Sections, figures, charts and tables in **Part I** are referred to numerically, and are located by the margin index. Charts and tables in **Part II** are identified by letter.

The text refers to standards and codes, using designations such as ANSI B31.1, ASTM A-53, ISA S5.1, etc. Full titles of these standards and codes will be found in tables 7.3 thru 7.14.

FOR TERMS NOT EXPLAINED IN THE TEXT, REFER TO THE INDEX.

ABBREVIATIONS ARE GIVEN IN CHAPTER 8.

PIPING: Uses, and Plant Construction

USES OF PIPING 1.1

Piping is used for industrial (process), marine, transportation, civil engineering, and for 'commercial' (plumbing) purposes.

This book is primarily concerned with industrial piping for processing and service systems. *Process piping* is used to transport fluids between storage tanks and processing units. *Service piping* is used to convey steam, air, water, etc., for processing. Piping here defined as 'service' piping is sometimes referred to as 'utility' piping, but, in the Guide, the term 'utility piping' is reserved for major lines supplying water, fuel gases, and fuel oil (that is, for commodities usually purchased from utilities companies and bulk suppliers).

Marine piping for ships is often extensive. Much of it is fabricated from welded and screwed carbon-steel piping, using pipe and fittings described in this book.

Transportation piping is normally large-diameter piping used to convey liquids, slurries and gases, sometimes over hundreds of miles. Crude oils, petroleum products, water, and solid materials such as coal (carried by water) are transported thru pipelines. Different liquids can be transported consecutively in the same pipeline, and branching arrangements are used to divert flows to different destinations.

Civil piping is used to distribute public utilities (water, fuel gases), and to collect rainwater, sewage, and industrial waste waters. Most piping of this type is placed underground.

Plumbing (commercial piping) is piping installed in commercial buildings, schools, hospitals, residences, etc., for distributing water and fuel gases, for collecting waste water, and for other purposes.

COMMISSIONING, DESIGNING, & BUILDING A PLANT 1.2

When a manufacturer decides to build a new plant, or to expand an existing one, the manufacturer will either employ an engineering company to undertake design and construction, or, if the company's own engineering department is large enough, they will do the design work, manage the project, and employ one or more contractors to do the construction work.

In either procedure, the manufacturer supplies information concerning the purposes of buildings, processes, production rates, design criteria for specific requirements, details of existing plant, and site surveys, if any.

Chart 1.1 shows the principals involved, and the flow of information and material.

SCHEMATIC FOR PLANT CONSTRUCTION **CHART 1.1**

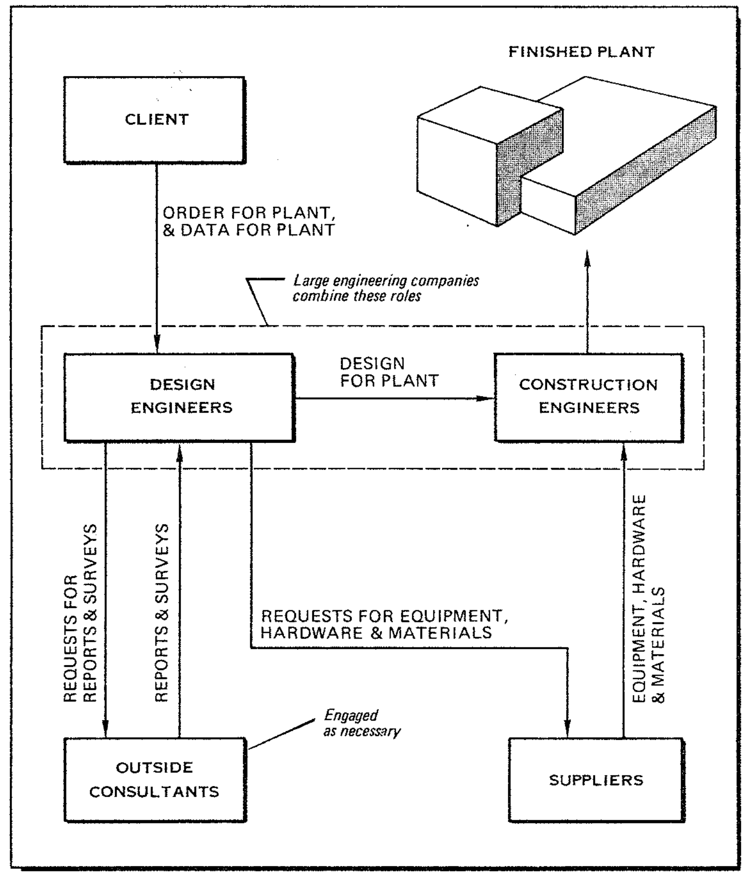


CHART 1.1

The designing and building of an industrial plant is a complex undertaking. Except for the larger industrial concerns, who may maintain their own design staffs, the design and construction of plants and related facilities is usually undertaken by specialist companies.

The Guide describes in 4.1 the organization and responsibilities of design engineering, with special reference to the duties of individuals engaged in the development of piping designs for plants.

PIPE, FITTINGS, FLANGES, REINFORCEMENTS, In-line Equipment and Support Equipment

PROCESS PIPE 2.1

PIPE & TUBE 2.1.1

Tubular products are termed 'tube' or 'pipe'. Tube is customarily specified by its outside diameter and wall thickness, expressed either in BWG (Birmingham wire gage) or in thousandths of an inch. Pipe is customarily identified by 'nominal pipe size', with wall thickness defined by 'schedule number', 'API designation', or 'weight', as explained in 2.1.3. Non-standard pipe is specified by nominal size with wall thickness stated.

The principal uses for tube are in heat exchangers, instrument lines, and small interconnections on equipment such as compressors, boilers, and refrigerators.

SIZES & LENGTHS COMMONLY USED FOR STEEL PIPE 2.1.2

ANSI standard B36.10M establishes wall thicknesses for pipe ranging from 1/8 to 80-inch nominal diameter ('nominal pipe size'). Pipe sizes normally stocked include: 1/2, 3/4, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 3½, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 and 24. Sizes 1¼, 2½, 3½, and 5 inch are seldom used (unusual sizes are sometimes required for connecting to equipment, but piping is normally run in the next larger stock size after connection has been made). 1/8, 1/4, 3/8 and 1/2-inch pipe is usually restricted to instrument lines or to service and other lines which have to mate with equipment. 1/2-inch pipe is extensively used for steam tracing and for auxiliary piping at pumps, etc.

Straight pipe is supplied in 'random' lengths (17 to 25 ft), and sometimes 'double random' lengths (38 to 48 ft), if preferred. The ends of these lengths are normally either plain (PE), beveled for welding (BE), or threaded and supplied with one coupling per length ('threaded and coupled', or 'T&C'). If pipe is ordered 'T&C', the rating of the coupling is specified—see chart 2.3. Other types of ends, such as grooved for special couplings, can be obtained to order.

DIAMETERS & WALL THICKNESSES OF PIPE 2.1.3

The size of all pipe is identified by the nominal pipe size, abbreviated 'NPS', which is seldom equal to the true bore (internal diameter) of the pipe—the difference in some instances is large. NPS 14 and larger pipe has outside diameter equal to the nominal pipe size.

Pipe in the various sizes is made in several wall thicknesses for each size, which have been established by three different sources:—

(1) The American National Standards Institute, thru 'schedule numbers'

(2) The American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the American Society for Testing and Materials, thru the designations 'STD' (standard), 'XS' (extra-strong), and 'XXS' (double-extra-strong), drawn from dimensions established by manufacturers. ***In the Guide, these designations are termed 'manufacturers' weights'***

(3) The American Petroleum Institute, through its standard 5L, for 'Line pipe'. Dimensions in this standard have no references for individual sizes and wall thicknesses

'Manufacturers' weights' (second source) were intended, as long ago as 1939, to be superseded by schedule numbers. However, demand for these wall thicknesses has caused their manufacture to continue. Certain fittings are available only in manufacturers' weights.

Pipe dimensions from the second and third sources are incorporated in American National Standard B36.10M. Tables P-1 list dimensions for welded and seamless steel pipe in this standard, and give derived data.

IRON PIPE SIZES were initially established for wrought-iron pipe, with wall thicknesses designated by the terms 'standard (weight)', 'extra-strong', and 'double-extra-strong'. Before the schedule number scheme for steel pipe was first published by the American Standards Association in 1935, the iron pipe sizes were modified for steel pipe by slightly decreasing the wall thicknesses (leaving the outside diameters constant) so that the weights per foot (lb/ft) equalled the iron pipe weights.

Wrought-iron pipe (no longer made) has been completely supplanted by steel pipe, but schedule numbers, intended to supplant iron pipe designations did not. Users continued to specify pipe in iron pipe terms, and as the mills responded, these terms are included in ANSI standard B36.10M for steel pipe. Schedule numbers were introduced to establish pipe wall thicknesses by formula, but as wall thicknesses in common use continued to depart from those proposed by the scheme, schedule numbers now identify wall thicknesses of pipe in the different nominal sizes as ANSI B36.10M states "as a convenient designation system for use in ordering".

STAINLESS-STEEL SIZES American National Standard B36.19 established a range of thin-walled sizes for stainless-steel pipe, indentified by schedules 5S and 10S.

MATERIALS FOR PIPE 2.1.4

STEEL PIPE Normally refers to carbon-steel pipe. Seam-welded steel pipe is made from plate. Seamless pipe is made using dies. Common finishes are 'black' ('plain' or 'mill' finish) and galvanized.

Correctly selected steel pipe offers the strength and durability required for the application, and the ductility and machinability required to join it and form it into piping ('spools' -- see 5.2.9). The selected pipe must withstand the conditions of use, especially pressure, temperature and corrosion conditions. These requirements are met by selecting pipe made to an appropriate standard; in almost all instances an ASTM or API standard (see 2.1.3 and table 7.5).

The most-used steel pipe for process lines, and for welding, bending, and coiling, is made to ASTM A-53 or ASTM A-106, principally in wall thicknesses defined by schedules 40, 80, and manufacturers' weights, STD and XS. Both ASTM A-53 and ASTM A-106 pipe is fabricated seamless or seamed, by electrical resistance welding, in Grades A and B. Grades B have the higher tensile strength. Three grades of A-106 are available—Grades A, B, and C, in order of increasing tensile strength.

The most widely stocked pipe is to ASTM A-120 which covers welded and seamless pipe for normal use in steam, water, and gas (including air) service. ASTM A-120 is not intended for bending, coiling or high temperature service. It is not specified for hydrocarbon process lines.

In the oil and natural gas industries, steel pipe used to convey oil and gas is manufactured to the American Petroleum Institute's standard API 5L, which applies tighter control of composition and more testing than ASTM-120.

Steel specifications in other countries may correspond with USA specifications. Some corresponding european standards for carbon steels and stainless steels are listed in table 2.1.

IRON pipe is made from cast-iron and ductile-iron. The principal uses are for water, gas, and sewage lines.

OTHER METALS & ALLOYS Pipe or tube made from copper, lead, nickel, brass, aluminum and various stainless steels can be readily obtained. These materials are relatively expensive and are selected usually either because of their particular corrosion resistance to the process chemical, their good heat transfer, or for their tensile strength at high temperatures. Copper and copper alloys are traditional for instrument lines, food processing, and heat transfer equipment, but stainless steels are increasingly being used for these purposes.

PLASTICS Pipe made from plastics may be used to convey actively corrosive fluids, and is especially useful for handling corrosive or hazardous gases and dilute mineral acids. Plastics are employed in three ways: as all-plastic pipe, as 'filled' plastic materials (glass-fiber-reinforced, carbon-filled, etc.) and as lining or coating materials. Plastic pipe is made from polypropylene, polyethylene (PE), polybutylene (PB), polyvinyl chloride (PVC), acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (ABS), cellulose acetate-butyrate (CAB), polyolefins, and polyesters. Pipe made from polyester and epoxy resins is frequently glass-fiber-reinforced ('FRP') and commercial products of this type have good resistance to wear and chemical attack.

COMPARABLE USA & EUROPEAN SPECIFICATIONS FOR STEEL PIPE — TABLE 2.1

	USA	UK	W. GERMANY	SWEDEN
CARBON-STEEL PIPE	**ASTM A53** Grade A SMLS Grade B SMLS	**BS 3601** HFS 22 & CDS 22 HFS 27 & CDS 27	**DIN 1629** St 35 St 45	 SIS 1233-05 SIS 1434-05
	ASTM A53 Grade A ERW Grade B ERW	**BS 3601** ERW 22 ERW 27	**DIN 1626** Blatt 3 St 34-2 ERW Blatt 3 St 37-2 ERW	
	ASTM A53 FBW	**BS 3601** BW 22	**DIN 1626** Blatt 3 St 34-2 FBW	
	ASTM A106 Grade A Grade B Grade C	**BS 3602** HFS 23 HFS 27 HFS 35	**DIN 17175*** St 35-8 St 45-8	 SIS 1234-05 SIS 1435-05
	ASTM A134	**BS 3601** EFW	**DIN 1626** Blatt 2 EFW	
	ASTM A135 Grade A Grade B	**BS 3601** ERW 22 ERW 27	**DIN 1626** Blatt 3 St 34-2 ERW Blatt 3 St 37-2 ERW	 SIS 1233-06 SIS 1434-06
	ASTM A139 Grade A Grade B	**BS 3601** EFW 22 EFW 27	**DIN 1626** Blatt 2 St 37 Blatt 2 St 42	
	ASTM A155 **Class 2** C 45 C 50 C 55 KC 55 KC 60 KC 65 KC 70	**BS 3602** EFW 28 EFW 28S	**DIN 1626, Blatt 3, with certification C** St 34-2 St 37-2 St 42-2 St 42-2 * St 42-2 * St 52-3 St 52-3	
	API 5L Grade A SMLS Grade B SMLS	**BS 3601** HFS 22 & CDS 22 HFS 27 & CDS 27	**DIN 1629** St 35 St 45	 SIS 1233-05 SIS 1434-05
	API 5L Grade A ERW Grade B ERW	**BS 3601** ERW 22 ERW 27 †	**DIN 1625** Blatt 3 St 34-2 ERW Blatt 4 St 37-2 ERW	 SIS 1233-06 SIS 1434-06 †
	API 5L Grade A EFW Grade B EFW	**BS 3601** **Double-welded** EFW 22 EFW 27 †	**DIN 1626** Blatt 3 St 34-2 FW Blatt 4 St 37-2 FW	
	API 5L FBW	**BS 3601** BW 22	**DIN 1626** Blatt 3 St 34-2 FBW	
	**Specify "Si-killed"*	*†Specify API 5L Grade B testing procedures for these steels*		
STAINLESS-STEEL PIPE	**ASTM A312**	**BS 3605**	**WSN** **Designation:**	
	TP 304	Grade 801	4301 X 5 CrNi 18 9	SIS 2333-02
	TP 304H	Grade 811		
	TP 304L	Grade 801L	4306 X 2 CrNi 18 9	SIS 2352-02
	TP 310	Grade 805	4841 X 15 CrNiSi 25 20	SIS 2361-02
	TP 316	Grade 845	4401/4436 X 5 CrNiMo 18 10	SIS 2343-02
	TP 316H	Grade 855		
	TP 316L	Grade 845L	4404 X 2 CrNiMo 18 10	SIS 2353-02
	TP 317	Grade 846		
	TP 321	Grade 822 Ti	4541 X 10 CrNiTi 18 9	SIS 2337-02
	TP 321H	Grade 832 Ti		
	TP 347	Grade 822 Nb	4550 X 10 CrNiNb 18 9	SIS 2338-02
	TP 347H	Grade 832 Nb		

The American National Standards Institute has introduced several schedules for pipe made from various plastics. These ANSI standards and others for plastic pipe are listed in table 7.5.

GLASS All-glass piping is used for its chemical resistance, cleanliness and transparency. Glass pipe is not subject to 'crazing' often found in glass-lined pipe and vessels subject to repeated thermal stresses. Pipe, fittings, and hardware are available both for process piping and for drainage. Corning Glass Works offers a Pyrex 'Conical' system for process lines in 1, 1½, 2, 3, 4 and 6-inch sizes (ID) with 450 F as the maximum operating temperature, and pressure ranges 0–65 PSIA (1 in. thru 3 in.), 0–50 PSIA (4 in.) and 0–35 PSIA (6 in.). Glass cocks, strainers and thermowells are available. Pipe fittings and equipment are joined by flange assemblies which bear on the thickened conical ends of pipe lengths and fittings. Corning also offers a Pyrex Acid-Waste Drainline system in 1½, 2, 3, 4 and 6-inch sizes (ID) with beaded ends joined by Teflon-gasketed nylon compression couplings. Both Corning systems are made from the same borosilicate glass.

LININGS & COATINGS Lining or coating carbon-steel pipe with a material able to withstand chemical attack permits its use to carry corrosive fluids. Lengths of lined pipe and fittings are joined by flanges, and elbows, tees, etc., are available already flanged. Linings (rubber, for example) can be applied after fabricating the piping, but pipe is often pre-lined, and manufacturers give instructions for making joints. Linings of various rubbers, plastics, metals and vitreous (glassy) materials are available. Polyvinyl chloride, polypropylene and copolymers are the most common coating materials. Carbon-steel pipe zinc-coated by immersion into molten zinc (hot-dip galvanized) is used for conveying drinking water, instrument air and various other fluids. Rubber lining is often used to handle abrasive fluids.

TEMPERATURE & PRESSURE LIMITS 2.1.5

Carbon steels lose strength at high temperatures. Electric-resistance-welded pipe is not considered satisfactory for service above 750 F, and furnace-butt-welded pipe above about 650 F. For higher temperatures, pipe made from stainless steels or other alloys should be considered.

Pressure ratings for steel pipe at different temperatures are calculated according to the ANSI B31 Code for Pressure Piping (detailed in table 7.2). ANSI B31 gives stress/temperature values for the various steels from which pipe is fabricated.

METHODS FOR JOINING PIPE 2.2

The joints used for most carbon-steel and stainless-steel pipe are:

- BUTT-WELDED . . . . SEE 2.3
- SOCKET-WELDED . . . . SEE 2.4
- SCREWED . . . . SEE 2.5
- BOLTED FLANGE . . . . SEE 2.3.1, 2.4.1 & 2.5.1
- BOLTED QUICK COUPLINGS . . . . .SEE 2.8.2

WELDED & SCREWED JOINTS 2.2.1

Lines NPS 2 and larger are usually butt-welded, this being the most economic leakproof way of joining larger-diameter piping. Usually such lines are subcontracted to a piping fabricator for prefabrication in sections termed 'spools', then transported to the site. Lines NPS 1½ and smaller are usually either screwed or socket-welded, and are normally field-run by the piping contractor from drawings. Field-run and shop-fabricated piping are discussed in 5.2.9.

SOCKET-WELDED JOINTS 2.2.2

Like screwed piping, socket welding is used for lines of smaller sizes, but has the advantage that absence of leaking is assured: this is a valuable factor when flammable, toxic, or radioactive fluids are being conveyed—the use of socket-welded joints is not restricted to such fluids, however.

BOLTED-FLANGE JOINTS 2.2.3

Flanges are expensive and for the most part are used to mate with flanged vessels, equipment, valves, and for process lines which may require periodic cleaning.

Flanged joints are made by bolting together two flanges with a gasket between them to provide a seal. Refer to 2.6 for standard forged-steel flanges and gaskets.

FITTINGS 2.2.4

Fittings permit a change in direction of piping, a change in diameter of pipe, or a branch to be made from the main run of pipe. They are formed from plate or pipe, machined from forged blanks, cast, or molded from plastics.

Chart 2.1 shows the ratings of butt-welding fittings used with pipe of various schedule numbers and manufacturers' weights. For dimensions of butt-welding fittings and flanges, see tables D-1 thru D-6, and tables F-1 thru F-7. Drafting symbols are given in charts 5.3 thru 5.5.

Threaded fittings have Pressure Class designations of: 2000, 3000 and 6000. Socket-welding fittings have Pressure Class designations of: 3000, 6000 and 9000. How these Pressure Class designations relate to schedule numbers and manufacturers' weights for pipe is shown in table 2.2.

CORRELATION OF CLASS OF THREADED & SOCKET-WELDING FITTINGS WITH SCHEDULES/WEIGHTS OF PIPE — TABLE 2.2

	PIPE DESIGNATION SCH/MFR'S			
Pressure Class	2000	3000	6000	9000
Threaded fittings	80/XS	160	XXS	
Socketed fittings		80/XS	160	XXS

Sections 2.1.3 thru 2.2.4 have shown that there is a wide variety of differently-rated pipe, fittings and materials from which to make a choice. Charts 2.1 thru 2.3 show how various weights of pipe, fittings and valves can be combined in a piping system.

COMPONENTS FOR BUTT-WELDED PIPING SYSTEMS 2.3

WHERE USED: For most process, utility and service piping

ADVANTAGE OF JOINT: Most practicable way of joining larger pipes and fittings which offers reliable, leakproof joints

DISADVANTAGE OF JOINT: Intruding weld metal may affect flow

HOW JOINT IS MADE: The end of the pipe is beveled as shown in chart 2.1. Fittings are similarly beveled by the manufacturer. The two parts are aligned, properly gapped, tack welded, and then a continuous weld is made to complete the joint

Chart 2.1 shows the ratings of pipe, fittings and valves that are commonly combined or may be used together. It is a guide only, and not a substitute for a project specification.

FITTINGS, BENDS, MITERS & FLANGES FOR BUTT-WELDED SYSTEMS 2.3.1

Refer to tables D, F and W-1 for dimensions and weights of fittings and flanges.

ELBOWS or 'ELLS' make 90- or 45-degree changes in direction of the run of pipe. The elbows normally used are 'long radius' (LR) with centerline radius of curvature equal to 1½ times the nominal pipe size for NPS 3/4 and larger sizes. 'Short radius' (SR) elbows with centerline radius of curvature equal to the nominal pipe size are also available. 90-degree LR elbows with a straight extension at one end ('long tangent') are still available in STD weight, if required.

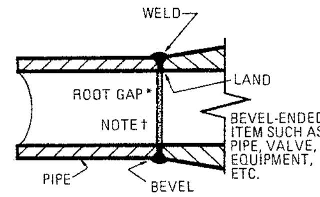
REDUCING ELBOW makes a 90-degree change in direction with change in line size. Reducing elbows have centerline radius of curvature 1½ times the nominal size of the pipe to be attached to the larger end.

RETURN changes direction of flow thru 180 degrees, and is used to construct heating coils, vents on tanks, etc.

BENDS are made from straight pipe. Common bending radii are 3 and 5 times the pipe size (3R and 5R bends, where R = nominal pipe size—nominal diameter, ***not*** radius). 3R bends are available from stock. Larger radius bends can be custom made, preferably by hot bending. Only seamless or electric-resistance-welded pipe is suitable for bending.

BUTT-WELDED PIPING CHART 2.1

CARBON-STEEL PIPE & FORGED-STEEL FITTINGS



END PREPARATION OF PIPE, & METHOD OF JOINING TO BEVEL-ENDED PIPE, FITTING, FLANGE, VALVE, OR EQUIPMENT	(see drawing above)		
MINIMUM LINE SIZE NORMALLY BUTT-WELDED	NPS 2		
WEIGHT OF PIPE & FITTINGS NORMALLY USED. CHOICE OF OTHER MATERIALS OR HEAVIER-WEIGHT PIPE & FITTINGS WILL DEPEND ON PRESSURE, TEMPERATURE &/OR THE CORROSION ALLOWANCE REQUIRED. NPS 2 AND LARGER PIPE IS USUALLY ORDERED TO ASTM A-53, Grade B. SEE 2.1.4, UNDER 'STEELS'	FOR NOMINAL PIPE SIZE:	NPS 2 to NPS 6	NPS 8 and larger CALCULATE WALL THICKNESS FROM CODE
	SCHEDULE NUMBER	SCH 40	SCH 20 or SCH 30
	MFRS' WEIGHT	STD	——

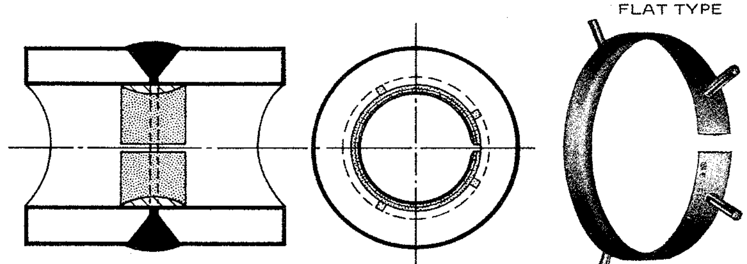
VALVES

PRESSURE RATING CLASS	FOR NPS 2 AND LARGER VALVES	150, 300, 600, 900 AND HIGHER ACCORDING TO SYSTEM PRESSURE
	FOR NPS 1½ AND SMALLER VALVES	SEE CHARTS 2.2 AND 2.3
	FOR CONTROL VALVES	USUALLY 300 MINIMUM (SEE 3.1.10)

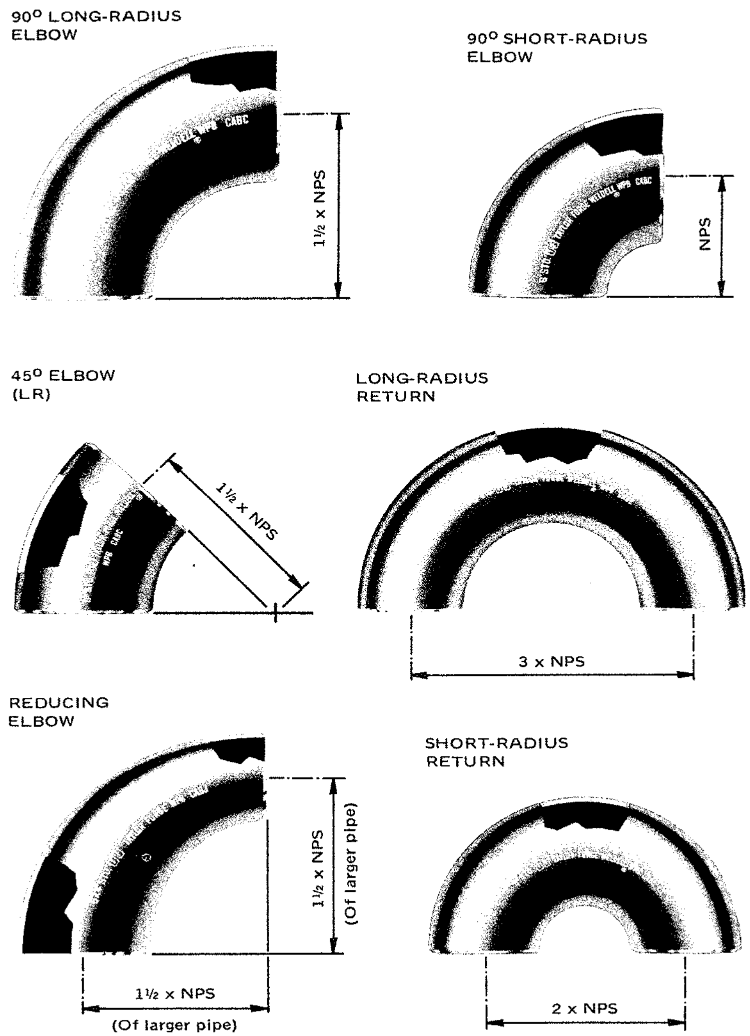
*See 5.3.5 under 'Dimensioning spools'

†A 'backing ring'—sometimes termed a 'chill ring'—may be inserted between any butt-welding joint prior to welding. Preventing weld spatter and spikes ('icicles') of weld metal from forming inside the pipe during welding, the ring also serves as an alignment aid. Normally used for severe service, but should be considered for process fluids such as fibrous suspensions, where weld icicles could result in material collecting at joints and choking lines. See 2.11

BACKING RING **FIGURE 2.1**

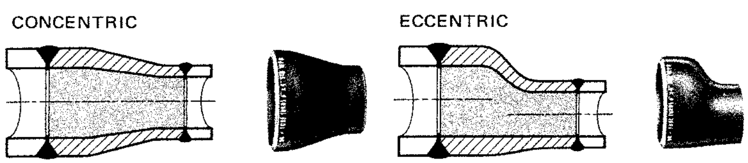


ELBOWS & RETURNS **FIGURE 2.2**



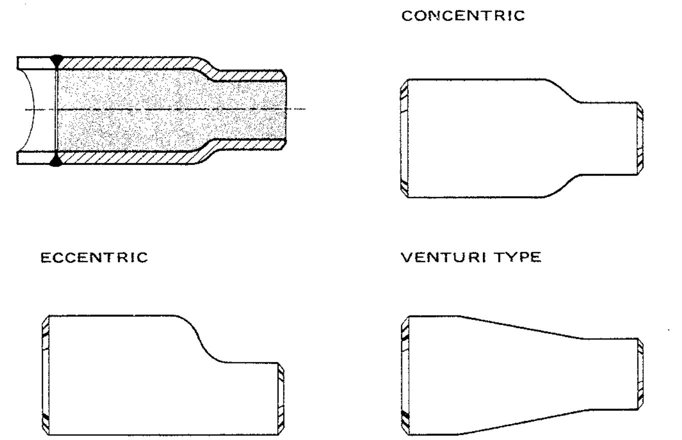
REDUCER (or INCREASER) joins a larger pipe to a smaller one. The two available types, concentric and eccentric, are shown. The eccentric reducer is used when it is necessary to keep either the top or the bottom of the line level—offset equals ½ x (larger ID minus smaller ID).

REDUCERS **FIGURE 2.3**



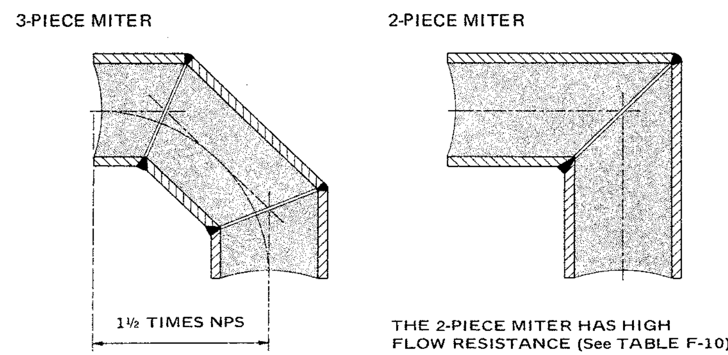
SWAGE is employed to connect butt-welded piping to smaller screwed or socket-welded piping. In butt-welded lines, used as an alternative to the reducer when greater reductions in line size are required. Regular swages in concentric or eccentric form give abrupt change of line size, as do reducers. The 'venturi' swage allows smoother flow. Refer to table 2.3 for specifying swages for joining to socket-welding items, and to table 2.4 for specifying swages for joining to screwed piping. For offset, see 'Reducer'.

SWAGES, or SWAGED NIPPLES **FIGURE 2.4**



MITERED ELBOWS are fabricated as required from pipe—they are not fittings. The use of miters to make changes in direction is practically restricted to low-pressure lines 10-inch and larger if the pressure drop is unimportant; for these uses regular elbows would be costlier. A 2-piece, 90-degree miter has four to six times the hydraulic resistance of the corresponding regular long-radius elbow, and should be used with caution. A 3-piece 90-degree miter has about double the resistance to flow of the regular long-radius elbow—refer to table F-10. Constructions for 3-, 4-, and 5-piece miters are shown in tables M-2.

3-PIECE & 2-PIECE MITERS **FIGURE 2.5**

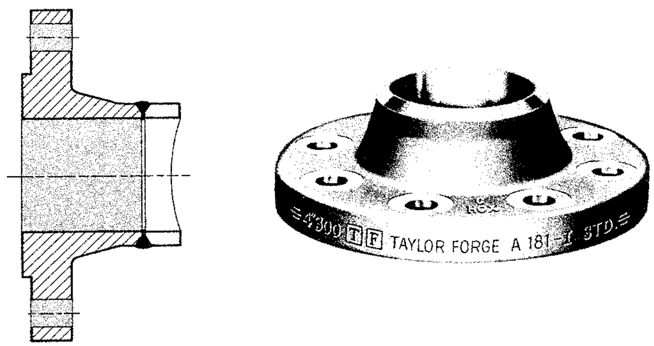


THE 2-PIECE MITER HAS HIGH FLOW RESISTANCE (See TABLE F-10)

The following five flange types are used for butt-welded lines. The different flange facings available are discussed in 2.6.

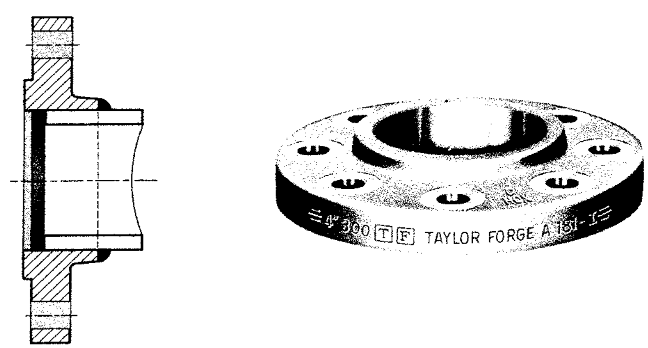
WELDING-NECK FLANGE, REGULAR & LONG *Regular welding-neck flanges are used with butt-welding fittings.* Long welding-neck flanges are primarily used for vessel and equipment nozzles, rarely for pipe. Suitable where extreme temperature, shear, impact and vibratory stresses apply. Regularity of the bore is maintained. Refer to tables F for bore diameters of these flanges.

WELDING-NECK FLANGE **FIGURE 2.6**



SLIP-ON FLANGE is properly used to flange pipe. Slip-on flanges can be used with long-tangent elbows, reducers, and swages (not usual practice). The internal weld is slightly more subject to corrosion than the butt weld. The flange has poor resistance to shock and vibration. It introduces irregularity in the bore. It is cheaper to buy than the welding-neck flange, but is costlier to assemble. It is easier to align than the welding-neck flange. Calculated strengths under internal pressure are about one third that of the corresponding welding-neck flanges. The pipe or fitting is set back from the face of the flange a distance equal to the wall thickness –0" + 1/16".

SLIP-ON FLANGE **FIGURE 2.7**

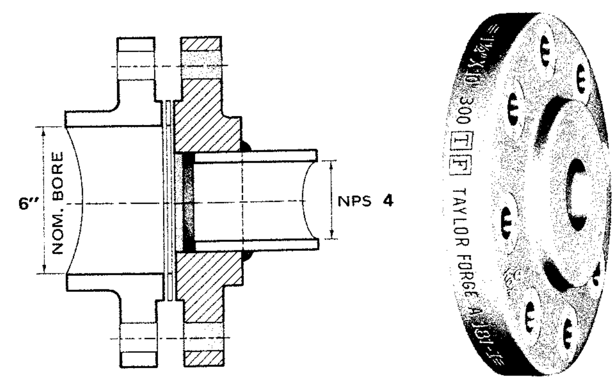


REDUCING FLANGE Suitable for changing line size, but should not be used if abrupt transition would create undesirable turbulence, as at pump connections. Available to order in welding-neck and eccentric types, and usually from stock in slip-on type. Specify by nominal pipe sizes, stating the size of the larger pipe first. Example: a slip-on reducing flange to connect a NPS 4 pipe to a Class 150 NPS 6 line-size flange is specified:

RED FLG NPS 6 x 4 Class 150 SO

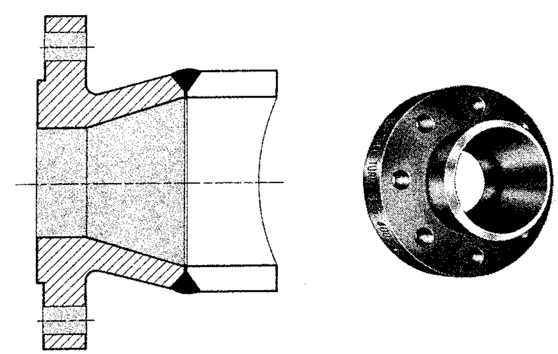
For a welding-neck reducing flange, correct bore is obtained by giving the pipe schedule number or manufacturers' weight of the pipe to be welded on.

REDUCING SLIP-ON FLANGE **FIGURE 2.8**



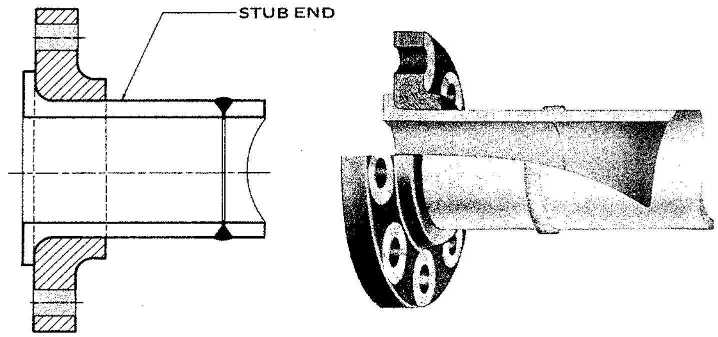
EXPANDER FLANGE Application as for welding-neck flange—see above. Increases pipe size to first or second larger size. Alternative to using reducer and welding-neck flange. Useful for connecting to valves, compressors and pumps. Pressure ratings and dimensions are in accord with ANSI B16.5.

EXPANDER (or INCREASER) FLANGE **FIGURE 2.9**



LAP-JOINT, or 'VAN STONE', FLANGE Economical if costly pipe such as stainless steel is used, as the flange can be of carbon steel and only the lap-joint stub end need be of the line material. A stub end must be used in a lap joint, and the cost of the two items must be considered. If both stub and flange are of the same material they will be more expensive than a welding-neck flange. Useful where alignment of bolt holes is difficult, as with spools to be attached to flanged nozzles of vessels.

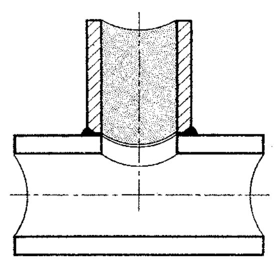
LAP-JOINT FLANGE (with Stub-end) **FIGURE 2.10**



BUTT-WELDING FITTINGS FOR BRANCHING FROM BUTT-WELDED SYSTEMS 2.3.2

STUB-IN Term for a branch pipe welded directly into the side of the main pipe run—it is not a fitting. This is the commonest and least expensive method of welding a full-size or reducing branch for pipe 2-inch and larger. A stub-in can be reinforced by means set out in 2.11.

STUB-IN **FIGURE 2.11**

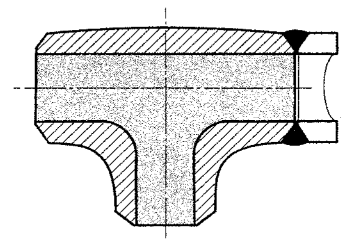


BUTT-WELDING TEES, STRAIGHT or REDUCING, are employed to make 90-degree branches from the main run of pipe. Straight tees, with branch the same size as the run, are readily available. Reducing tees have branch smaller than the run. Bullhead tees have branch larger than the run, and are very seldom used but can be made to special order. None of these tees requires reinforcement. Reducing tees are ordered as follows:—

SPECIFYING SIZE OF BUTT-WELDING REDUCING TEES

HOW TO SPECIFY TEES:	RUN INLET	RUN OUTLET	BRANCH	EXAMPLE
REDUCING ON BRANCH	6″	6″	4″	RED TEE 6 x 6 x 4

BUTT-WELDING TEES **FIGURE 2.12**

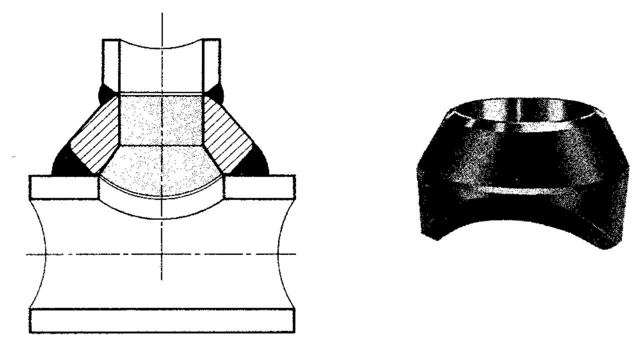


STRAIGHT BUTT-WELDING TEE REDUCING BUTT-WELDING TEE

The next four branching fittings are made by Bonney Forge.
These fittings offer an alternate means of connecting into the main run, and do not require reinforcement. They are preshaped to the curvature of the run pipe.

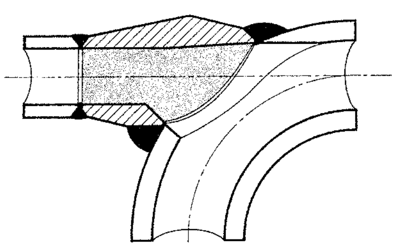
WELDOLET makes a 90-degree branch, full-size or reducing, on straight pipe. Closer manifolding is possible than with tees. Flat-based weldolets are available for connecting to pipe caps and vessel heads.

WELDOLET **FIGURE 2.13**

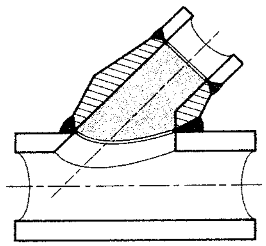


BUTT-WELDING ELBOLET makes a reducing tangent branch on long-radius and short-radius elbows.

ELBOLET
FIGURE 2.14



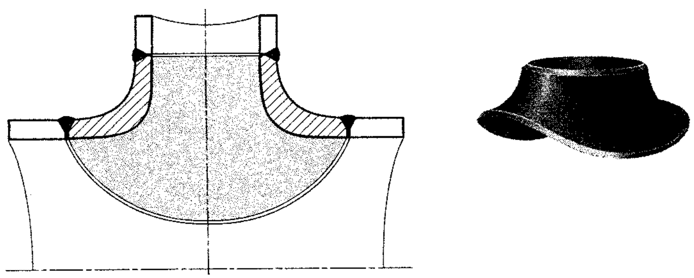
BUTT-WELDING LATROLET
FIGURE 2.15



BUTT-WELDING LATROLET makes a 45-degree reducing branch on straight pipe.

SWEEPOLET makes a 90-degree reducing branch from the main run of pipe. Primarily developed for high-yield pipe used in oil and gas transmission lines. Provides good flow pattern, and optimum stress distribution.

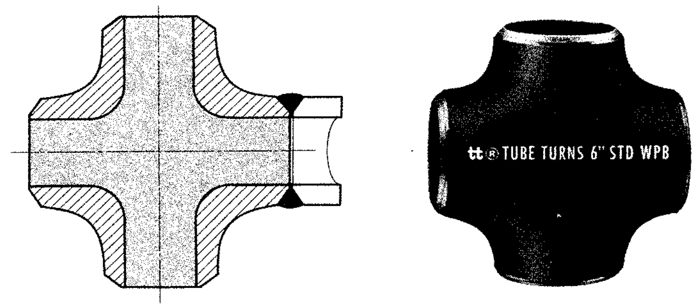
SWEEPOLET **FIGURE 2.16**



The next three fittings are usually used for special designs:

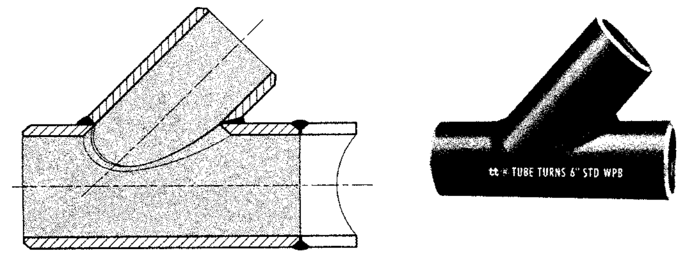
CROSS, STRAIGHT or REDUCING Straight crosses are usually stock items. Reducing crosses may not be readily available. For economy, availability and to minimize the number of items in inventory, it is preferred to use tees, etc., and not crosses, except where space is restricted, as in marine piping or 're-vamp' work. Reinforcement is not needed.

BUTT-WELDING CROSS **FIGURE 2.17**



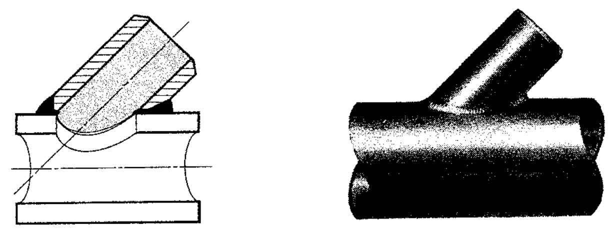
LATERAL, STRAIGHT or REDUCING, permits odd-angled entry into the pipe run where low resistance to flow is important. Straight laterals with branch bore equal to run bore are available in STD and XS weights. Reducing laterals and laterals at angles other than 45 degrees are usually available only to special order. Reinforcement is required where it is necessary to restore the strength of the joint to the full strength of the pipe. Reducing laterals are ordered similarly to butt-welding tees, except that the angle between branch and run is also stated.

LATERAL **FIGURE 2.18**



SHAPED NIPPLE Now rarely used, but can be obtained from stock in 90- and 45-degree angles, and in any size and angle, including offset, to special order. The run is field-cut, using the nipple as template. Needs reinforcement if it is necessary to bring the strength of the joint up to the full strength of the pipe.

SHAPED NIPPLE **FIGURE 2.19**

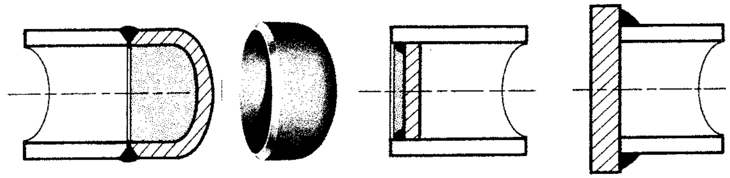


CAP is used to seal the end of pipe. (See figure 2.20(a).)

FLAT CLOSURES Flat plates are normally cut especially from platestock by the fabricator or erector. (See figure 2.20 (b) and (c).)

THREE WELDED CLOSURES — FIGURE 2.20

(a) BUTT-WELDING CAP (b) FLAT CLOSURE (c) FLAT CLOSURE



ELLIPSOIDAL, or DISHED, HEADS are used to close pipes of large diameter, and are similar to those used for constructing vessels.

COMPONENTS FOR SOCKET-WELDED PIPING SYSTEMS — 2.4

WHERE USED: For lines conveying flammable, toxic, or expensive material, where no leakage can be permitted. For steam: 300 to 600 PSI, and sometimes 150 PSI steam. For corrosive conditions, see Index under 'Corrosion'

ADVANTAGES OF JOINT:
(1) Easier alignment on small lines than butt welding. Tack welding is unnecessary
(2) No weld metal can enter bore
(3) Joint will not leak, when properly made

DISADVANTAGES OF JOINT:
(1) The 1/16-inch recess in joint (see chart 2.2) pockets liquid
(2) Use not permitted by ANSI B31.1 - 1989 if severe vibration or crevice corrosion is anticipated

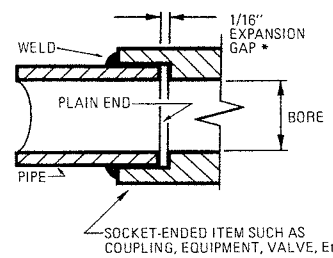
HOW JOINT IS MADE: The end of the pipe is finished flat, as shown in chart 2.2. It is located in the fitting, valve, flange, etc., and a continuous fillet weld is made around the circumference

Chart 2.2 shows the ratings of pipe, fittings and valves that are commonly combined, or may be used together. The chart is a guide only, and not a substitute for a project specification.

SOCKET-WELDED PIPING — CHART 2.2

CARBON-STEEL PIPE & FORGED-STEEL FITTINGS

END PREPARATION OF PIPE, AND METHOD OF JOINING TO FITTING, FLANGE, VALVE, OR EQUIPMENT



MAXIMUM LINE SIZE NORMALLY SOCKET WELDED	NPS 1½ (NPS 2½ IN MARINE PIPING)
AVAILABILITY OF FORGED-STEEL SOCKET-WELDING FITTINGS	NPS 1/8 to NPS 4

WEIGHTS OF PIPE AND PRESSURE CLASSES OF FITTINGS WHICH ARE COMPATIBLE	PIPE	SCHEDULE NUMBER	SCH 80	SCH 160	——
		MFRS' WEIGHT	XS	——	XXS
	FITTINGS	FITTING CLASS	3000	6000	9000
		FITTING BORED TO:	SCH 40	SCH 160	XXS

MOST COMMON COMBINATION: CHOICE OF MATERIAL OR HEAVIER-WEIGHT PIPE AND FITTING WILL DEPEND ON PRESSURE, TEMPERATURE AND/OR CORROSION ALLOWANCE REQUIRED. PIPE NPS 1½ AND SMALLER IS USUALLY ORDERED TO ASTM SPECIFICATION A-106 Grade B. REFER TO 2.1.4, UNDER 'STEELS'

VALVES

MINIMUM PRESSURE (RATING) CLASS	CONTROL VALVES (USUALLY FLANGED)	USUALLY 300 (SEE 3.1.10)
	VALVES OTHER THAN CONTROL VALVES	600 (ANSI) 800 (API)

* ANSI B16.11 recommends a 1/16th-inch gap to prevent weld from cracking under thermal stress

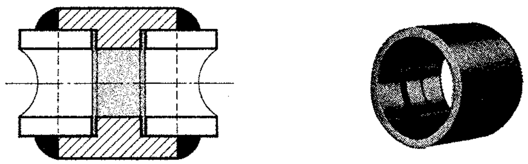
† Socket-ended fittings are now only made in classes 3000 6000 and 9000 (ANSI B16.11)

FITTINGS & FLANGES FOR SOCKET-WELDED SYSTEMS — 2.4.1

Dimensions of fittings and flanges are given in tables D-8 and F-1 thru F-6.

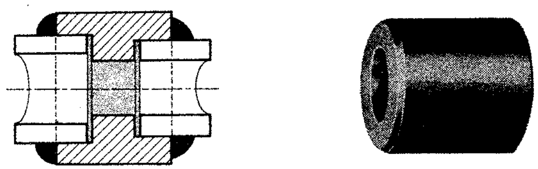
FULL-COUPLING (termed 'COUPLING) joins pipe to pipe, or to a nipple, swage, etc.

FULL-COUPLING — **FIGURE 2.21**



REDUCER joins two different diameters of pipe.

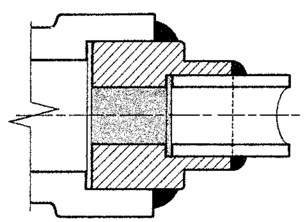
REDUCER — **FIGURE 2.22**



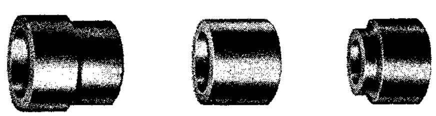
REDUCER INSERT A reducing fitting used for connecting a small pipe to a larger fitting. Socket-ended reducer inserts can be made in any reduction by boring standard forged blanks.

SOCKET-WELDING REDUCING INSERTS — **FIGURE 2.23**

SOCKET-ENDED FITTING, FLANGE, OR EQUIPMENT

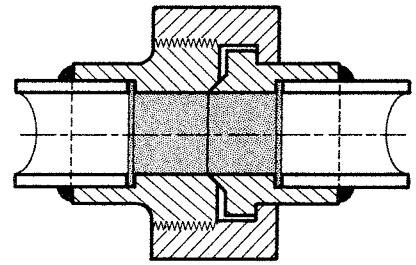


THREE FORMS OF REDUCER INSERT:



UNION is used primarily for maintenance and installation purposes. This is a screwed joint designed for use with socket-welded piping systems. See explanation in 2.5.1 of uses given under 'threaded union'. Union should be screwed tight before the ends are welded, to minimize warping of the seat.

SOCKET-WELDING UNION — **FIGURE 2.24**

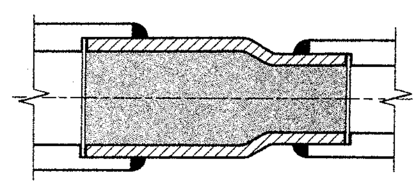


SWAGED NIPPLES According to type, these allow joining: (1) Socket-ended items of different sizes—this type of swaged nipple has both ends plain (PBE) for insertion into socket ends. (2) A socket-ended item to a larger butt-welding pipe or fitting—this type of swaged nipple has the larger end beveled (BLE) and the smaller end plain (PSE) for insertion into a socket-ended item. A swaged nipple is also referred to as a 'swage' (pronounced 'swedge') abbreviated on drawings as 'SWG' or 'SWG NIPP'. When ordering a swage, state the weight designations of the pipes to be joined. For example, NPS 2 (SCH 40) x NPS 1 (SCH 80). Examples of the different end terminations that may be specified are as follows:-

SPECIFYING SIZE & END FINISH OF SOCKET-WELDING SWAGES — **TABLE 2.3**

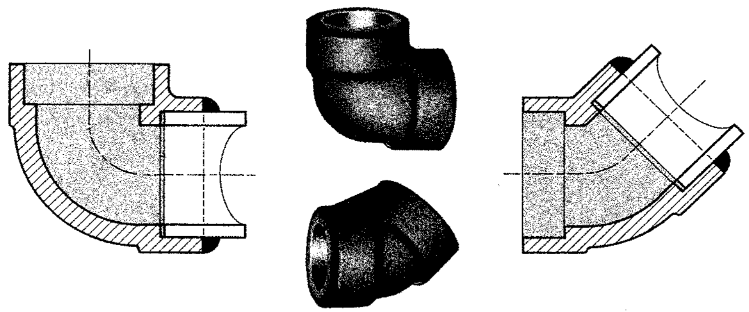
SWAGE FOR JOINING — LARGER	to SMALLER	EXAMPLE NOTE ON DRAWING
SW ITEM	SW ITEM	SWG 1½ x 1 PBE
BW FITTING or PIPE	SW ITEM	SWG 2 x 1 BLE–PSE
ABBREVIATIONS:	SW = Socket welding PBE = Plain both ends PSE = Plain small end	BW = Butt welding PLE = Plain large end BLE = Bevel large end

SWAGE (PBE) — **FIGURE 2.25**



ELBOWS make 90- or 45-degree changes of direction in the run of pipe.

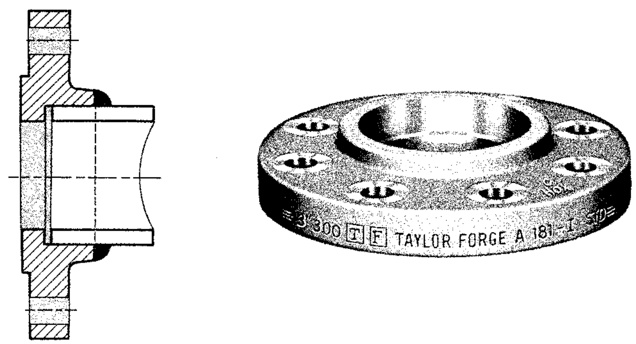
SOCKET-WELDING ELBOWS FIGURE 2.26



SOCKET–WELDING FLANGE Regular type is available from stock. Reducing type is available to order. For example, a reducing flange to connect a NPS 1 pipe to a Class 150 NPS 1½ line-size flange is specified:

RED FLG NPS 1½ x 1 Class 150 SW

SOCKET-WELDING FLANGE FIGURE 2.27



FITTINGS FOR BRANCHING FROM SOCKET-WELDED SYSTEMS 2.4.2

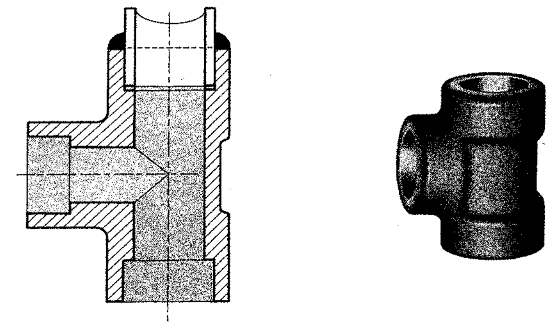
BRANCH FROM SOCKET-WELDED RUN

TEE, STRAIGHT or REDUCING, makes 90-degree branch from the main run of pipe. Reducing tees are custom-fabricated by boring standard forged blanks.

SPECIFYING SIZE OF SOCKET-WELDING TEES

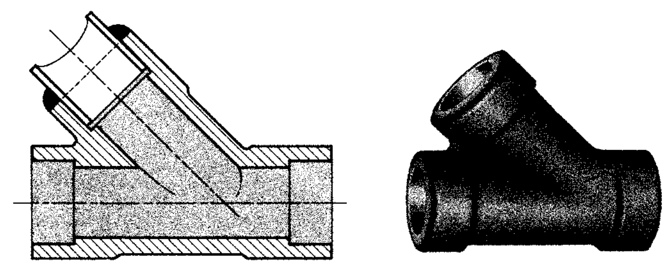
HOW TO SPECIFY TEES:	RUN INLET	RUN OUTLET	BRANCH	EXAMPLE
REDUCING ON BRANCH	$1\frac{1}{2}$"	$1\frac{1}{2}$"	1"	RED TEE 1½ x 1½ x 1
REDUCING ON RUN (SPECIAL APPLICATIONS ONLY)	$1\frac{1}{2}$"	1"	$1\frac{1}{2}$"	RED TEE 1½ x 1 x 1½

SOCKET-WELDING TEE FIGURE 2.28



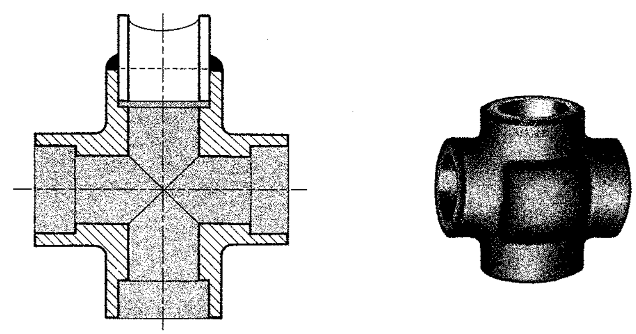
LATERAL makes full-size 45-degree branch from the main run of pipe.

SOCKET-WELDING LATERAL FIGURE 2.29



CROSS Remarks for butt-welding cross apply—see 2.3.2. Reducing crosses are custom-fabricated by boring standard forged blanks.

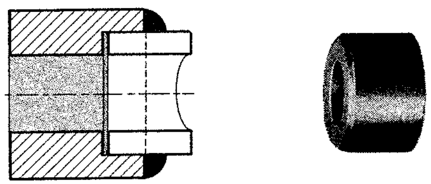
SOCKET-WELDING CROSS FIGURE 2.30



FITTINGS FOR SOCKET-WELDED BRANCH FROM VESSEL OR BUTT-WELDED MAIN RUN — 2.4.3

HALF-COUPLING The full-coupling is not used for branching or for vessel connections, as the half-coupling is the same length and is stronger. The half-coupling permits 90-degree entry into a larger pipe or vessel wall. The sockolet is more practicable as shaping is necessary with the coupling.

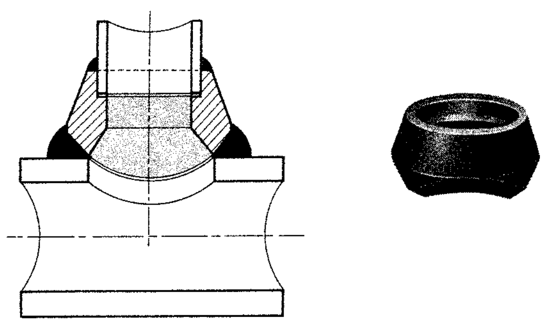
SOCKET-WELDING HALF-COUPLING — **FIGURE 2.31**



The next four fittings are made by Bonney Forge and offer an alternate method of entering the main pipe run. They have the advantage that the beveled welding ends are shaped to the curvature of the run pipe. Reinforcement for the butt-welded piping or vessel is not required.

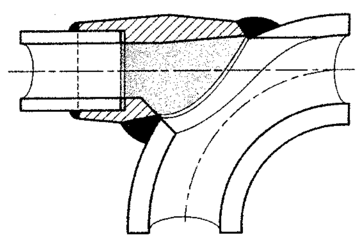
SOCKOLET makes a 90-degree branch, full-size or reducing, on straight pipe. Flat-based sockolets are available for branch connections on pipe caps and and vessel heads.

SOCKOLET — **FIGURE 2.32**



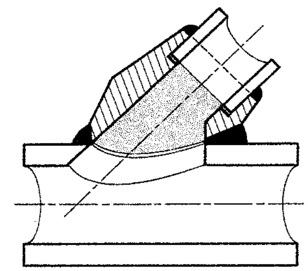
SOCKET-WELDING ELBOLET makes a reducing tangent branch on long-radius and short-radius elbows.

SOCKET-WELDING ELBOLET — **FIGURE 2.33**



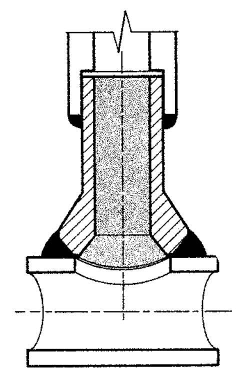
SOCKET-WELDING LATROLET makes a 45-degree reducing branch on straight pipe.

SOCKET-WELDING LATROLET — **FIGURE 2.34**



NIPOLET A variant of the sockolet, having integral plain nipple. Primarily developed for small valved connections—see figure 6.47.

NIPOLET — **FIGURE 2.35**

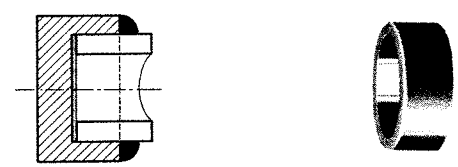


STUB-IN See comments in 2.3.2. Not preferred for lines under 2-inch due to risk of weld metal entering line and restricting flow.

CLOSURE — 2.4.4

SOCKET-WELDING CAP seals plain-ended pipe.

SOCKET-WELDING CAP — **FIGURE 2.36**



WHERE USED: For lines conveying services, and for smaller process piping

ADVANTAGES:
(1) Easily made from pipe and fittings on site
(2) Minimizes fire hazard when installing piping in areas where flammable gases or liquids are present

DISADVANTAGES:
(1)* Use not permitted by ANSI B31.1-1989, if severe erosion, crevice corrosion, shock, or vibration is anticipated, nor at temperatures over 925 F. (Also see footnote table F-9)
(2) Possible leakage of joint
(3)* Seal welding may be required—see footnote to chart 2.3
(4) Strength of the pipe is reduced, as forming the screwthread reduces the wall thickness

*These remarks apply to systems using forged-steel fittings.

FITTINGS & FLANGES FOR SCREWED SYSTEMS 2.5.1

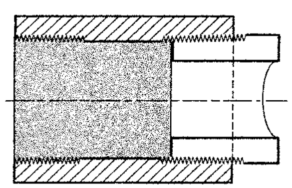
Screwed piping is piping assembled from threaded pipe and fittings.

Threaded malleable-iron and cast-iron fittings are extensively used for plumbing in buildings. In industrial applications, Class 150 and 300 galvanized malleable-iron fittings and similarly rated valves are used for drinking water and air lines. Dimensions of malleable-iron fittings are given in table D-11.

In process piping, forged-steel fittings are preferred over cast-iron and malleable-iron fittings (although their pressure/temperature ratings may be suitable), for their greater mechanical strength. To simplify material specifications, drafting, checking, purchasing and warehousing, the overall economics are in favor of utilizing as few different types of threaded fittings as possible. Dimensions of forged-steel threaded fittings are given in table D-9.

FULL-COUPLING (termed 'COUPLING') joins pipe or items with threaded ends.

FULL-COUPLING **FIGURE 2.37**



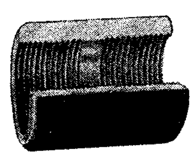
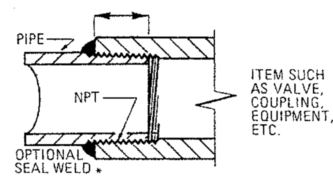


Chart 2.3 shows the ratings of pipe, fittings and valves that are commonly combined, or may be used together. The chart is a guide only, and not a substitute for a project specification.

SCREWED PIPING CHART 2.3

CARBON-STEEL PIPE & FORGED-STEEL FITTINGS

END PREPARATION OF PIPE, AND METHOD OF JOINING TO FITTING, FLANGE, VALVE OR EQUIPMENT					
MAXIMUM LINE SIZE NORMALLY THREADED			NPS 1½		
AVAILABILITY OF FORGED-STEEL THREADED FITTINGS			NPS 1/8 to NPS 4		
WEIGHTS OF PIPE AND PRESSURE CLASSES OF FITTINGS WHICH ARE COMPATIBLE	PIPE	SCHEDULE NUMBER	SCH 40	SCH 80	—
	PIPE	MFRS' WEIGHT	STD	XS	XXS
	FITTING CLASS		2000	3000	6000

MOST COMMON COMBINATION: THE MINIMUM CLASS FOR FITTINGS PREFERRED IN MOST INSTANCES FOR MECHANICAL STRENGTH IS 3000. CHOICE OF MATERIAL OR HEAVIER-WEIGHT PIPE & FITTING WILL DEPEND ON PRESSURE, TEMPERATURE AND /OR CORROSION ALLOWANCE REQUIRED. PIPE NPS 1½ AND SMALLER IS USUALLY ORDERED TO ASTM SPECIFICATION A-106 Grade B. REFER TO 2.1.4, UNDER 'STEELS'

VALVES

MINIMUM PRESSURE (RATING) CLASS	CONTROL VALVES (USUALLY FLANGED)	USUALLY 300 (SEE 3.1.10)
	VALVES OTHER THAN CONTROL VALVES	600 (ANSI) 800 (API)

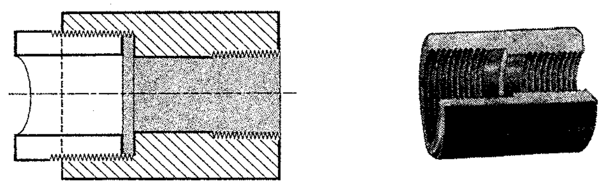
* ANSI B31.1.0 states that seal welding shall not be considered to contribute to the strength of the joint

SEAL WELDING APPLICATIONS

On-plot: On all screwed connections within battery limits, with the exception of piping carrying air or other inert gas, and water
Off-plot: On screwed lines for hydrocarbon service and for lines conveying dangerous, toxic, corrosive or valuable fluids

REDUCING COUPLING, or REDUCER, joins threaded pipes of different sizes. Can be made in any reduction by boring and tapping standard forged blanks.

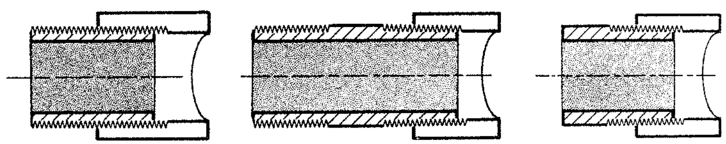
REDUCING COUPLING **FIGURE 2.38**



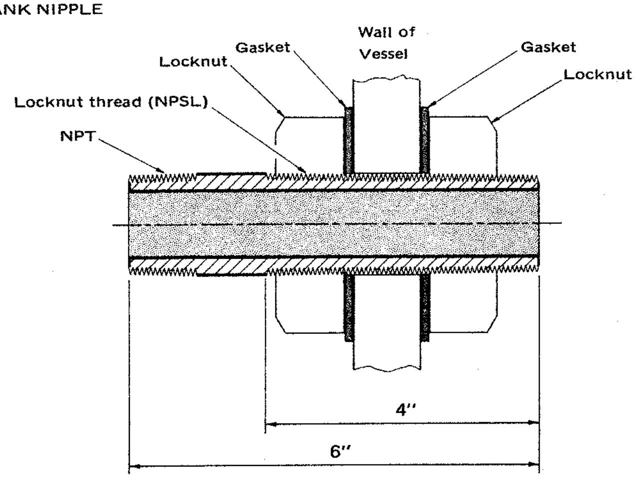
NIPPLES join unions, valves, strainers, fittings, etc. Basically a short length of pipe either fully threaded (close nipple) or threaded both ends (TBE), or plain one end and threaded one end (POE–TOE). Available in various lengths -refer to table D-11. Nipples can be obtained with a Victaulic groove at one end.

NIPPLES FOR THREADED ITEMS **FIGURE 2.39**

(a) CLOSE NIPPLE (b) LONG or SHORT NIPPLE (TBE) (c) NIPPLE (POE–TOE)



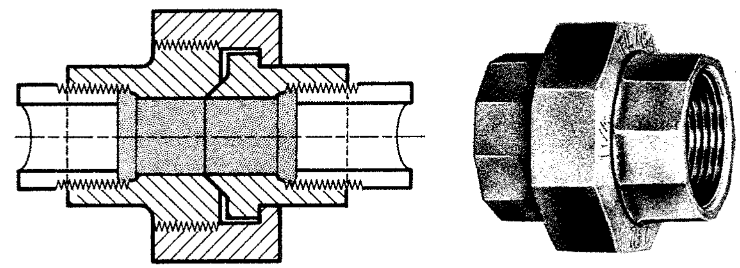
(d) TANK NIPPLE



TANK NIPPLE is used for making a screwed connection to a non-pressure vessel or tank in low-pressure service. Overall length is usually 6 inches with a standard taper pipe thread at each end. On one end only, the taper pipe thread runs into a ANSI lock-nut thread.

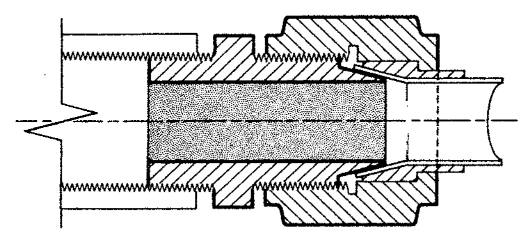
UNION makes a joint which permits easy installation, removal or replacement of lengths of pipe, valves or vessels in screwed piping systems. Examples: to remove a valve it must have at least one adjacent union, and to remove piping from a vessel with threaded connections, each outlet from the vessel should have one union between valve and vessel. Ground-faced joints are preferred, although other facings are available.

THREADED UNION **FIGURE 2.40**



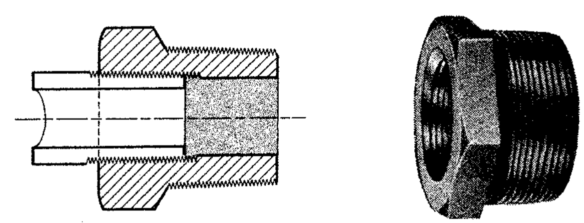
PIPE-TO-TUBE CONNECTOR For joining threaded pipe to tube. Figure 2.41 shows a connector fitted to specially-flared tube. Other types are available.

PIPE-TO-TUBE CONNECTOR **FIGURE 2.41**



HEXAGON BUSHING A reducing fitting used for connecting a smaller pipe into a larger threaded fitting or nozzle. Has many applications to instrument connections. Reducing fittings can be made in any reduction by boring and tapping standard forged blanks. Normally not used for high-pressure service.

HEXAGON BUSHING **FIGURE 2.42**



SWAGED NIPPLE This is a reducing fitting, used for joining larger diameter to smaller diameter pipe. Also referred to as a 'swage (pronounced 'swedge') and abbreviated as 'SWG' or 'SWG NIPP' on drawings. When ordering a swage, state the weight designations of the pipes to be joined: for example, NPS 2 (SCH 40) x NPS 1 (SCH 80). A swage may be used for joining: (1) Screwed piping to screwed piping. (2) Screwed piping to butt-welded piping. (3) Butt-welded piping to a threaded nozzle on equipment. It is necessary to specify on the piping drawing the terminations required.

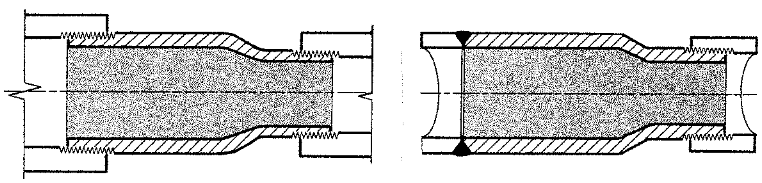
SPECIFYING SIZE & END FINISH OF THREADED SWAGES **TABLE 2.4**

SWAGE FOR JOINING— LARGER	to SMALLER	EXAMPLE NOTE ON DRAWING
THRD ITEM	THRD ITEM	SWG 1½ x 1 TBE
BW ITEM or PIPE	THRD ITEM	SWG 2 x 1 BLE–TSE
THRD ITEM*	BW ITEM*	SWG 3 x 2 TLE–BSE

ABBREVIATIONS: BW = Butt welding; THRD = Threaded; TBE = Threaded both ends; TSE = Threaded small end; TLE = Threaded large end; TOE = Threaded one end; BLE = Beveled large end; BSE = Beveled small end

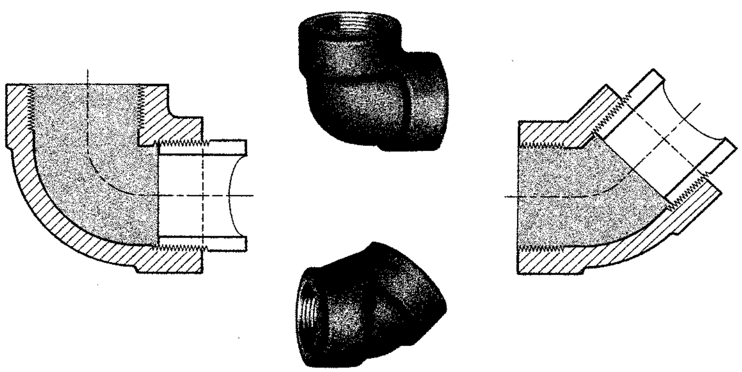
* A larger threaded item is seldom joined to a smaller buttwelding item. However, the connection of a buttwelded line to a threaded nozzle on a vessel is an example.

SWAGED NIPPLES, TBE and BLE–TSE **FIGURE 2.43**



ELBOWS make 90- or 45-degree changes in direction of the run of pipe. Street elbows having a integral nipple at one end (see table D-11), are available

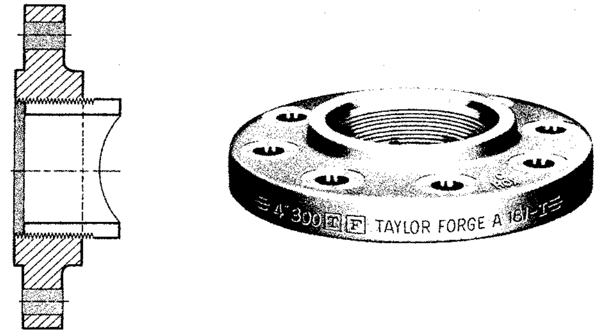
THREADED ELBOWS, 45 and 90 DEGREE **FIGURE 2.44**



THREADED FLANGES are used to connect threaded pipe to flanged items. Regular and reducing types are available from stock. For example, a reducing flange to connect a NPS 1 pipe to a Class 150 NPS 1½ line-size flange is specified:

RED FLG NPS 1½ x 1 Class 150 THRD

THREADED FLANGE **FIGURE 2.45**



FITTINGS FOR BRANCHING FROM SCREWED SYSTEMS 2.5.2

BRANCH FROM SCREWED MAIN RUN

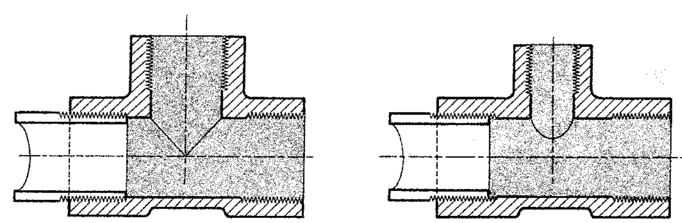
TEE, STRAIGHT or REDUCING, makes a 90-degree branch from the run of pipe. Reducing tees are made by boring and tapping standard forged blanks.

SPECIFYING SIZE OF THREADED REDUCING TEES

HOW TO SPECIFY TEES:	RUN INLET	RUN OUTLET	BRANCH	EXAMPLE
REDUCING ON BRANCH	$1\frac{1}{2}$"	$1\frac{1}{2}$"	1"	RED TEE 1½ x 1½ x 1
REDUCING ON RUN (SPECIAL APPLICATIONS ONLY)	$1\frac{1}{2}$"	1"	$1\frac{1}{2}$"	RED TEE 1½ x 1 x 1½

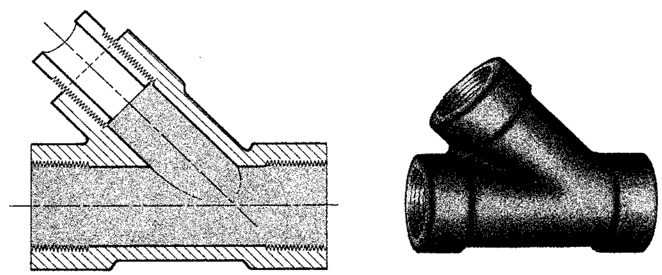
THREADED TEES, STRAIGHT and REDUCING **FIGURE 2.46**

STRAIGHT TEE REDUCING TEE



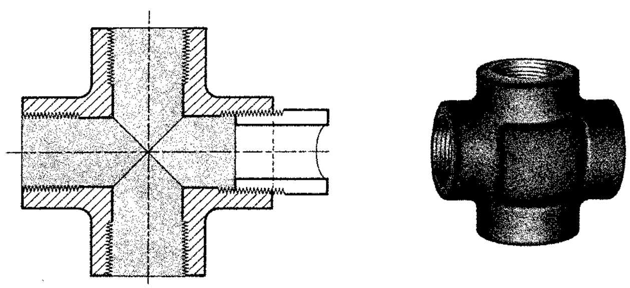
LATERAL makes full-size 45-degree branch from the main run of pipe.

THREADED LATERAL **FIGURE 2.47**



CROSS Remarks for butt-welding cross apply – see 2.3.2. Reducing crosses are made by boring and tapping standard forged blanks.

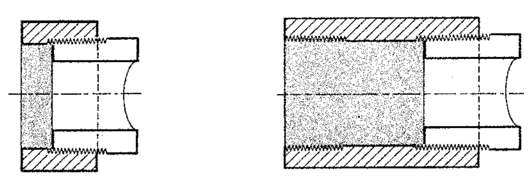
THREADED CROSS **FIGURE 2.48**



FITTINGS FOR SCREWED BRANCH FROM VESSEL OR BUTT-WELDED MAIN RUN 2.5.3

HALF-COUPLING can be used to make 90-degree threaded connections to pipes for instruments, or for vessel nozzles. Welding heat may cause embrittlement of the threads of this short fitting. Requires shaping.

THREADED HALF-COUPLING & FULL-COUPLING **FIGURE 2.49**



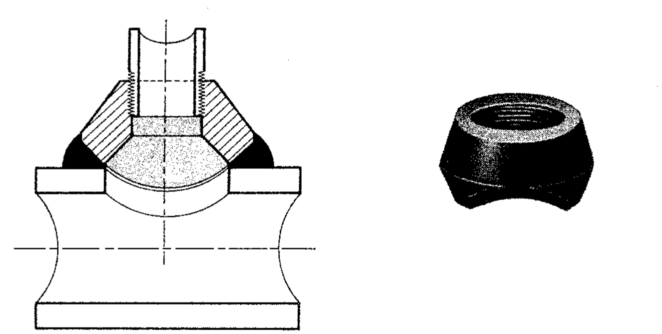
FULL-COUPLING Superior to half-coupling. Also requires shaping for connecting to pipe.

TANK NIPPLE See 2.5.1, figure 2.39(d).

The next four fittings for branching are made by Bonny Forge. These fittings offer a means of joining screwed piping to a welded run, and for making instrument connections. The advantages are that the welding end does not require reinforcement and that the ends are shaped to the curvature of the run pipe.

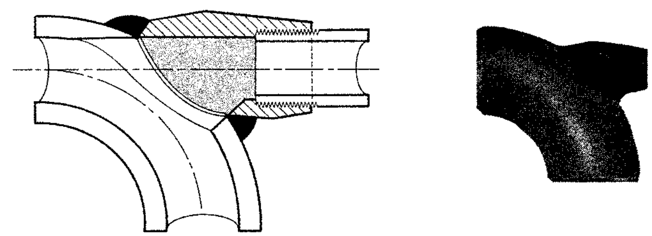
THREDOLET makes a 90-degree branch, full or reducing, on straight pipe. Flat-based thredolets are available for branch connections on pipe caps and vessel heads.

THREDOLET **FIGURE 2.50**



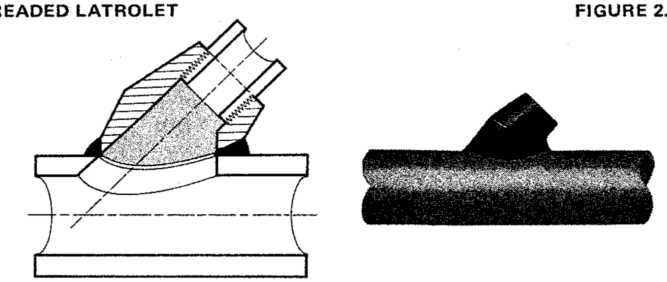
THREADED ELBOLET makes reducing tangent branch on long-radius and short radius elbows.

THREADED ELBOLET **FIGURE 2.51**



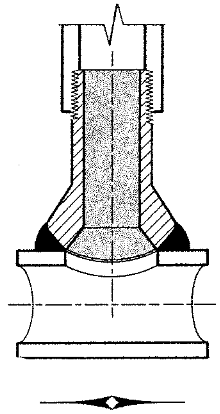
THREADED LATROLET makes a 45-degree reducing branch on a straight pipe.

THREADED LATROLET **FIGURE 2.52**



THREADED NIPOLET A variant of the thredolet with integral threaded nipple. Primarily developed for small valved connections—see figure 6.47.

THREADED NIPOLET **FIGURE 2.53**

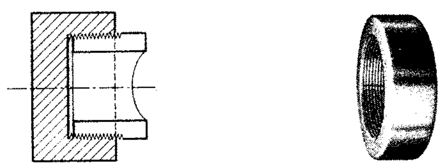


STUB-IN See comments in 2.3.2. Not preferred for branching from pipe smaller than NPS 2 as weld metal may restrict flow.

CLOSURES 2.5.4

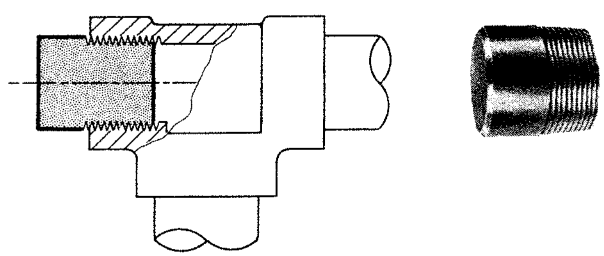
CAP seals the threaded end of pipe.

THREADED CAP **FIGURE 2.54**



BARSTOCK PLUG seals the threaded end of a fitting. Also termed 'round-head plug'.

BARSTOCK PLUG (IN TEE) **FIGURE 2.55**



PIPE THREADS 2.5.5

Standard ANSI/ASME B1.20.1 defines general purpose pipe threads: tapered and straight threads for pipe (and fittings, etc.). For the same nominal pipe size, the number of threads per inch is the same for straight and tapered threads. Most pipe joints are made using the tapered thread form.

Tapered and straight threads will mate. Taper/taper and taper/straight (both types) joints are self sealing with the use of pipe dope (a compound spread on the threads which lubricates and seals the joint on assembly), or plastic tape (Teflon). Tape is wrapped around the external thread before the joint is assembled. A straight/straight screwed joint requires locknuts and gaskets to ensure sealing - see fig. 2.39 (d).

Standard ANSI B1.20.3 defines 'dryseal' threads. Dryseal threads seal against line pressure without the use of pipe dope or tape. The seal is obtained by using a modified thread form of sharp crest and flat root. This causes interference (metal-to-metal contact) between the engaged threads, and prevents leakage through the spiral cavity of mating threads.

Symbols used for specifying threads:

N = American National Standard Thread Form, P = Pipe, T = Taper,
C = Coupling, F = Fuel & Oil, H = Hose coupling, I = Intermediate,
L = Locknut, M = Mechancal, R= Railing fittings, S = Straight

ANSI B1.20.1: PIPE THREADS, GENERAL PURPOSE

Taper Pipe Thread	NPT
- Rigid mechanical joint for Railings	NPTR
Straight Pipe Thread:	
- Internal, in Pipe Couplings	NPSC
- Free-fitting, Mechanical Joints for Fixtures	NPSM
- Loose-fitting, Mechanical Joints with Locknuts	NPSL
- Loose-fitting, Mechanical Joints for Hose Couplings	NPSH

ANSI B1.20.3: DRYSEAL PIPE THREADS

Taper Pipe Thread:	
- Dryseal Standard	NPTF
- Dryseal SAE Short (NPTF type, shortened by one thread)	PTF-SAE SHORT
Straight Pipe Thread (internal only):	
- Dryseal, Fuel (for use in soft/ductile materials)	NPSF
- Dryseal, Intermediate (for use in hard/brittle materials)	NPSI

(NPTF is the only type that ensures sealing against line pressure. If there is no objection to its use, pipe dope may be used with all threads to improve sealing, and lessen galling of the threads.)

Specify pipe threads by: NPS - Threads per inch - Thread type

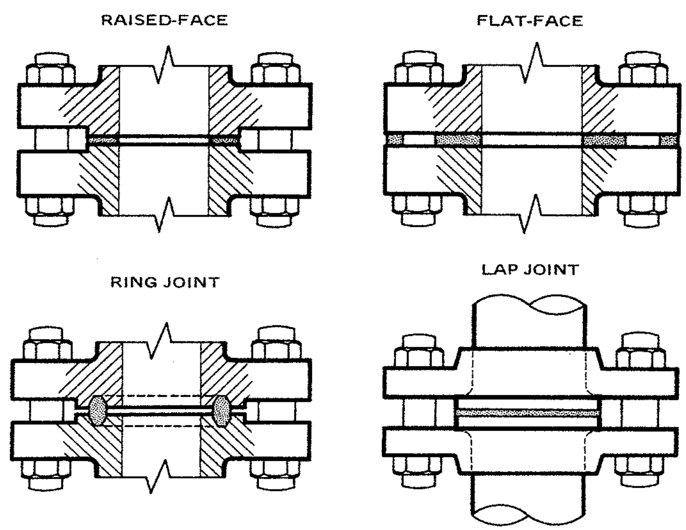
Example: 3 - 8 NPT

FLANGE FACINGS & FINISHES 2.6.1

Many facings for flanges are offered by flange manufacturers, including various 'tongue and groove' types which must be used in pairs. However, only four types of facing are widely used, and these are shown in figure 2.56.

The raised face is used for about 80% of all flanges. The ring-joint facing, employed with either an oval-section or octagon-section gasket, is used mainly in the petrochemical industry.

THE MOST-USED FLANGE FACINGS **FIGURE 2.56**



The **RAISED FACE** is 1/16-inch high for Classes 150 and 300 flanges, and 1/4-inch high for all other classes. Class 250 cast-iron flanges and flanged fittings also have the 1/16-inch raised face.

> *Suppliers' catalogs give 'length thru hub' dimensions which include the 0.06-inch raised face on flanges in Classes 150 and 300, but exclude the 0.25-inch raised face on flanges in Classes 400 thru 2500. Tables F include the raised face for all flange Classes.*

FLAT FACE Most common uses are for mating with non-steel flanges on bodies of pumps, etc. and for mating with Class 125 cast-iron valves and fittings. Flat-faced flanges are used with a gasket whose outer diameter equals that of the flange – this reduces the danger of cracking a cast-iron, bronze or plastic flange when the assembly is tightened.

RING-JOINT FACING is a more expensive facing, and considered the most efficient for high-temperature and high-pressure service. Both flanges of a pair are alike. The ring-joint facing is not prone to damage in handling as the surfaces in contact with the gasket are recessed. Use of facings of this type may increase as hollow metal O-rings gain acceptance for process chemical seals.

LAP-JOINT FLANGE is shaped to accommodate the stub end. The combination of flange and stub end presents similar geometry to the raised-face flange and can be used where severe bending stresses will not occur. Advantages of this flange are stated in 2.3.1.

The term 'finish' refers to the type of surface produced by machining the flange face which contacts the gasket. Two principal types of finish are produced, the 'serrated' and 'smooth'.

Forged-steel flanges with raised-face are usually machined to give a 'serrated-concentric' groove, or a 'serrated-spiral' groove finish to the raised-face of the flange. The serrated-spiral finish is the more common and may be termed the 'stock' or 'standard finish' available from suppliers.

The pitch of the groove and the surface finish vary depending on the size and class of the flange. For raised-face steel flanges, the pitch varies from 24 to 40 per inch. It is made using a cutting tool having a minimum radius at the tip of 0.06-inch. The maximum roughness of surface finish is 125-500 microinches.

'Smooth' finish is usually specially-ordered, and is available in two qualities. (1) A fine machined finish leaving no definite tool marks. (2) A 'mirror-finish', primarily intended for use without gaskets.

BOLT HOLES IN FLANGES 2.6.2

Bolt holes in flanges are equally spaced. Specifying the number of holes, diameter of the bolt circle and hole size sets the bolting configuration. Number of bolt holes per flange is given in tables F.

Flanges are positioned so that bolts straddle vertical and horizontal centerlines. This is the normal position of bolt holes on all flanged items.

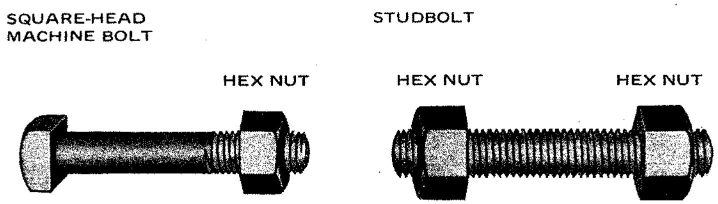
BOLTS FOR FLANGES 2.6.3

Two types of bolting are available: the studbolt using two nuts, and the machine bolt using one nut. Both boltings are illustrated in figure 2.57. Studbolt thread lengths and diameters are given in tables F.

Studbolts have largely displaced regular bolts for bolting flanged piping joints. Three advantages of using studbolts are:

(1) The studbolt is more easily removed if corroded
(2) Confusion with other bolts at the site is avoided
(3) Studbolts in the less frequently used sizes and materials can be readily made from round stock

MACHINE BOLT & NUT, and STUDBOLT & NUTS — **FIGURE 2.57**



UNIFIED INCH SCREW THREADS (UN AND UNR THREAD FORM) UNR indicates rounded root contour, and applies to external threads only. Flat, or rounded root is optional with the UN thread. There are four Unified Screw Threads: Unified Coarse (UNC/ UNCR), Unified Fine (UNF/UNFR), Unified Extra-fine (UNEF/UNEFR) and Unified Selected (UNS/UNSR), with three classes of fit: 1A, 2A and 3A for external threads; 1B, 2B, and 3B for internal threads. (Class 3 has the least clearance.) The standard is ANSI B1.1. which incorporates a metric translation.

UNC (Class 2 medium fit bolt and nut) is used for bolts and studbolts in piping, and specified in the following order:

Diameter - Threads per inch - Thread - Class of fit.

Example: BOLT: ½ - 13 UNC 2A
NUT: ½ - 13 UNC 2B

GASKETS 2.6.4

Gaskets are used to make a fluid-resistant seal between two surfaces. The common gasket patterns for pipe flanges are the full-face and ring types, for use with flat-faced and raised-face flanges respectively. Refer to figure 2.56. Widely-used materials for gaskets are compressed asbestos (1/16-inch thick) and asbestos-filled metal ('spiral-wound', 0.175-inch thick). The filled-metal gasket is especially useful if maintenance requires repeated uncoupling of flanges, as the gasket separates cleanly and is often reusable.

Choice of gasket is decided by:

(1) Temperature, pressure and corrosive nature of the conveyed fluid
(2) Whether maintenance or operation requires repeated uncoupling
(3) Code/environmental requirements that may apply
(4) Cost

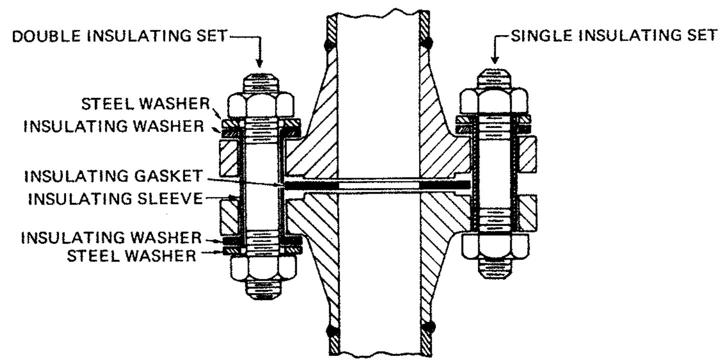
Garlock Incorporated's publication 'Engineered gasketing products' provides information on the suitability of gasket materials for different applications. Tables 2.5 gives some characteristics of gaskets, to aid selection.

It may be required that adjacent parts of a line are electrically insulated from one another, and this may be effected by inserting a flanged joint fitted with an insulating gasket set between the parts. A gasket electrically insulates the flange faces, and sleeves and washers insulate the bolts from one or both flanges, as illustrated in figure 2.58.

GASKET CHARACTERISTICS — **TABLE 2.5**

GASKET MATERIAL	EXAMPLE USE	MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE (Deg F)	MAXIMUM 'TP' FACTOR Temperature x Pressure (Deg F x PSI)	AVAILABLE THICKNESS (INCHES)
Synthetic rubbers	Water, Air	250	15,000	1/32,1/16,3/32,1/8,1/4
Vegetable fiber	Oil	250	40,000	1/64,1/32,1/16,3/32,1/8
Synthetic rubbers with cloth insert ('CI')	Water, Air	250	125,000	1/32,1/16,3/32,1/8,1/4
Solid Teflon	Chemicals	500	150,000	1/32,1/16,3/32,1/8
Compressed asbestos	Most	750	250,000	1/64,1/32,1/16,1/8
Carbon steel	High-pressure fluids	750	1,600,000	For ring-joint gaskets, refer to part II
Stainless steel	High-pressure &/or corrosive fluids	1200	3,000,000	
Spiral-wound: SS/Teflon CS/Asbestos SS/Asbestos SS/Ceramic	 Chemicals Most Corrosive Hot gases	 500 750 1200 1900	250,000+	Most-used thickness for spiral-wound gaskets is 0.175. Alternative gasket thickness: 0.125.

INSULATING GASKET SET — **FIGURE 2.58**



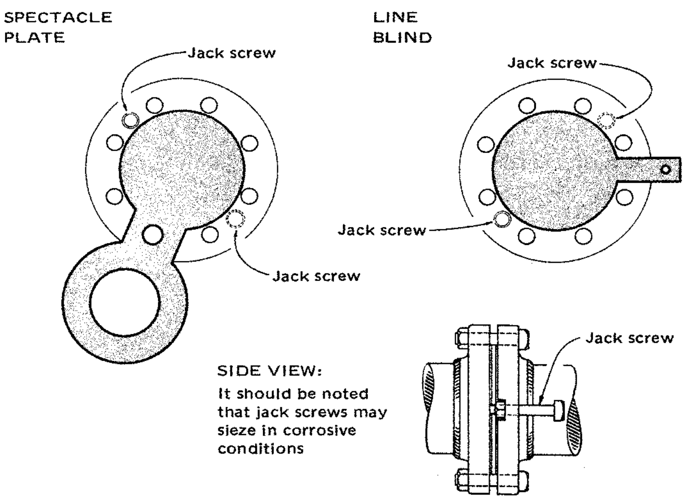
TEMPORARY CLOSURES FOR LINES 2.7

IN-LINE CLOSURES 2.7.1

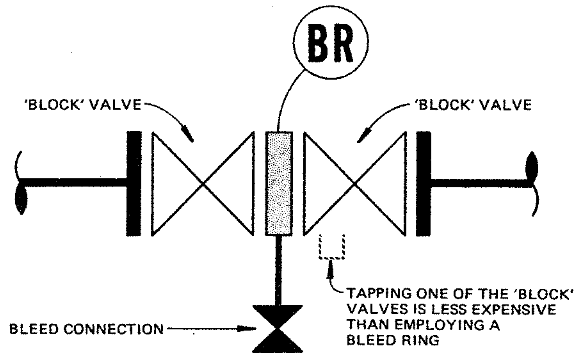
A completely leak-proof means of stopping flow in lines is necessary in piping systems when: (1) A change in process material to flow in the line is to be made and cross-contamination is to be avoided. (2) Periodic maintenance is to be carried out, and a hazard would be presented by flammable and/or toxic material passing a valve.

The valves described in 3.1 may not offer complete security against leakage, and one of the following methods of temporary closure can be used: Line-blind valve, line blind (including special types-for use with ring-joint flanges), spectacle plate (so-called from its shape), 'double block and bleed', and blind flanges replacing a removable spool. The last three closures are illustrated in figures 2.59 thru 2.61.

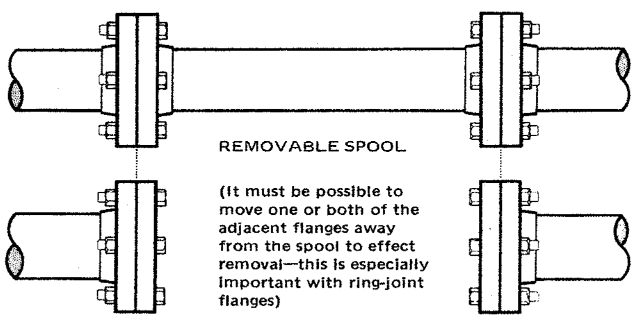
SPECTACLE PLATE & LINE BLIND **FIGURE 2.59**



DOUBLE-BLOCK-AND-BLEED **FIGURE 2.60**



REMOVABLE SPOOL **FIGURE 2.61**



If a line is to be temporarily closed down with double-block-and-bleed, both valves are closed, and the fluid between drawn off with the bleed valve. The bleed valve is then left open to show whether the other valves are tightly shut.

Figure 2.60 shows the bleed ring connected to a bleed valve—see 3.1.11. The use of a tapped valve rather than a bleed ring should be considered, as it is a more economic arrangement, and usually can be specified merely by adding a suffix to the valve ordering number.

A line-blind valve is not illustrated as construction varies. This type of valve incorporates a spectacle plate sandwiched between two flanges which may be expanded or tightened (by some easy means), allowing the spectacle plate to be reversed. Constant-length line-blind valves are also available, made to ANSI dimensions for run length.

Table 2.6 compares the advantages of the four in-line temporary closures:

IN-LINE CLOSURES **TABLE 2.6**

CRITERION \ CLOSURE	LINE BLIND VALVE	SPECTACLE PLATE, or LINE BLIND	DOUBLE BLOCK, & BLEED	REMOVABLE SPOOL
RELATIVE OVERALL COST	LEAST EXPENSIVE	MEDIUM EXPENSE, DEPENDING ON FREQUENCY OF CHANGEOVER		MOST EXPENSIVE
MANHOURS FOR DOUBLE CHANGEOVER	NEGLIGIBLE	1 to 3	NEGLIGIBLE	2 to 6
INITIAL COST	FAIRLY HIGH	LOW	VERY HIGH	HIGH
CERTAINTY OF SHUT-OFF	COMPLETE	COMPLETE	DOUBTFUL	COMPLETE
VISUAL INDICATION?	YES	YES	YES, BUT SUSPECT	YES
WHO OPERATES?	PLANT OPERATOR	PIPEFITTER	PLANT OPERATOR	PIPEFITTER

CLOSURES FOR PIPE ENDS & VESSEL OPENINGS 2.7.2

Temporary bolted closures include blind flanges using flat gaskets or ring joints, T-bolt closures, welded-on closures with hinged doors – including the boltless manhole cover (Robert Jenkins, England) and closures primarily intended for vessels, such as the Lanape range (Bonney Forge) which may also be used with pipe of large diameter. The blind flange is mostly used with a view to future expansion of the piping system, or for cleaning, inspection, etc. Hinged closures are often installed on vessels; infrequently on pipe.

QUICK CONNECTORS & COUPLINGS 2.8

QUICK CONNECTORS 2.8.1

Two forms of connector specifically designed for temporary use are:
(1) Lever type with double lever clamping, such as Evertite 'Standard' and Victaulic 'Snap Joint'. (2) Screw type with captive nut – 'hose connector'.

Typical use is for connecting temporarily to tank cars, trucks or process vessels. Inter-trades agreements permit plant operators to attach and uncouple these boltless connectors. Certain temporary connectors have built-in valves. Evertite manufactures a double shut-off connector for liquids, and Schrader a valved connector for air lines.

BOLTED QUICK-COUPLINGS 2.8.2

Connections of this type may be suitable for either permanent or temporary use, depending on the joint and gasket, and service conditions. Piping can be built rapidly with them, and they are especially useful for making repairs to lines, for constructing short-run process installations such as pilot plants, and for process modification.

COUPLINGS FOR GROOVED COMPONENTS & PIPE

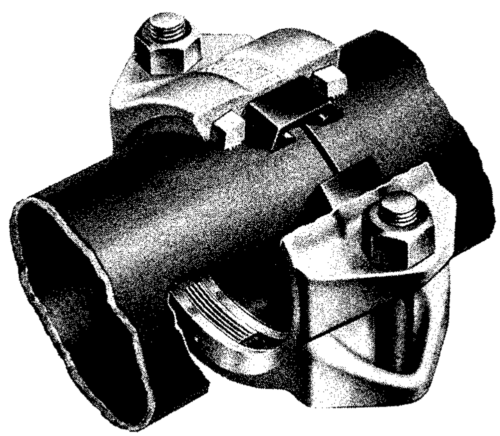
Couplings of this type are manufactured by the Victaulic Company of America for use with steel, cast-iron, FRP or plastic pipe, either having grooved ends, or with Victaulic collars welded or cemented to the pipe ends.

The following special fittings with grooved ends are available: elbow, tee (all types), lateral, cross, reducer, nipple, and cap. Groove-ended valves and valve adaptors are also available. Advantages: (1) Quick fitting and removal. (2) Joint can take up some deflection and expansion. (3) Suitable for many uses, with correct gaskets.

The manufacturer states that the biggest uses are for permanent plant air, water (drinking, service, process, waste) and lubricant lines.

COMPRESSION SLEEVE COUPLINGS are extensively used for air, water, oil and gas. Well-known manufacturers include Victaulic, Dresser and Smith-Blair. Advantages: (1) Quick fitting and removal. (2) Joint may take up some deflection and expansion. (3) End preparation of pipe is not needed.

VICTAULIC COMPRESSION SLEEVE COUPLING **FIGURE 2.62**

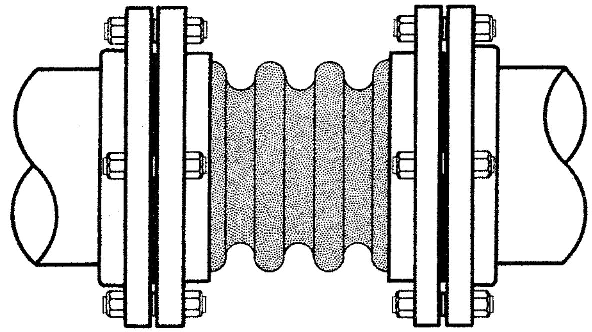


EXPANSION JOINTS & FLEXIBLE PIPING 2.9

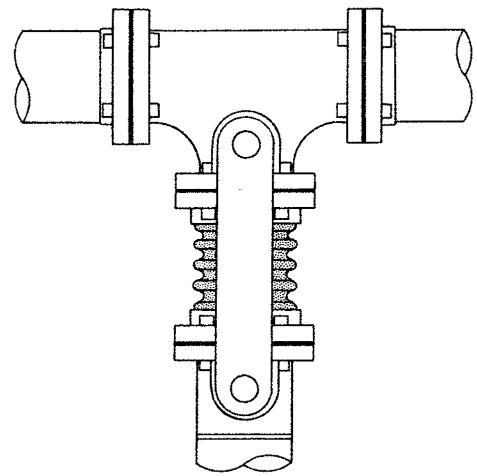
EXPANSION JOINTS 2.9.1

Figures 2.63 thru 2.66 show methods of accommodating movement in piping due to temperature changes, if such movement cannot be taken up by: (1) Re-routing or re-spacing the line. (2) Expansion loops—see figure 6.1. (3) Calculated placement of anchors. (4) Cold springing—see 6.1. Bellows-type expansion joints of the type shown in figure 2.63 are also used to absorb vibration.

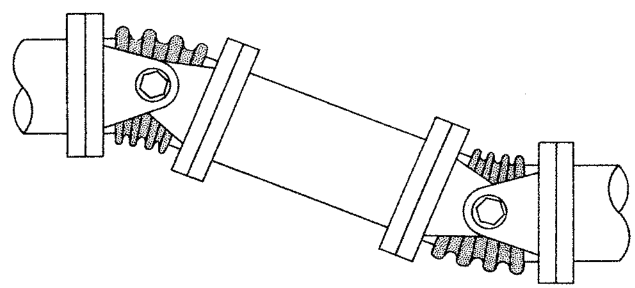
SIMPLE BELLOWS **FIGURE 2.63**



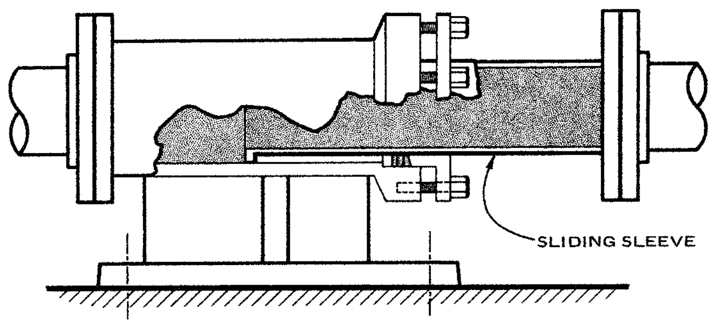
ARTICULATED BELLOWS **FIGURE 2.64**



ARTICULATED TWIN-BELLOWS ASSEMBLY **FIGURE 2.65**



SLIDING-SLEEVE-AND-ANCHOR SUPPORT FIGURE 2.66



FLEXIBLE PIPING 2.9.2

For filling and emptying railcars, tankers, etc., thru rigid pipe, it is necessary to design articulated piping, using 'swiveling' joints, or 'ball' joints (the latter is a 'universal' joint). Flexible hose has many uses especially where there is a need for temporary connections, or where vibration or movement occurs. Chemical-resistant and/or armored hoses are available in regular or jacketed forms (see figure 6.39).

SEPARATORS, STRAINERS, SCREENS & DRIPLEGS 2.10

COLLECTING UNWANTED MATERIAL FROM THE FLOW 2.10.1

Devices are included in process and service lines to separate and collect undesirable solid or liquid material. Pipe scale, loose weld metal, unreacted or decomposed process material, precipitates, lubricants, oils, or water may harm either equipment or the process.

Common forms of line-installed separator are illustrated in figures 2.67 and 2.68. Other more elaborate separators mentioned in 3.3.3 are available, but these fall more into the category of process equipment, normally selected by the process engineer.

Air and some other gases in liquid-bearing lines are normally self-collecting at piping high points and at the remote ends of headers, and are vented by discharge valves – see 3.1.9.

SEPARATORS 2.10.2

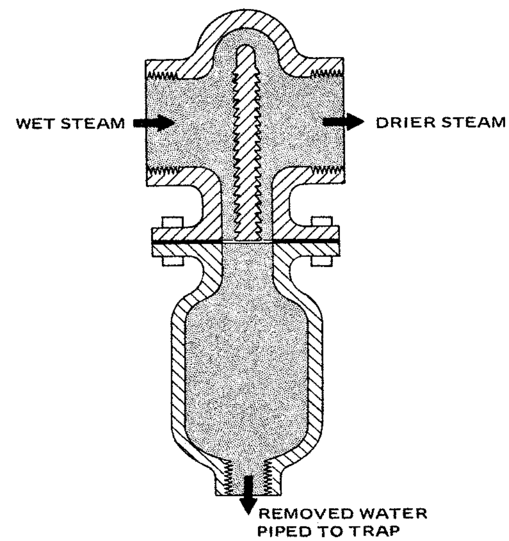
These permanent devices are used to collect droplets from a gaseous stream, for example, to collect oil droplets from compressed air, or condensate droplets from wet steam. Figure 2.67 shows a separator in which droplets in the stream collect in chevroned grooves in the barrier and drain to the small well. Collected liquid is discharged via a trap—see 3.1.9 and 6.10.7.

STRAINERS 2.10.3

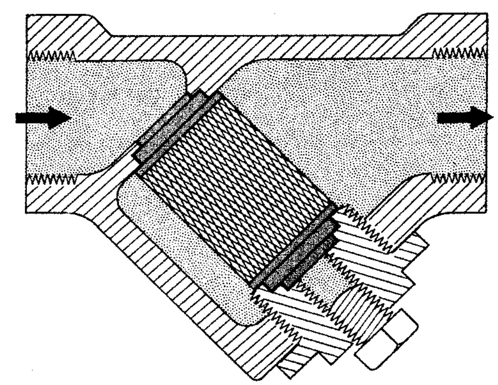
Inserted in lines immediately upstream of sensitive equipment, strainers collect solid particles in the approximate size range 0.02–0.5 inch, which can be separated by passing the fluid bearing them thru the strainer's screen. Typical locations for strainers are before a control valve, pump, turbine, or traps on steam systems. 20-mesh strainers are used for steam, water, and heavy or medium oils. 40-mesh is suitable for steam, air, other gases, and light oils.

The commonest strainer is the illustrated wye type where the screen is cylindric and retains the particles within. This type of strainer is easily dismantled. Some strainers can be fitted with a valve to facilitate blowing out collected material without shutting the line down—see figure 6.9, for example. Jacketed strainers are available.

SEPARATOR FIGURE 2.67



STRAINER FIGURE 2.68

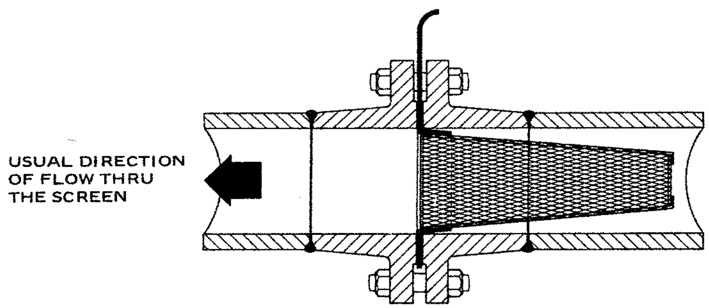


SCREENS 2.10.4

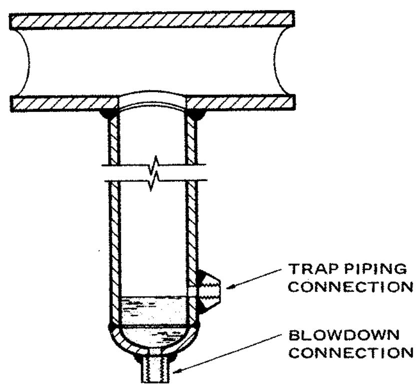
Simple temporary strainers made from perforated sheet metal and/or wire mesh are used for startup operations on the suction side of pumps and compressors, especially where there is a long run of piping before the unit that may contain weld spatter or material inadvertently left in the pipe. After startup, the screen usually is removed.

It may be necessary to arrange for a small removable spool to accommodate the screen. It is important that the flow in suction lines should not be restricted. Cone-shaped screens are therefor preferred, with cylindric types as second choice. Flat screens are better reserved for low-suction heads.

SCREEN BETWEEN FLANGES **FIGURE 2.69**



DRIPLEG CONSTRUCTION **FIGURE 2.70**



DRIPLEGS 2.10.5

Often made from pipe and fittings, the dripleg is an inexpensive means of collecting condensate. Figure 2.70 shows a dripleg fitted to a horizontal pipe. Removal of condensate from steam lines is discussed in 6.10. Recommended sizes for driplegs are given in table 6.10.

REINFORCEMENTS 2.11

BRANCH CONNECTIONS

'Reinforcement' is the addition of extra metal at a branch connection made from a pipe or vessel wall. The added metal compensates for the structural weakening due to the hole.

Stub-ins may be reinforced with regular or wraparound saddles, as shown in figure 2.71. Rings made from platestock are used to reinforce branches made with welded laterals and butt-welded connections to vessels. Small welded connections may be reinforced by adding extra weld metal to the joint.

Reinforcing pieces are usually provided with a small hole to vent gases produced by welding; these gases would otherwise be trapped. A vent hole also serves to indicate any leakage from the joint.

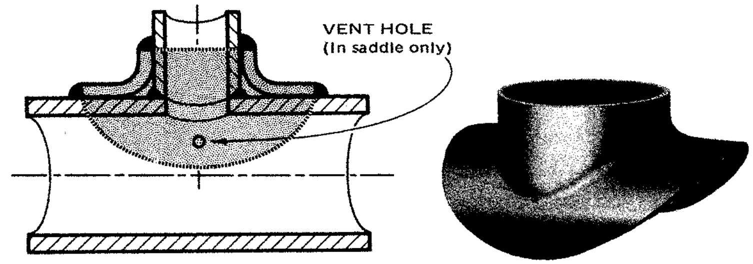
STRAIGHT PIPE

If a butt weld joining two sections of straight pipe is subject to unusual external stress, it may be reinforced by the addition of a 'sleeve' (formed from two units, each resembling the lower member in figure 2.71 (b)).

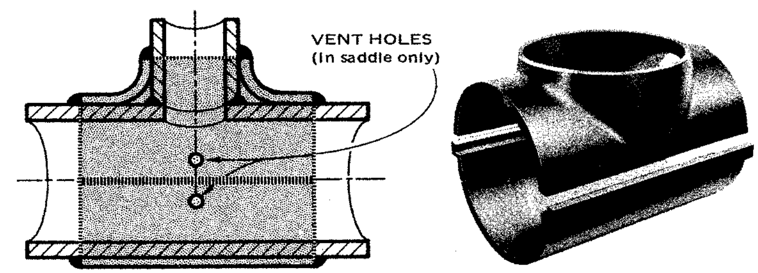
The code applicable to the piping should be consulted for reinforcement requirements. Backing rings are not considered to be reinforcements—see the footnote to chart 2.1.

REINFORCING SADDLES **FIGURE 2.71**

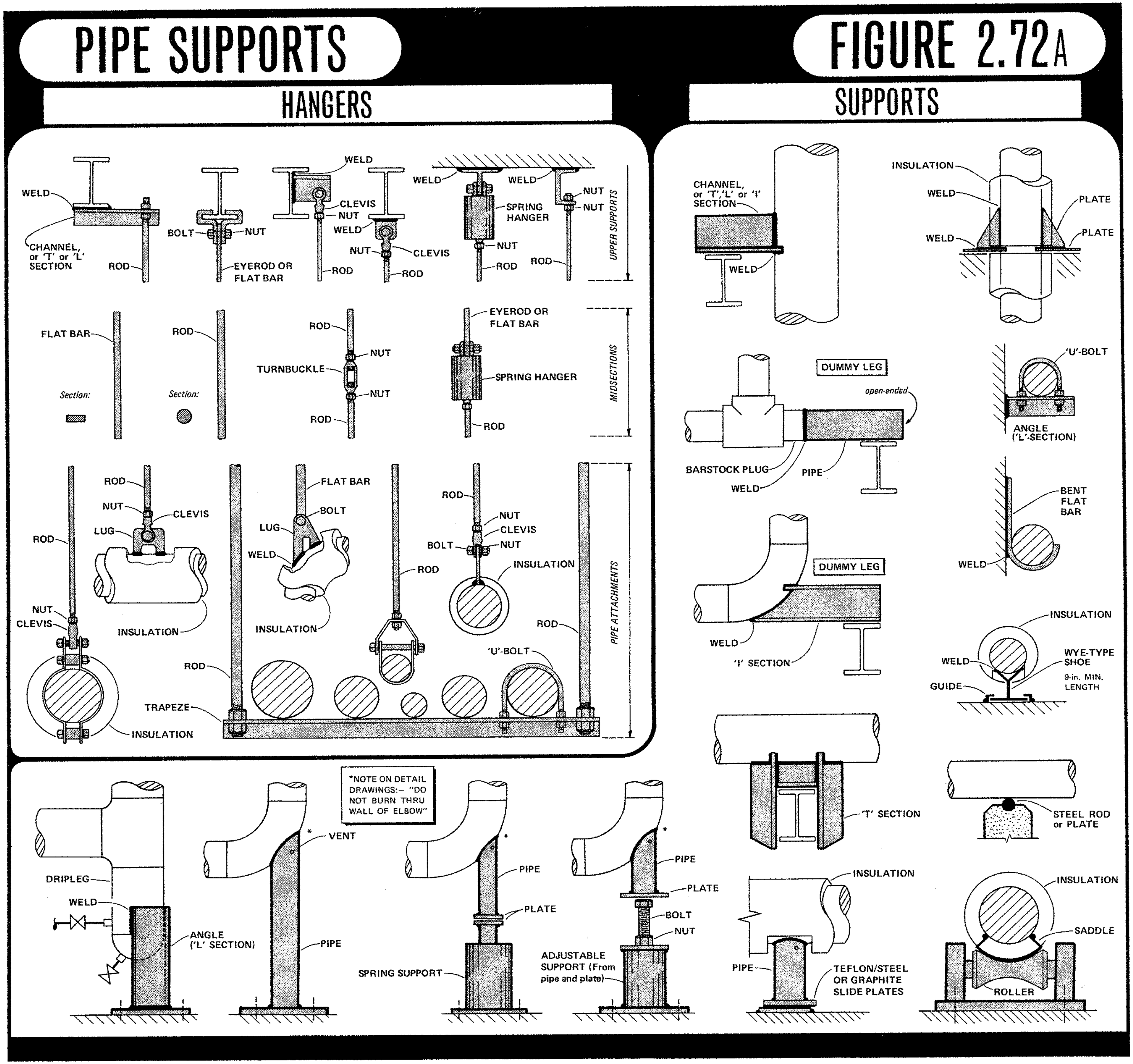
(a) REGULAR SADDLE



(b) WRAPAROUND SADDLE



FIGURES 2.66–2.71

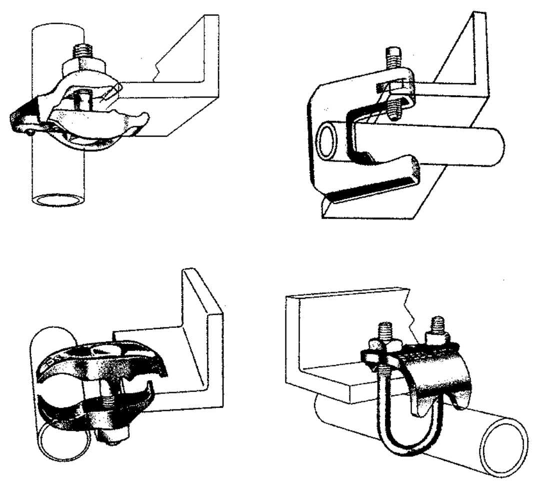

PIPE SUPPORTS
FIGURE 2.72A
HANGERS
SUPPORTS
UPPER SUPPORTS
MIDSECTIONS
PIPE ATTACHMENTS
WELD
CHANNEL, or 'T' or 'L' SECTION
ROD
BOLT
NUT
EYEROD OR FLAT BAR
CLEVIS
SPRING HANGER
FLAT BAR
Section:
TURNBUCKLE
LUG
INSULATION
TRAPEZE
'U'-BOLT
CHANNEL, or 'T','L' or 'I' SECTION
PLATE
DUMMY LEG
open-ended
BARSTOCK PLUG
PIPE
ANGLE ('L'-SECTION)
BENT FLAT BAR
'I' SECTION
WYE-TYPE SHOE
9-in. MIN. LENGTH
GUIDE
'T' SECTION
STEEL ROD or PLATE
*NOTE ON DETAIL DRAWINGS:– "DO NOT BURN THRU WALL OF ELBOW"
DRIPLEG
ANGLE ('L' SECTION)
VENT
SPRING SUPPORT
ADJUSTABLE SUPPORT (From pipe and plate)
TEFLON/STEEL OR GRAPHITE SLIDE PLATES
SADDLE
ROLLER

PIPE SUPPORTS

FIGURE 2.72B

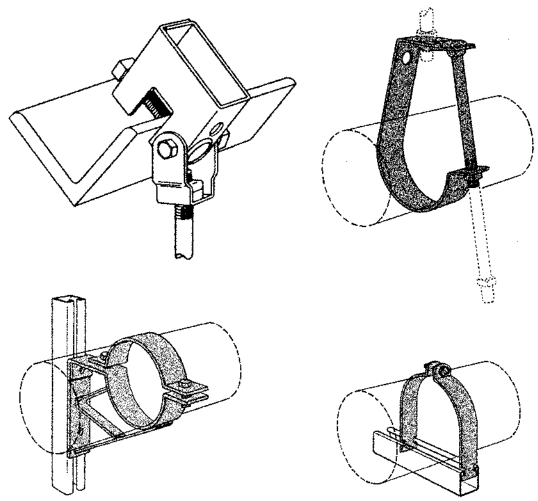
SUPPORTING PIPE CLOSE TO STRUCTURAL STEEL

(COURTESY STEEL CITY DIVISION, MIDLAND-ROSS CORP)



'KINDORF SYSTEM'

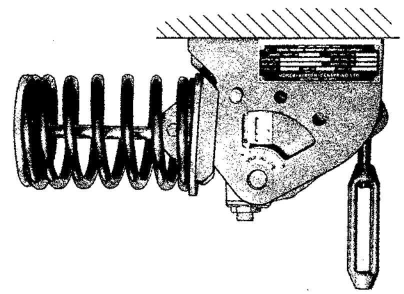
(COURTESY UNISTRUT CORPORATION)



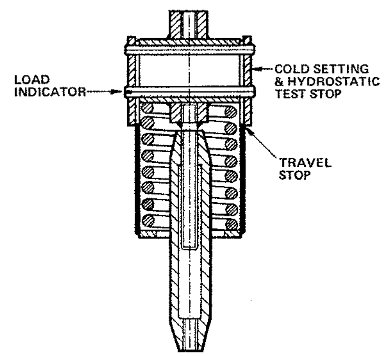
SPRING HANGERS

(COURTESY VOKES-BERGEN-GENSPRING LTD)

1. CONSTANT LOAD TYPE

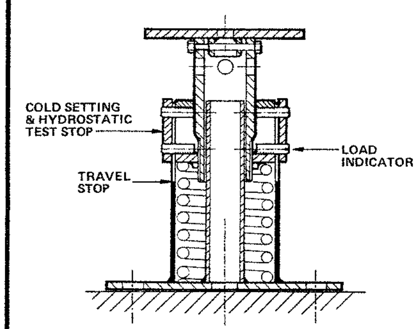


2. VARIABLE LOAD TYPE



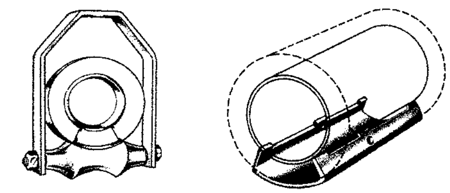
SPRING SUPPORT

(COURTESY VOKES-BERGEN-GENSPRING LTD)

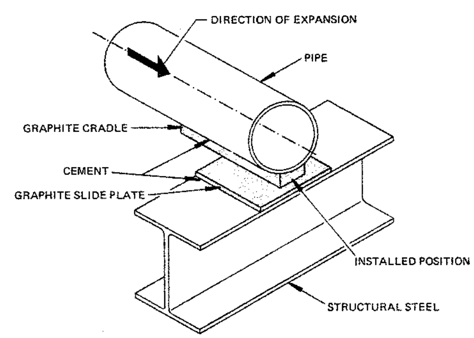


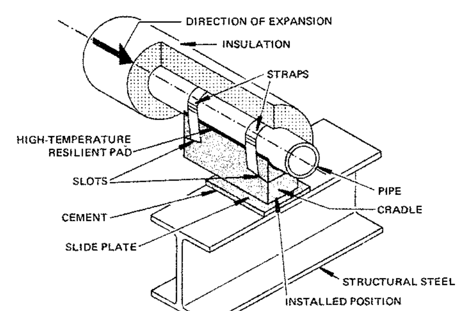
SUPPORTS ALLOWING FREE MOVEMENT OF PIPE

(COURTESY STEEL CITY DIVISION, MIDLAND-ROSS CORP)



(COURTESY UNION CARBIDE)





HARDWARE FOR SUPPORTING PIPING 2.12

Symbols for drafting various types of support are shown in chart 5.7. For designing support systems, see 6.2.

PIPE SUPPORTS 2.12.1

Pipe supports should be as simple as conditions allow. Stock items are used where practicable, especially for piping held from above. To support piping from below, supports are usually made to suit from platestock, pipe, and pieces of structural steel.

A selection of available hardware for supporting is illustrated in figures 2.72A and B.

TERMS FOR SUPPORTS 2.12.2

SUPPORT The weight of piping is usually carried on supports made from structural steel, or steel and concrete. (The term 'support' is also used in reference to hangers.)

HANGER Device which suspends piping (usually a single line) from structural steel, concrete or wood. Hangers are usually adjustable for height.

ANCHOR A rigid support which prevents transmission of movement (thermal, vibratory, etc.) along piping. Construction may be from steel plate, brackets, flanges, rods, etc. Attachment of an anchor to pipe should preferably encircle the pipe and be welded all around as this gives a better distribution of stress in the pipe wall.

TIE An arrangement of one or more rods, bars, etc., to restrain movement of piping.

DUMMY LEG An extension piece (of pipe or rolled steel section) welded to an elbow in order to support the line—see figure 2.72A and table 6.3.

The following hardware is used where mechanical and/or thermal movement is a problem:

GUIDE A means of allowing a pipe to move along its length, but not sideways.

SHOE A metal piece attached to the underside of a pipe which rests on supporting steel. Primarily used to reduce wear from sliding for lines subject to movement. Permits insulation to be applied to pipe.

SADDLE A welded attachment for pipe requiring insulation, and subject to longitudinal or rolling movement (resulting from temperature changes other than climatic). Saddles may be used with guides as shown in 6.2.8.

SLIDE PLATE A slide plate support is illustrated in figure 2.72A. Figure 2.72B shows applications of 'Ucar' graphite slide plates which are offered by Union Carbide Inc. The two plates used in a support are made from or faced with a material of low friction able to withstand mechanical stress and temperature changes. Plates are often made from graphite blocks. Steel plates with a teflon facing are available and may be welded to steel.

Spring hangers or supports allow variations in the length of pipe due to changes in temperature, and are often used for vertical lines. Refer to 6.2.5 figure 6.16. There are two types of spring hanger or support:

'CONSTANT LOAD' HANGER This device consists of a coil spring and lever mechanism in a housing. Movement of the piping, within limits, will not change the spring force holding up the piping; thus, no additional forces will be introduced to the piping system.

'VARIABLE SPRING' HANGER, and SUPPORT These devices consist of a coil spring in a housing. The weight of the piping rests on the spring in compression. The spring permits a limited amount of thermal movement. A variable spring hanger holding up a vertical line will reduce its lifting force as the line expands toward it. A variable spring support would increase its lifting force as the line expands toward it. Both place a load on the piping system. Where this is undesirable, a constant-load hanger can be used instead.

HYDRAULIC DAMPENER, SHOCK, SNUBBER, or SWAY SUPPRESSOR One end of the unit is attached to piping and the other to structural steel or concrete. The unit expands or contracts to absorb slow movement of piping, but is rigid to rapid movement.

SWAY BRACE, or SWAY ARRESTOR, is essentially a helical spring in a housing which is fitted between piping and a rigid structure. Its function is to buffer vibration and sway.

WELDING TO PIPE 2.12.3

If the applicable code permits, lugs may be welded to pipe. Figure 2.72A illustrates some common arrangements using welded lugs, rolled steel sections and pipe, for:—

(1) Fixing hangers to structural steel, etc.
(2) Attaching to pipe
(3) Supporting pipe

Welding supports to prelined pipe will usually spoil the lining, and therefor lugs, etc., must be welded to pipe and fittings before the lining is applied. Welding of supports and lugs to pipes and vessels to be stress-relieved should be done before heat treatment.

VALVES, PUMPS, COMPRESSORS, and Types of Process Equipment

VALVES 3.1

FUNCTIONS OF VALVES 3.1.1

Table 3.1 gives a basis for classifying valves according to function:

USES OF VALVES **TABLE 3.1**

VALVE ACTION	EXPLANATION	SEE SECTION:
ON/OFF	STOPPING OR STARTING FLOW	3.1.4 and 3.1.6
REGULATING	VARYING THE RATE OF FLOW	3.1.5, 3.1.6 and 3.1.10
CHECKING	PERMITTING FLOW IN ONE DIRECTION ONLY	3.1.7
SWITCHING	SWITCHING FLOW ALONG DIFFERENT ROUTES	3.1.8
DISCHARGING	DISCHARGING FLUID FROM A SYSTEM	3.1.9

Types of valve suitable for on/off and regulating functions are listed in chart 3.2. The suitability of a valve for a required purpose depends on its construction, discussed in 3.1.3.

PARTS OF VALVES 3.1.2

Valve manufacturers' catalogs offer a seemingly endless variety of constructions. Classification is possible, however, by considering the basic parts that make up a valve:

(1) The 'disc' and 'seat' that directly affect the flow

(2) The 'stem' that moves the disc – in some valves, fluid under pressure does the work of a stem

(3) The 'body' and 'bonnet' that house the stem

(4) The 'operator' that moves the stem (or pressurizes fluid for squeeze valves, etc.)

Figures 3.1 thru 3.3 show three common types of valve with their parts labeled.

DISC, SEAT, & PORT

Chart 3.1 illustrates various types of disc and port arrangements, and mechanisms used for stopping or regulating flow. The moving part directly affecting the flow is termed the 'disc' regardless of its shape, and the non-moving part it bears on is termed the 'seat'. The 'port' is the maximum internal opening for flow (that is, when the valve is fully open). Discs may be actuated by the conveyed fluid or be moved by a stem having a linear, rotary or helical movement. The stem can be moved manually or be driven hydraulically, pneumatically or electrically, under remote or automatic control, or mechanically by weighted lever, spring, etc.

The size of a valve is determined by the size of its ends which connect to the pipe, etc. The port size may be smaller.

STEM

There are two categories of screwed stem: The rising stem shown in figures 3.1 and 3.2, and the non-rising stem shown in figure 3.3.

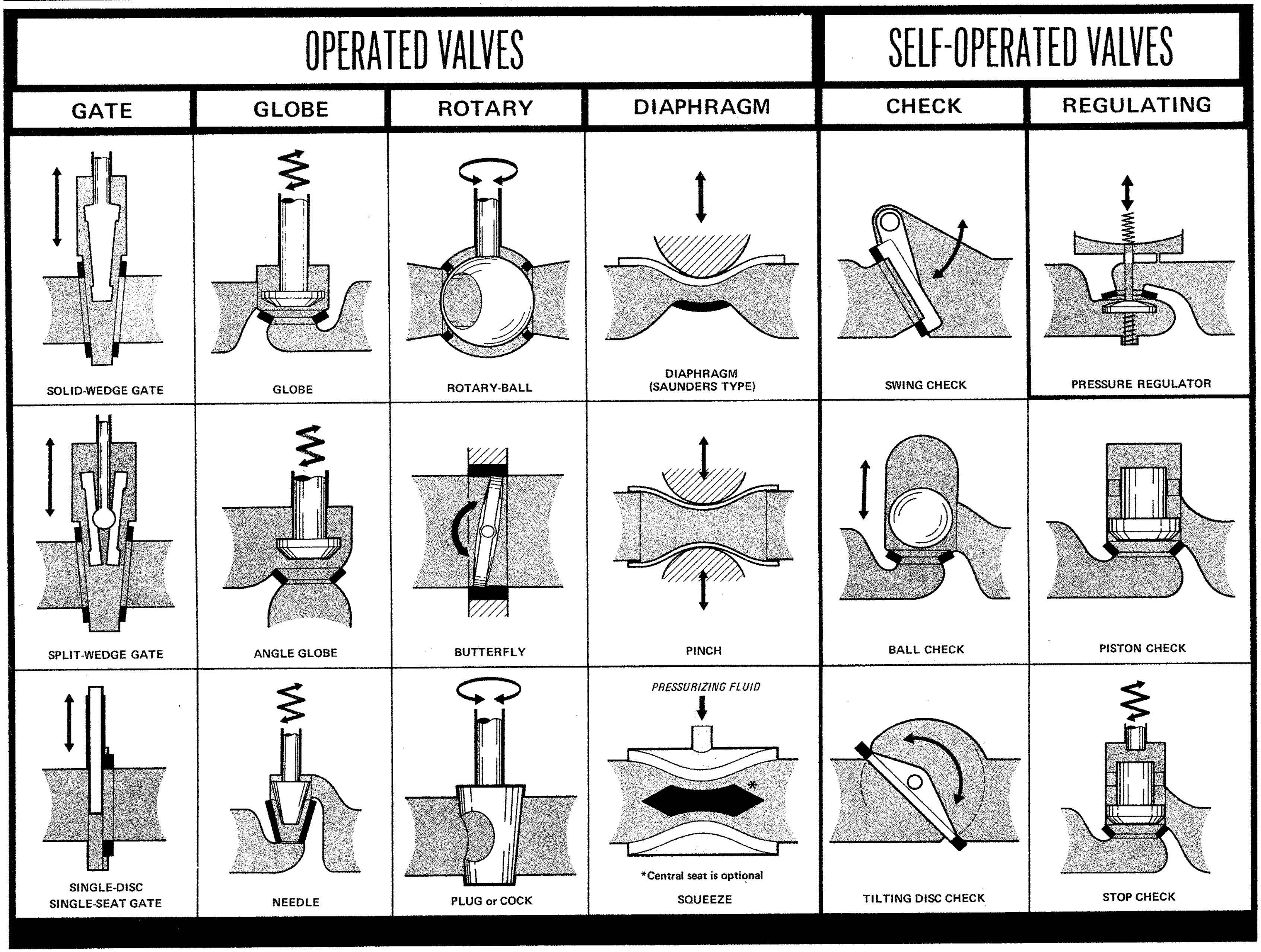
Rising stem (gate and globe) valves are made either with 'inside screw' (IS) or 'outside screw' (OS). The OS type has a yoke on the bonnet and the assembly is referred to as 'outside screw and yoke', abbreviated to 'OS&Y'. The handwheel can either rise with the stem, or the stem can rise thru the handwheel.

TABLE 3.1

BASIC VALVE MECHANISMS
FLUID CONTROL ELEMENTS (DISCS)

CHART 3.1

IN THESE SCHEMATIC DIAGRAMS, THE DISC IS SHOWN WHITE, THE SEAT IN SOLID COLOR, & THE CONVEYED FLUID SHADED.



Non-rising stem valves are of the gate type. The handwheel and stem are in the same position whether the valve is open or closed. The screw is inside the bonnet and in contact with the conveyed fluid.

A 'floor stand' is a stem extension for use with both types of stem, where it is necessary to operate a valve thru a floor or platform. Alternately, rods fitted with universal joints may be used to bring a valve handwheel within an operator's reach.

Depending on the size of the required valve and availabilities, selection of stem type can be based on:

(1) Whether it is undesirable for the conveyed fluid to be in contact with the threaded bearing surfaces
(2) Whether an exposed screw is liable to be damaged by abrasive atmospheric dust
(3) Whether it is necessary to see if the valve is open or closed

In addition to the preceding types of stem used with gate and globe valves, most other valves have a simple rotary stem. Rotary-ball, plug and butterfly valves have a rotary stem which is moved by a permanent lever, or tool applied to a square boss at the end of the stem.

BONNET

There are three basic types of attachment for valve bonnets: screwed (including union), bolted, and breechlock.

A screwed bonnet may occasionally stick and turn when a valve is opened. Although sticking is less of a problem with the union type bonnet, valves with screwed bonnets are best reserved for services presenting no hazard to personnel. Union bonnets are more suitable for small valves requiring frequent dismantling than the simple screwed type.

The bolted bonnet has largely displaced screwed and union bonnet valves in hydrocarbon applications. A U-bolt or clamp-type bonnet is offered on some small gate valves for moderate pressures, to facilitate frequent cleaning and inspection.

The 'pressure seal' is a variation of the bolted bonnet used for high-pressure valves, usually combined with OS&Y construction. It makes use of line pressure to tighten and seal an internal metal ring or gasket against the body.

The breechlock is a heavier infrequently-used and more expensive construction, also for high-pressure use, and involves seal-welding of the bonnet with the body.

FIGURE 3.1

GATE VALVE (OS&Y, bolted bonnet, rising stem)

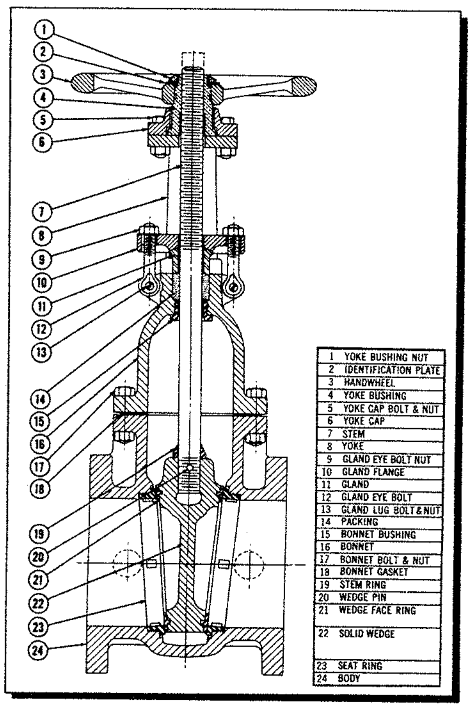


FIGURE 3.2

GLOBE VALVE (OS&Y, bolted bonnet, rising stem)

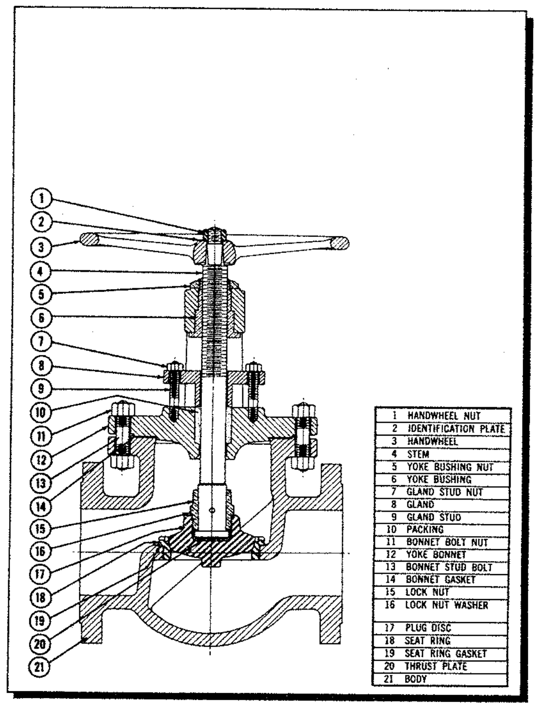
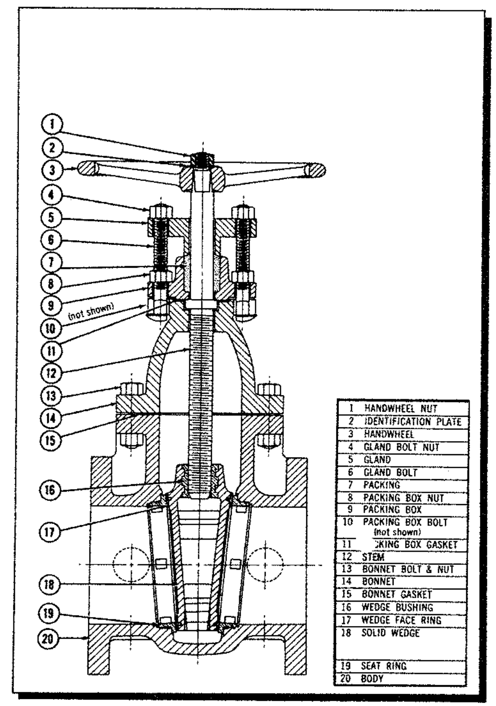


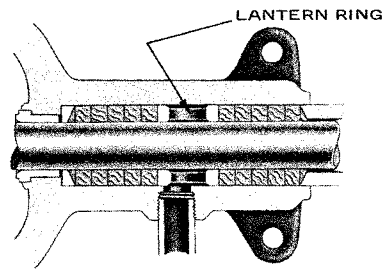
FIGURE 3.3

GATE VALVE (IS, bolted bonnet, non-rising stem)



A critical factor for valves used for process chemicals is the lubrication of the stem. Care has to be taken in the selection of packing, gland design, and choice and application of lubricant. As an option the bonnet may include a 'lantern ring' which serves two purposes – either to act as a collection point to drain off any hazardous seepages, or as a point where lubricant can be injected.

LANTERN RING



BODY

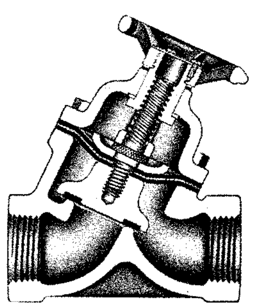
Selection of material to fabricate the interior of the valve body is important with a valve used for process chemicals. There is often a choice with regard to the body and trim, and some valves may be obtained with the entire interior of the body lined with corrosion-resistant material.

Valves are connected to pipe, fittings or vessels by their body ends, which may be flanged, screwed, butt- or socket-welding, or finished for hose, Victaulic coupling, etc. Jacketed valves are also available–see 6.8.2.

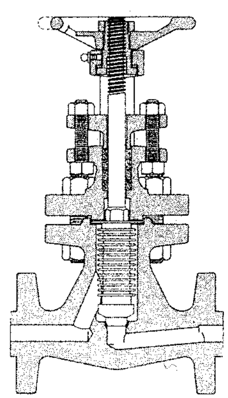
SEAL

In most stem-operated valves, whether the stem has rotary or lineal movement, packing or seals are used between stem and bonnet (or body). If high vacuum or corrosive, flammable or toxic fluid is to be handled, the disc or stem may be sealed by a metal bellows, or by a flexible diaphragm (the latter is termed 'packless' construction). A gasket is used as a seal between a bolted bonnet and valve body.

'PACKLESS' VALVE



BELLOWS-SEAL VALVE

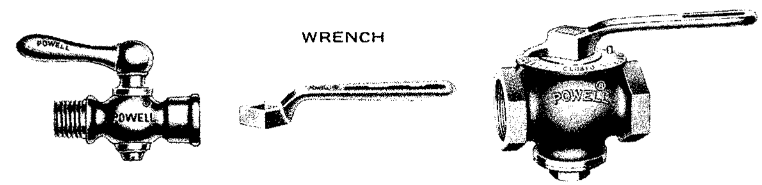


Flanged valves use gaskets to seal against the line flanges. Butterfly valves may extend the resilient seat to also serve as line gaskets. The pressure-seal bonnet joint utilizes the pressure of the conveyed fluids to tighten the seal – see 'Pressure seal' under 'Bonnet', this section.

MANUAL OPERATORS

HANDLEVER is used to actuate the stems of small butterfly and rotary-ball valves, and small cocks. Wrench operation is used for cocks and small plug valves.

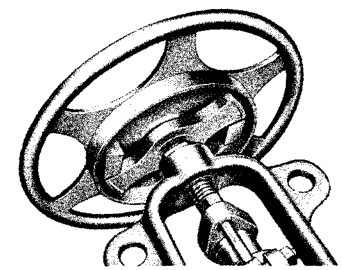
HANDLEVERS ON SMALL VALVES



HANDWHEEL is the most common means for rotating the stem on the majority of popular smaller valves such as the gate, globe and diaphragm types. Additional operating torque for gate and globe valves is offered by 'hammerblow' or 'impact' handwheels which may be substituted for normal handwheels if easier operation is needed but where gearing is unnecessary.

HAMMER-BLOW HANDWHEEL

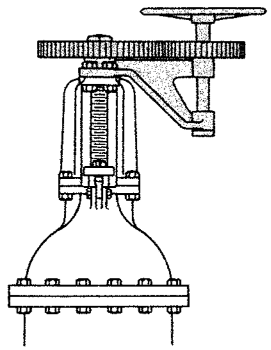
HAMMER ACTION IS PROVIDED BY TWO LUGS CAST ON UNDER-SIDE OF HANDWHEEL, WHICH HIT ANVIL PROJECTING BETWEEN



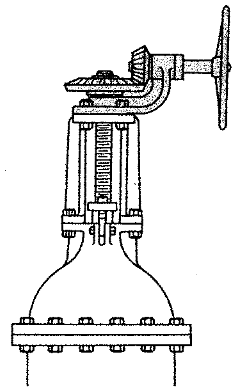
CHAIN operator is used where a handwheel would be out of reach. The stem is fitted with a chainwheel or wrench (for lever-operated valves) and the loop of the chain is brought within 3 ft of working floor level. Universal-type chainwheels which attach to the regular handwheel have been blamed for accidents: in corrosive atmospheres where an infrequently-operated valve has stuck, the attaching bolts have been known to fail. This problem does not arise with the chainwheel that replaces the regular valve handwheel.

GEAR operator is used to reduce the operating torque. For manual operation, consists of a handwheel-operated gear train actuating the valve stem. As a guide, gear operators should be considered for valves of the following sizes and classes: 125, 150, and 300, 14-inch and larger; 400 and 600, 8-inch and larger; 900 and 1500, 6-inch and larger; 2500, 4-inch and larger.

SPUR-GEAR OPERATOR



BEVEL-GEAR OPERATOR



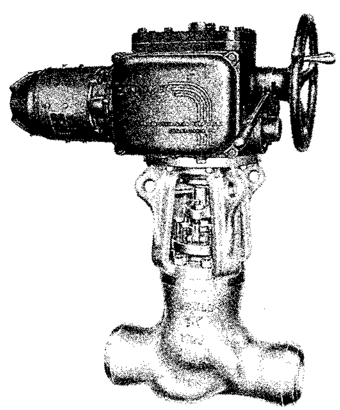
POWERED OPERATORS

Electric, pneumatic or hydraulic operation is used: (1) Where a valve is remote from the main working area. (2) If the required frequency of operation would need unreasonable human effort. (3) If rapid opening and/or closing of a valve is required.

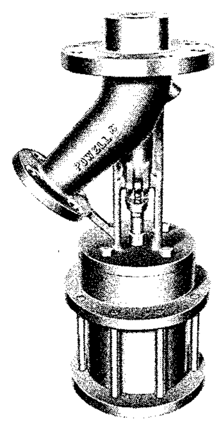
ELECTRIC MOTOR The valve stem is moved by the electric motor, thru reducing gears.

SOLENOID may be used with fast-acting check valves, and with on/off valves in light-duty instrumentation applications.

ELECTRIC MOTOR OPERATOR



PNEUMATIC OPERATOR



PNEUMATIC & HYDRAULIC OPERATORS may be used where flammable vapor is likely to be present. They take the following forms: (1) Cylinder with double-acting piston driven by air, water, oil, or other liquid which usually actuates the stem directly. (2) Air motor which actuates the stem thru gearing—these motors are commonly piston-and-cylinder radial types. (3) A double-acting vane with limited rotary movement in a sector casing, actuating the stem directly. (4) Squeeze type (refer to 'Squeeze valve').

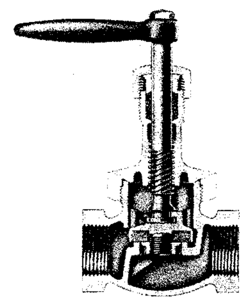
QUICK-ACTING OPERATORS FOR NON-ROTARY VALVES
(Manually-operated valves)

Quick-acting operators are used with gate and globe valves. Two stem movements are employed:—

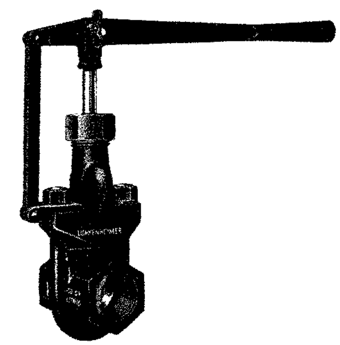
(1) Rotating stem, rotated by a lever
(2) Sliding stem, in which the stem is raised and lowered by lever

QUICK-ACTING LEVERS ON VALVES

(1) Rotating stem on globe valve



(2) Sliding stem on gate valve



Steam and air whistles are examples of the use of sliding-stem quick-acting operators with globe valves.

SELECTING ON/OFF & REGULATING VALVES 3.1.3

The suitability of a valve for a particular service is decided by its materials of construction in relation to the conveyed fluid as well as its mechanical design. Referring to the descriptions in 3.1.2, the steps in selection are to choose: (1) Material(s) of construction. (2) The disc type. (3) Stem type. (4) Means of operating the stem – the 'operator'. (5) Bonnet type. (6) Body ends – welding, flanged, etc. (7) Delivery time. (8) Price. (9) Warranty of performance for severe conditions.

Chart 3.2 is a guide to valve selection, and indicates valves which may be chosen for a given service. The chart should be read from left to right. First, ascertain whether a liquid, gas or powder is to be handled by the valve. Next, consider the nature of the fluid—whether it is foodstuffs or drugs to be handled hygienically, chemicals that are corrosive, or whether the fluid is substantially neutral or non-corrosive.

Next consider the function of the valve – simple open-or-closed operation ('on/off'), or regulating for control or for dosing. These factors decided,the chart will then indicate types of valves which should perform satisfactorily in the required service.

If the publication is available, reference should also be made to the Crane Company's 'Choosing the right valve'.

VALVE SELECTION GUIDE — CHART 3.2

CONVEYED FLUID	NATURE OF FLUID See Note (2) in Key	VALVE FUNCTION	TYPE OF DISC	SPECIAL FEATURES [.....] denotes Limitation. (.....) denotes Option.
LIQUID	NEUTRAL (WATER, OIL, Etc.)	ON/OFF	GATE	NONE
			ROTARY BALL	NONE
			PLUG	NONE
			DIAPHRAGM	[For oil: No natural rubber]
			BUTTERFLY	NONE
			PLUG GATE	NONE
		REGULATING	GLOBE	NONE
			BUTTERFLY	NONE
			PLUG GATE	NONE
			DIAPHRAGM	[For oil: No natural rubber]
			NEEDLE	NONE, [Small flows only]
	CORROSIVE (ALKALINE, ACID, Etc.)	ON/OFF	GATE	ANTI-CORROSIVE*,(OS&Y),(Bellows seal)
			PLUG GATE	ANTI-CORROSIVE*,(OS&Y)
			ROTARY BALL	ANTI-CORROSIVE*,(Lined)
			PLUG	ANTI-CORROSIVE*,(Lubricated),(Lined)
			DIAPHRAGM	ANTI-CORROSIVE*,(Lined)
			BUTTERFLY	ANTI-CORROSIVE*,(Lined)
		REGULATING	GLOBE	ANTI-CORR.*,(OS&Y),(Diaphragm or Bellows Seal)
			DIAPHRAGM	ANTI-CORROSIVE*,(Lined)
			BUTTERFLY	ANTI-CORROSIVE*,(Lined)
			PLUG GATE	ANTI-CORROSIVE*,(OS&Y)
	HYGIENIC (BEVERAGES, FOOD and DRUGS)	ON/OFF	BUTTERFLY	SPECIAL DISC†, WHITE SEAT †
			DIAPHRAGM	SANITARY LINING, WHITE DIAPHRAGM †
		REGULATING	BUTTERFLY	SPECIAL DISC†, WHITE SEAT †
			DIAPHRAGM	SANITARY LINING, WHITE DIAPHRAGM †
			SQUEEZE	WHITE FLEXIBLE TUBE †
			PINCH	WHITE FLEXIBLE TUBE †
	SLURRY	ON/OFF	ROTARY BALL	ABRASION-RESISTANT LINING
			BUTTERFLY	ABRASION-RESIST. DISC, RESILIENT SEAT
			DIAPHRAGM	ABRASION-RESISTANT LINING
			PLUG	LUBRICATED, (Lined)
			PINCH	NONE
			SQUEEZE	CENTRAL SEAT
		REGULATING	BUTTERFLY	ABRASION-RESIST. DISC, RESILIENT SEAT
			DIAPHRAGM	LINED*
			SQUEEZE	NONE
			PINCH	NONE
			GATE	SINGLE SEAT, NOTCHED DISC
	FIBROUS SUSPENSIONS	ON/OFF & REGULATING	GATE	SINGLE SEAT, KNIFE-EDGED DISC, NOTCHED DISC
			DIAPHRAGM	NONE
			SQUEEZE	NONE
			PINCH	NONE
GAS	NEUTRAL (AIR, STEAM, Etc.)	ON/OFF	GATE	NONE
			GLOBE	(Composition Disc),(Plug-Type Disc)
			ROTARY BALL	NONE
			PLUG	NONE, [Unsuitable for steam service]
			DIAPHRAGM	NONE, [Unsuitable for steam service]
		REGULATING	GLOBE	NONE
			NEEDLE	NONE, [Small flows only]
			BUTTERFLY	NONE
			DIAPHRAGM	NONE, [Unsuitable for steam service]
			GATE	SINGLE SEAT
	CORROSIVE (ACID VAPORS, CHLORINE, Etc.)	ON/OFF	BUTTERFLY	ANTI-CORROSIVE*
			ROTARY BALL	ANTI-CORROSIVE*
			DIAPHRAGM	ANTI-CORROSIVE*
			PLUG	ANTI-CORROSIVE*
		REGULATING	BUTTERFLY	ANTI-CORROSIVE*
			GLOBE	ANTI-CORROSIVE*, (OS&Y)
			NEEDLE	ANTI-CORROSIVE*, [Small flows only]
			DIAPHRAGM	ANTI-CORROSIVE*
	VACUUM	ON/OFF	GATE	BELLOWS SEAL
			GLOBE	DIAPHRAGM or BELLOWS SEAL
			ROTARY BALL	NONE
			BUTTERFLY	RESILIENT SEAT
SOLID	ABRASIVE POWDER (SILICA, Etc.)	ON/OFF & REGULATING	PINCH	NONE
			SQUEEZE	(CENTRAL SEAT)
			SPIRAL SOCK	NONE
	LUBRICATING POWDER (GRAPHITE, TALC, Etc.)	ON/OFF & REGULATING	PINCH	NONE
			GATE	SINGLE SEAT
			SQUEEZE	(CENTRAL SEAT)
			SPIRAL SOCK	NONE

* Suitability of materials of construction with respect to the great variety of fluids encountered is a complex topic. A good general reference is the current edition of the Chemical Engineer's Handbook

† The disc should be smooth, without bolts and recesses, in a sanitary material such as stainless steel, or fully coated with 'white' plastic or rubber material. 'White' means that the material does not contain a filler which is toxic or can discolor the product.

KEY TO VALVE SELECTION GUIDE

CHART 3.2

(1) Determine type of conveyed fluid—liquid, gas slurry, or powder

(2) Determine nature of fluid:

- Substantially neutral—not noticeably acid or alkaline, such as various oils, drinking water, nitrogen, gas, air,etc.
- Corrosive—markedly acid, alkaline, or otherwise chemically reactive
- 'Hygienic'—materials for the food, drug, cosmetic or other industries
- Slurry—suspension of solid particles in a liquid can have an abrasive effect on valves, etc. Non-abrasive slurries such as wood-pulp slurries can choke valve mechanisms

(3) Determine operation:

- 'On/off'—fully open or fully closed
- Regulating—including close regulation (throttling)

(4) Look into other factors affecting choice:

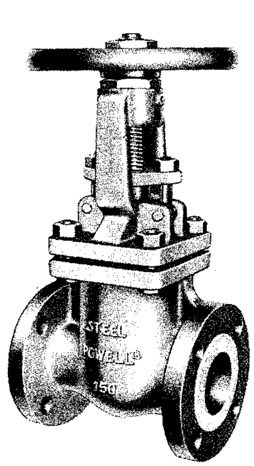
- Pressure and temperature of conveyed fluid
- Method of operating stem—consider closing time
- Cost
- Availability
- Special installation problems—such as welding valves into lines. Welding heat will sometimes distort the body and affect the sealing of small valves.

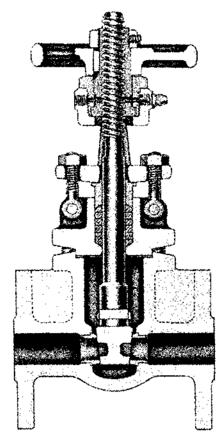
VALVES MAINLY FOR ON/OFF SERVICE 3.1.4

In industrial piping, on/off control of flow is most commonly effected with gate valves. Most types of gate valve are unsuitable for regulating: erosion of the seat and disc occurs in the throttling position due to vibration of the disc ("chattering"). With some fluids, it may be desirable to use globe valves for on/off service, as they offer tighter closure. However, as the principal function of globe valves is regulation, they are described in 3.1.5.

SOLID WEDGE GATE VALVE has either a solid or flexible wedge disc. In addition to on/off service, these valves can be used for regulating, usually in sizes 6-inch and larger, but will chatter unless disc is fully guided throughout travel. Suitable for most fluids including steam, water, oil, air and gas. The flexible wedge was developed to overcome sticking on cooling in high-temperature service, and to minimize operating torque. The flexible wedge is not illustrated–it can be likened to two wheels set on a very short axle.

SOLID WEDGE GATE VALVE





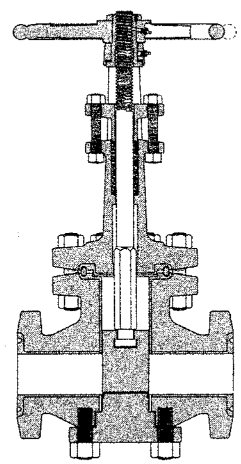
DOUBLE-DISC PARALLEL-SEATS GATE VALVE has two parallel discs which are forced, on closure, against parallel seats by a 'spreader'. Used for liquids and gases at normal temperatures. Unsuitable for regulation. To prevent jamming, installation is usually vertical with handwheel up.

DOUBLE-DISC (SPLIT-WEDGE) WEDGE GATE VALVE Discs wedge against inclined seats without use of a spreader. Remarks for double-disc parallel seats gate valve apply, but smaller valves are made for steam service. Often, construction allows the discs to rotate, distributing wear.

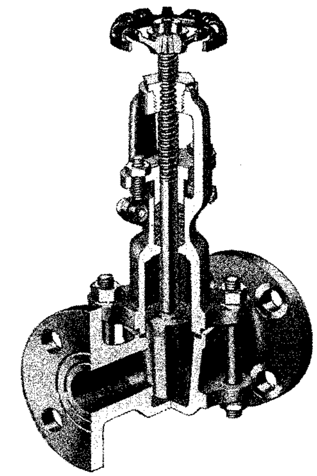
SINGLE-DISC SINGLE-SEAT GATE VALVE, or SLIDE VALVE, is used for handling paper pulp slurry and other fibrous suspensions, and for low-pressure gases. Will not function properly with inflow on the seat side. Suitable for regulating flow if tight closure is not required.

SINGLE-DISC PARALLEL-SEATS GATE VALVE Unlike the single-seat slide valve, this valve affords closure with flow in either direction. Stresses on stem and bonnet are lower than with wedge-gate valves. Primarily used for liquid hydrocarbons and gases.

SINGLE-DISC PARALLEL-SEATS GATE VALVE



PLUG GATE VALVE



PLUG GATE VALVE This valve has a round tapered disc which moves up and down. Suitable for throttling and full-flow use, but only available in the smaller sizes.

PLUG VALVE Mechanism is shown in chart 3.1, but the disc may be cylindric as well as tapered. Advantages are compactness, and rotary 90-degree stem movement. The tapered plug tends to jam and requires a high operating torque: this is overcome to some extent by the use of a low-friction (teflon, etc.) seat, or by lubrication (with the drawback that the conveyed fluid is contaminated). The friction problem is also met by mechanisms raising the disc from the seat before rotating it, or by using the 'eccentric' design (see rotary-ball valve). Principal uses are for water, oils, slurries, and gases.

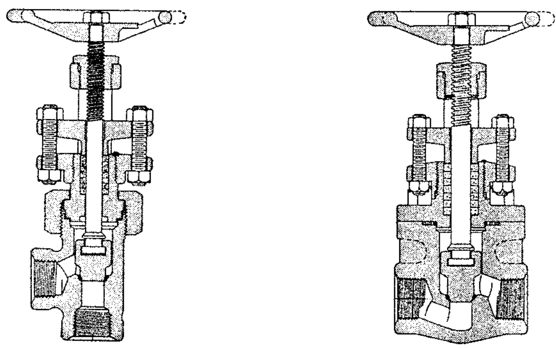
LINE-BLIND VALVE This is a positive shutoff device which basically consists of a flanged assembly sandwiching a spectacle-plate or blind. This valve is described and compared with other closures in 2.7.1.

VALVES MAINLY FOR REGULATING SERVICE 3.1.5

GLOBE VALVE, STRAIGHT & ANGLE TYPE These are the valves most used for regulating. For line sizes over 6-inch, choice of a valve for flow control tends to go to suitable gate or butterfly valves. For more satisfactory service, the direction of flow thru valve recommended by manufacturers is from stem to seat, to assist closure and to prevent the disc chattering against the seat in the throttling position. Flow should be from seat to stemside (1) if there is a hazard presented by the disc detaching from the stem thus closing the valve, or (2) if a composition disc is used, as this direction of flow then gives less wear.

ANGLE VALVE This is a globe valve with body ends at right angles, saving the use of a 90-degree elbow. However, the angles of piping are often subject to higher stresses than straight runs, which must be considered with this type of valve.

GLOBE VALVES

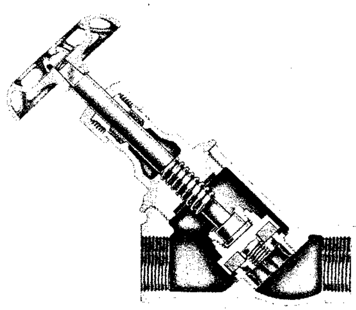


REGULAR-DISC GLOBE VALVE Unsuitable for close regulation as disc and seat have narrow (almost line) contact.

PLUG-TYPE DISC GLOBE VALVE Used for severe regulating service with gritty liquids, such as boiler feedwater, and for blow-off service. Less subject to wear under close regulation than the regular-seated valve.

WYE-BODY GLOBE VALVE has in-line ports and stem emerging at about 45 degrees; hence the 'Y'. Preferred for erosive fluids due to smoother flow pattern.

WYE-BODY GLOBE VALVE (Incorporating composition disc)

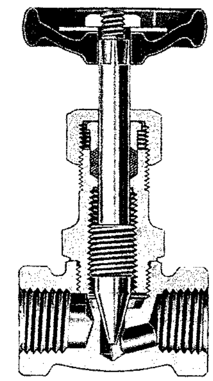


COMPOSITION-DISC GLOBE VALVE Suitable for coarse regulation and tight shutoff. Replaceable composition-disc construction is similar to that of a faucet. Grit will imbed in the soft disc preventing seat damage and ensuring good closure. Close regulating will rapidly damage the seat.

DOUBLE-DISC GLOBE VALVE features two discs bearing on separate seats spaced apart on a single shaft, which frees the operator from stresses set up by the conveyed fluid pressing into the valve. Principle is used on control valves and pressure regulators for steam and other gases. Tight shutoff is not ensured.

NEEDLE VALVE is a small valve used for flow control and for dosing liquids and gases. Resistance to flow is precisely controlled by a relatively large seat area and the adjustment afforded by fine threading of the stem.

NEEDLE VALVE



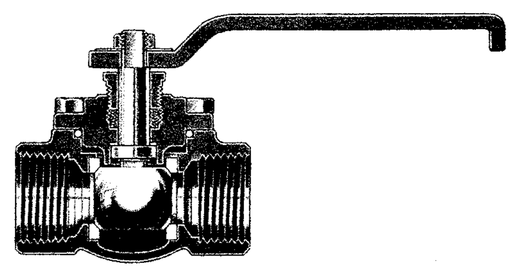
SQUEEZE VALVE is well-suited to regulating the flow of difficult liquids, slurries and powders. Maximum closure is about 80%, which limits the range of regulation, unless the variation of this type of valve with a central core (seat) is used, offering full closure.

PINCH VALVE Also suited to regulating flow of difficult liquids, slurries and powders. Complete closure is possible but tends to rapidly wear the flexible tube, unless of special design.

VALVES FOR BOTH REGULATING & ON/OFF SERVICE 3.1.6

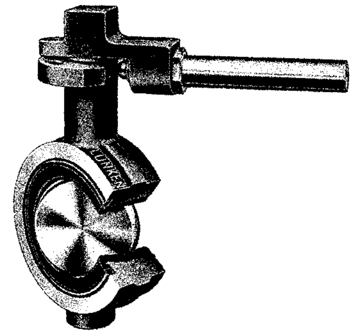
ROTARY-BALL VALVE Advantages are low operating torque, availability in large sizes, compactness, rotary 90-degree stem movement, and 'in-line' replaceability of all wearing parts in some designs. Possible disadvantages are that fluid is trapped within the body (and within the disc on closure), and that compensation for wear is effected only by resilient material behind the seats: the latter problem is avoided in the single-seat 'eccentric' version, which has the ball slightly offset so that it presses into the seat, on closure. Principal uses are for water, oils, slurries, gases and vacuum. Valve is available with a ball having a shaped port for regulation.

ROTARY-BALL VALVE



BUTTERFLY VALVE offers the advantages of rotary stem movement (90 degrees or less), compactness, and absence of pocketing. It is available in all sizes, and can be produced in chemical-resistant and hygienic forms. The valves are used for gases, liquids, slurries, powders and vacuum. The usual resilient plastic seat has a temperature limitation, but tight closure at high temperatures is available with a version having a metal ring seal around the disc. If the valve is flanged, it may be held between flanges of any type. Slip-on and screwed flanges do not form a proper seal with some wafer forms of the valve, in which the resilient seat is extended to serve also as line gaskets.

BUTTERFLY VALVE
(Wafer type)

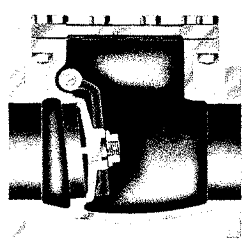


VALVES FOR CHECKING BACKFLOW 3.1.7

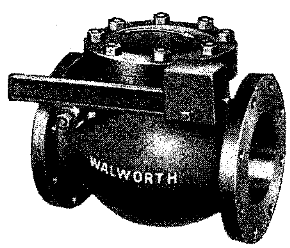
All valves in this category are designed to permit flow of liquid or gas in one direction and close if flow reverses.

SWING CHECK VALVE The regular swing check valve is not suitable if there is frequent flow reversal as pounding and wearing of disc occurs. For gritty liquids a composition disc is advisable to reduce damage to the seat. May be mounted vertically with flow upward, or horizontally. Vertically-mounted valve has a tendency to remain open if the stream velocity changes slowly. An optional lever and outside weight may be offered either to assist closing or to counterbalance the disc in part, and allow opening by low-pressure fluid.

SWING CHECK VALVES



Outside Lever & Weight for swing check valve

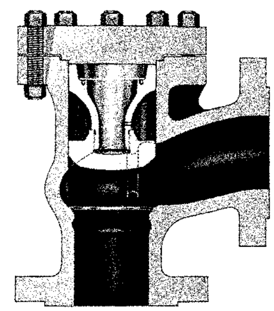


TILTING-DISC VALVE Suitable where frequent flow reversal occurs. Valve closes rapidly with better closure and less slamming than the swing check valve, which it somewhat resembles. It has higher pressure drop with large flow velocities and lower-pressure drop with small velocities than a comparable swing-check valve. May be installed vertically with flow upward, or horizontally. Disc movement can be controlled by an integral dashpot or snubber.

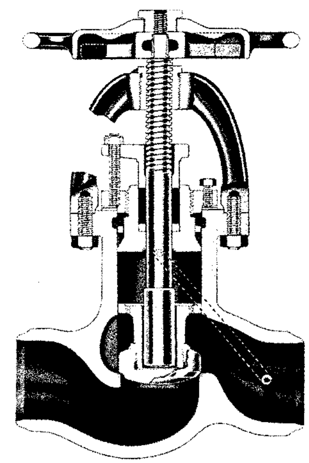
LIFT-CHECK VALVE resembles the piston-check valve. The disc is guided, but the dashpot feature is absent. Spring-loaded types can operate at any orientation, but unsprung valves have to be arranged so that the disc will close by gravity. Composition-disc valves are available for gritty liquids.

PISTON-CHECK VALVE Suitable where frequent change of direction of flow occurs as these valves are much less subject to pounding with pulsating flow due to the integral dash-pot. Spring-loaded types can operate at any orientation. Unsprung valves have to be orientated for gravity closure. Not suitable for gritty liquids.

PISTON-CHECK VALVE



STOP CHECK VALVE



STOP-CHECK VALVE Principal example of use is in steam generation by multiple boilers, where a valve is inserted between each boiler and the main steam header. Basically, a check valve that optionally can be kept closed automatically or manually.

BALL-CHECK VALVE is suitable for most services. The valve can handle gases, vapors and liquids, including those forming gummy deposits. The ball seats by gravity and/or back pressure, and is free to rotate, which distributes wear and aids in keeping contacting surfaces clean.

WAFER CHECK VALVE effects closure by two semicircular 'doors', both hinged to a central post in a ring-shaped body which is installed between flanges. Frequently used for non-fouling liquids, as it is compact and of relatively low cost. A single disc type is also available.

FOOT VALVE Typical use is to maintain a head of water on the suction side of a sump pump. The valve is basically a lift-check valve with a strainer integrated.

VALVES FOR SWITCHING FLOW 3.1.8

MULTIPORT VALVE Used largely on hydraulic and pneumatic control circuits and sometimes used directly in process piping, these valves have rotary-ball or plug-type discs with one or more ports arranged to switch flow.

DIVERTING VALVE Two types of 'diverting' valve are made. Both switch flow from a line into one of two outlets. One type is of wye pattern with a hinged disc at the junction which closes one of the two outlets, and is used to handle powders and other solids. The second type handles liquid only, and has no moving parts—flow is switched by two pneumatic control lines. It is available in sizes to 6-inch.

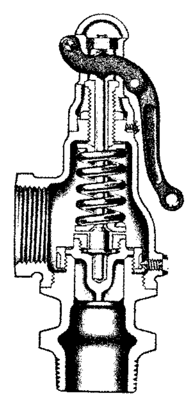
VALVES FOR DISCHARGING 3.1.9

These valves allow removal of fluid from within a piping system either to atmosphere, to a drain, or to another piping system or vessel at a lower pressure. Operation is often automatic. Relief and safety valves, steam traps, and rupture discs are included in this section. Pressure-relieving valves are usually spring loaded, as those worked by lever and weight can be easily rendered inoperative by personnel. The first three valves are operated by system pressure, and are usually mounted directly onto the piping or vessel to be protected, in a vertical, upright position. Refer to the governing code for the application of these valves, including the need for an external lifting device (handlever, etc.).

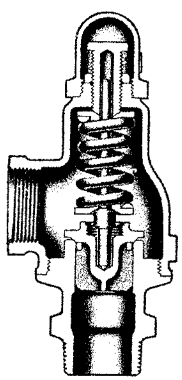
SAFETY VALVE A rapid-opening (popping action) full-flow valve for air and other gases.

RELIEF VALVE Intended to relieve excess pressure in liquids, in situations where full-flow discharge is not required, when release of a small volume of liquid would rapidly lower pressure. Mounting is shown in figure 6.4.

SAFETY VALVE



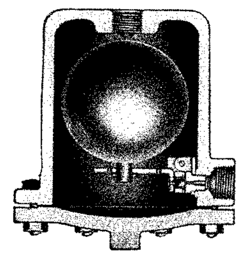
RELIEF VALVE



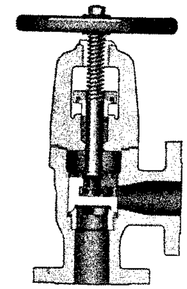
SAFETY-RELIEF VALVE Relieves excess pressure of either gas or liquid which may suddenly develop a vapor phase due to rapid and uncontrolled heating from chemical reaction in liquid-laden vessels. Refer to figure 6.4.

BALL FLOAT VALVE These automatic valves are used: (1) As air traps to remove water from air systems. (2) To remove air from liquid systems and act as vacuum breakers or breather valves. (3) To control liquid level in tanks. They are not intended to remove condensate.

BALL FLOAT VALVE
(For first use above)



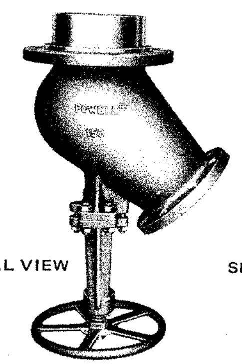
BLOWOFF VALVE



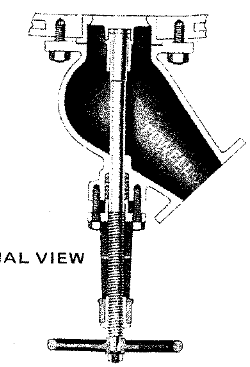
BLOWOFF VALVE A variety of globe valve conforming with boiler code requirements and especially designed for boiler blowoff service. Sometimes suitable also for blowdown service. Wye-pattern and angle types often used. Used to remove air and other gases from boilers, etc. Manually-operated.

FLUSH-BOTTOM TANK VALVE Usually a globe type, designed to minimize pocketing, primarily for conveniently discharging liquid from the low point of a tank.

FLUSH-BOTTOM TANK VALVE (GLOBE TYPE)



EXTERNAL VIEW



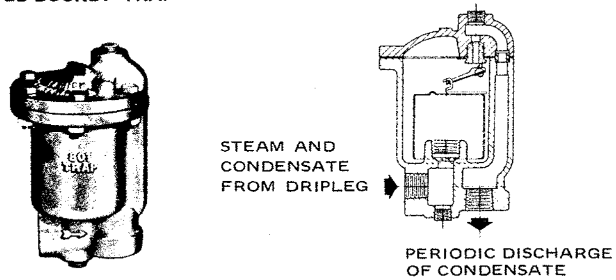
SECTIONAL VIEW

RUPTURE DISC A safety device designed to burst at a certain excess pressure and rapidly discharge gas or liquid from a system. Usually made in the form of a replaceable metal disc held between flanges. Disc may also be of graphite or, for lowest bursting pressures, plastic film.

SAMPLING VALVE A valve, usually of needle or globe pattern, placed in a branch line for the purpose of drawing off samples of process material thru the branch. Sampling from very high pressure lines is best done thru a double valved collecting vessel. A cooling arrangement may be needed for sampling from high-temperature lines.

TRAP An automatic valve for: (1) Discharging condensate, air and gases from steam lines without releasing steam. (2) Discharging water from air lines without releasing air—see 'Ball float valve', this section.

INVERTED-BUCKET TRAP



CONTROL VALVES & PRESSURE REGULATORS 3.1.10

CONTROL VALVES

Control valves automatically regulate pressure and/or flow rate, and are available for any pressure. If different plant systems operate up to, and at pressure/temperature combinations that require Class 300 valves, sometimes (where the design permits), all control valves chosen will be Class 300 for interchangeability. However, if none of the systems exceeds the ratings for Class 150 valves, this is not necessary. The control valve is usually chosen to be smaller than line size to avoid throttling and consequent rapid wear of the seat.

Globe-pattern valves are normally used for control, and their ends are usually flanged for ease of maintenance. The disc is moved by a hydraulic, pneumatic, electrical, or mechanical operator.

Figure 3.4 shows schematically how a control valve can be used to control rate of flow in a line. Flow rate is related to the pressure drop across the 'sensing element' (an orifice plate in this instance—see 6.7.5). The 'controller' receives the pressure signals, compares them with the pressure drop for the desired flow and, if the actual flow is different, adjusts the control valve to increase or decrease the flow.

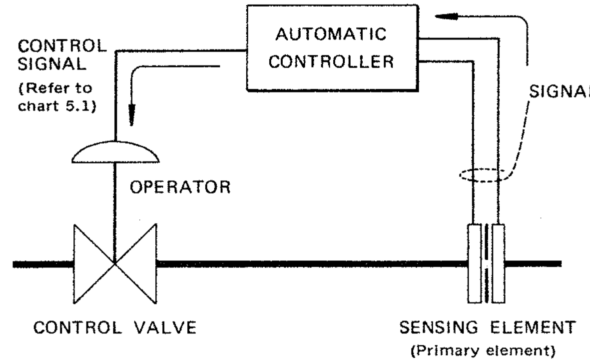
Comparable arrangements to figure 3.4 can be devised to control any of numerous process variables—temperature, pressure, level and flow rate are the most common controlled variables.

Control valves may be self-operating, and not require the addition of a controller, sensing element, etc. Pressure regulators are a common example of this type of valve, and chart 3.1 shows the principles of operation of a pressure regulator.

PRESSURE REGULATOR Control valve of globe type which adjusts downstream pressure of liquid or gas (including steam or vapors) to a lower desired value ('set pressure').

BACK-PRESSURE REGULATOR Control valve used to maintain upstream pressure in a system.

SCHEMATIC FOR A CONTROL VALVE ARRANGEMENT **FIGURE 3.4**



UNCLASSIFIED VALVES & TERMS 3.1.11

With few exceptions, the following are not special valve types different from those previously discussed, but are terms used to describe valves by service or function.

BARSTOCK VALVE Any valve having a body machined from solid metal (barstock). Usually needle or globe type.

BIBB A small valve with turned-down end, like a faucet.

BLEED VALVE Small valve provided for drawing off fluid.

BLOCK VALVE An on/off valve, nearly always a gate valve, placed in lines at battery limits.

BLOWDOWN VALVE Usually refers to a plug-type disc globe valve used for removing sludge and sedimentary matter from the bottom of boiler drums, vessels, driplegs, etc.

BREATHER VALVE A special self-acting valve installed on storage tanks, etc., to release vapor or gas on slight increase of internal pressure (in the region of ½ to 3 ounces per square inch).

BYPASS VALVE Any valve placed in a bypass arranged around another valve or equipment—see 6.1.3 under 'If there is no P&ID....' and figures 6.6 thru 6.11.

DIAPHRAGM VALVE Examples of true diaphragm valves, where the diaphragm closes off the flow, are shown in chart 3.1. These forms of diaphragm valve are popular for regulating the flow of slurries and corrosive fluids and for vacuum. The term 'diaphragm valve' is also applied to valves which have a diaphragm seal between stem and body, but these are better referred to as 'diaphragm seal' or 'packless' valves—see 3.1.2, under 'Seal'.

DRAIN VALVE A valve used for the purpose of draining liquids from a line or vessel. Selection of a drain valve, and the method of attachment, is influenced by the undesirability of pocketing the material being drained—this is important with slurries and liquids which are subject to: (1) Solidification on cooling or polymerization. (2) Decomposition.

DRIP VALVE A drain valve fitted to the bottom of a dripleg to permit blowdown.

FIGURE 3.4

FLAP VALVE A non-return valve having a hinged disc or rubber or leather flap, used for low-pressure lines.

HEADER VALVE An isolating valve installed in a branch where it joins a header.

HOSE VALVE A gate or globe valve having one of its ends externally threaded to one of the hose thread standards in use in the USA. These valves are used for vehicular and firewater connections.

ISOLATING VALVE An on/off valve isolating a piece of equipment or a process from piping.

KNIFE-EDGE VALVE A single-disc single-seat gate valve (slide gate) with a knife-edged disc.

MIXING VALVE regulates the proportions of two inflows to produce a controlled outflow.

NON-RETURN VALVE Any type of stop-check valve—see 3.1.7.

PAPER-STOCK VALVE A single-disc single-seat gate valve (slide gate) with knife-edged or notched disc used to regulate flow of paper slurry or other fibrous slurry.

PRIMARY VALVE See 'Root valve', this section.

REGULATING VALVE Any valve used to adjust flow.

ROOT VALVE (1) A valve used to isolate a pressure element or instrument from a line or vessel. (2) A valve placed at the beginning of a branch from a header.

SAMPLING VALVE Small valve provided for drawing off fluid. See 3.1.9.

SHUTOFF VALVE An on/off valve placed in lines to or from equipment, for the purpose of stopping and starting flow.

SLURRY VALVE A knife-edge valve used to control flow of non-abrasive slurries.

SPIRAL-SOCK VALVE A valve used to control flow of powders by means of a twistable fabric tube or sock.

STOP VALVE An on/off valve, usually a globe valve.

THROTTLING VALVE Any valve used to closely regulate flow in the just-open position.

VACUUM BREAKER A special self-acting valve, or any valve suitable for vacuum service, operated manually or automatically, installed to admit gas (usually atmospheric air) into a vacuum or low-pressure space. Such valves are installed on high points of piping or vessels to permit draining, and sometimes to prevent siphoning.

UNLOADING VALVE See 3.2.2, under 'Unloading', and figure 6.23.

QUICK-ACTING VALVE Any on/off valve rapidly operable, either by manual lever, spring, or by piston, solenoid or lever with heat-fusible link releasing a weight which in falling operates the valve. Quick-acting valves are desirable in lines conveying flammable liquids. Unsuitable for water or for liquid service in general without a cushioning device (hydraulic accumulator, 'pulsation pot' or 'standpipe') to protect piping from shock. See 3.1.2, under 'Quick-acting operators for non-rotary valves'.

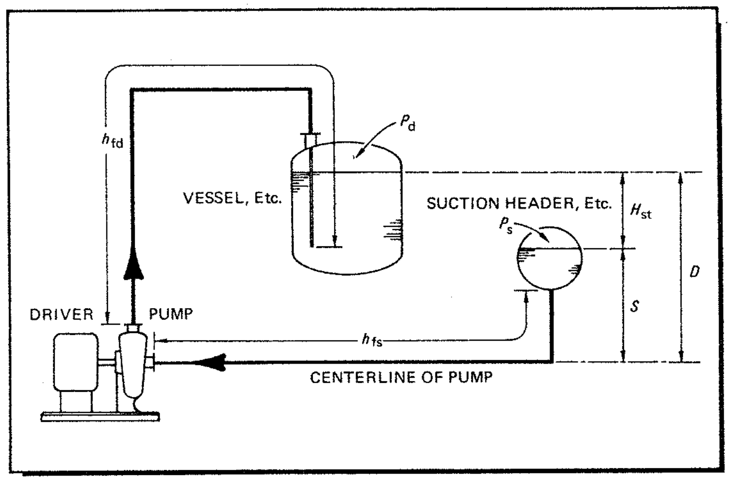
PUMPS & COMPRESSORS 3.2

PUMPS 3.2.1

DRIVERS

Electric motors are the most frequently used drivers. Larger pumps may be driven by steam-, gas-, or diesel-engines, or by turbines.

'HEADS' (PRESSURES) IN PUMP PIPING **FIGURE 3.5**



NOTES

The total head, H, which must be provided by the pump in the arrangement shown, is:—

$$H = h_d - h_s = H_{st} + (h_{fd} + h_{fs}) + (P_d - P_s)$$

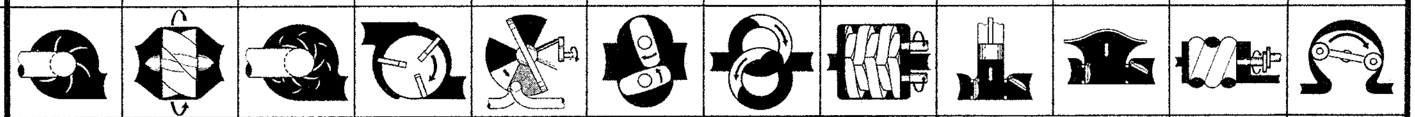
Heads may be expressed either all in absolute units or all in gage units, but not in mixed units. The various head terms in this equation are, with reference to the illustration:—

h_d = total discharge head
h_s = total suction head
H_{st} = static head (differential) = $D - S$
h_{fd} = friction head loss in discharge piping, including exit loss (as liquid discharges into vessel, etc.) and loss at increaser located at pump outlet*
h_{fs} = friction head loss in suction piping, including entrance loss (as liquid enters line from header, etc.) and loss at reducer located at pump inlet*
P_d = pressure head above liquid level in discharge vessel or header
P_s = pressure head above liquid level in suction header or vessel

NET POSITIVE SUCTION HEAD (NPSH)
'NPSH' is defined by:— $S - h_{fs} + P_s - P_{vp}$, where
P_{vp} = vapor pressure of liquid at temperature of liquid at suction header, etc. Vapor pressures are given in absolute units

*Table F-10 gives entrance loss, exit loss, flow resistance of reducers and swages, etc., expressed in equivalent lengths of pipe.

PUMP SELECTION GUIDE — CHART 3.3

CLASS OF MECHANISM	I. IMPELLOR			II. CHAMBER-CRANK TRAIN		III. CHAMBER-WHEEL TRAIN			IV. RECIPROCATING		V. MISCELLANEOUS	
BASIC PUMP TYPE	CENTRIFUGAL	PROPELLOR	TURBINE	VANE	NUTATOR	SPURGEAR	BEHRENS	SCREW	PISTON	DIAPHRAGM	MOYNO	PERISTALTIC
OTHER RELATED TYPES OF PUMP	VOLUTE DIFFUSER		AXIAL-FLOW TURBINE	CAM & PISTON, SHUTTLE-BLOCK, SWINGING VANE	NUTATING DISC	GEAR, STAR AND CRESCENT		TRIPLE-SCREW	SWASH-PLATE, RADIAL, RAM		'SINGLE SCREW'	
BASIC FORM OF MECHANISM; SHOWN SCHEMATICALLY (FLOW IS FROM LEFT TO RIGHT)												
FLOW RATE AT CONSTANT DRIVE SPEED	UNIFORM IF TOTAL HEAD UNCHANGED			SOME VARIATION	UNIFORM AT CONSTANT DRIVE SPEED				PULSATING UNDER ALL CONDITIONS		UNIFORM	NEARLY UNIFORM
DISCHARGE PRESSURE	LOW TO MEDIUM			LOW TO HIGH	LOW TO MEDIUM	MEDIUM	LOW TO HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW TO HIGH	LOW TO HIGH	LOW TO MEDIUM	LOW
TYPICAL FLUIDS HANDLED, WITH APPROPRIATE CONSTRUCTION: CLEAN LIQUIDS	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
OILS	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
VISCOUS LIQUIDS	●	●	×	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
SLURRIES	●	●	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	●	●	●
EMULSIONS	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
PASTES	×	×	×	×	×	×	●	●	×	×	●	●
LUMPS	×	×	×	●	×	×	●	×	×	×	●	×
POWDERS	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	●	×

● = SUITABLE MECHANISM; × = MECHANISM EITHER UNSUITABLE OR NOT PREFERRED

3 .1.11 .2.1

TYPES OF PUMP

A pump is a device for moving a fluid from one place to another thru pipes or channels. Chart 3.3, a selection guide for pumps, puts various types of pump used industrially into five catagories, based on operating principle. In common reference, the terms centrifugal, rotary, screw, and reciprocating are used. Chart 3.3 is not comprehensive: pumps utilizing other principles are in use. *About nine out of ten pumps used in industry are of the centrifugal type.*

The following information is given to enable an estimate to be made of required total head, pump size, capacity, and horsepower for planning purposes. Data in the Guide permit estimating pump requirements *for water systems.*

PUMP 'TOTAL HEAD'

A pump imparts energy to the pumped liquid. This energy is able to raise the liquid to a height, or 'head'. The 'total head' of a pump (in ft) is the energy (in ft-lb) imparted by the pump to each pound of liquid. In piped systems, part of the total head is used to overcome friction in the piping, which results in a pressure drop (or 'headloss').

For a centrifugal pump, the same total head can be imparted to all liquids of comparable viscosity, and is independent of the liquid's density: the required driving power increases with density. Figure 3.3 relates the total head provided by the pump to the headlosses in the pumped system.

PRESSURE & 'HEAD'

In US customary units, pressure (p) in PSI is related to head (h) in ft: p [PSI] = $(d)(h)/(144)$ = $(S.G.)(h)/(2.31)$, where d is liquid density in lb/ft^3, and S.G. is specific gravity. Atmospheric pressure at sea level is equal to 14.7 PSIA, the pressure generated by a 34-ft height of water.

VELOCITY HEAD

Usually the liquid being pumped is stationary before entering the suction piping, and some power is absorbed in accelerating it to the suction line velocity. This causes a small 'velocity head' loss (usually about 1 ft) and may be found from table 3.2, which is applicable to liquid of any density, if the velocity head is read as feet of the liquid concerned.

CHART 3.3

VELOCITY & VELOCITY HEAD — **TABLE 3.2**

VELOCITY (Ft/sec)	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	15
VELOCITY HEAD (Ft.)	0.25	0.39	0.56	0.76	0.99	1.26	1.55	2.24	3.50

Flow rate, liquid velocity and cross-sectional area (at right angles to flow) are related by the formulas:

FIGURE 3.5

Flow rate in cubic feet per second = $(v)(a)/(144)$

Flow rate in US gallons per minute = $(3.1169)(v)(a)$

where: v = liquid velocity in feet per second

a = cross-sectional area in square inches (table P-1)

POWER CALCULATIONS

If S.G. = specific gravity of the pumped liquid, H = total head in feet of the pumped liquid, and p = pressure drop in PSI, then:

$$\text{Hydraulic horsepower} = \frac{(\text{GPM})(H)(\text{S.G.})}{3960} = \frac{(\text{GPM})(p)}{1714}$$

TABLE 3.2

The mechanical efficiency, e, of a pump is defined as the hydraulic horsepower (power transferred to the pumped liquid) divided by the brake horsepower (power applied to the driving shaft of the pump).

If the pump is driven by an electric motor which has a mechanical efficiency e_m, the electricity demand is:

$$\text{Kilowatt (KW)} = \frac{(\text{GPM})(H)(\text{S.G.})}{(5310)(e)(e_m)} = \frac{(\text{GPM})(p)}{(2299)(e)(e_m)}$$

Often, estimates of brake horsepower, electricity demand, etc., must be made without proper knowledge of the efficiencies. To obtain estimates, the mechanical efficiency of a centrifugal pump may be assumed to be 60%, and that of an electric motor 80%.

COMPRESSORS, BLOWERS & FANS 3.2.2

REFERENCES

'Compressed air and gas data'. Editor Gibbs C.W. (Ingersoll-Rand)
'Air receivers'. Section 1910.169 of the Code of Federal Regulations; CFR Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)

Compressors are used to supply high-pressure air for plant use, to pressurize refrigerant vapors for cooling systems, to liquefy gases, etc. They are rated by their maximum output pressure and the number of cubic feet per minute of a gas handled at a specified speed or power, stated at 'standard conditions', 60 F and 14.7 PSIA (not at compressed volume). 60 F is accepted as standard temperature by the gas industry.

The term 'compressor' is usually reserved for machines developing high pressures in closed systems, and the terms 'blower' and 'fan' for machines working at low pressures in open-ended systems.

COMPRESSOR PRESSURE RANGES **TABLE 3.3**

MACHINE	DISCHARGE PRESSURE RANGE
COMPRESSOR	15 thru 20,000 PSIG, and higher
BLOWER	1 thru 15 PSIG
FAN	Up to 1 PSIG (about 30 in. water)

COMPRESSING IN STAGES

Gases (including air) can be compressed in one or more operations termed 'stages'. Each stage can handle a practicable increase in pressure—before temperature increase due to the compression necessitates cooling the gas. Cooling between stages is effected by passing the gas thru an intercooler. Staging permits high pressures, and lower discharge temperatures, with reduced stresses on the compressor.

TYPES OF COMPRESSOR

RECIPROCATING COMPRESSOR Air or other gas is pressurized in cylinders by reciprocating pistons. If the compressor is lubricated, the outflow may be contaminated by oil. If an oil-free outflow is required, the pistons may be fitted with graphite or teflon piston rings. Flow is pulsating.

ROTARY SCREW COMPRESSOR Air or other gas enters pockets formed between mating rotors and a casing wall. The pockets rotate away from the inlet, taking the gas toward the discharge end. The rotors do not touch each other or the casing wall. Outflow is uncontaminated in the 'dry type' of machine, in which power is applied to both rotors thru external timing gears. In the 'wet type', power is applied to one rotor, and both rotors are separated by an oil film, which contaminates the discharge. Flow is uniform.

ROTARY VANE COMPRESSOR resembles the rotary vane pump shown in chart 3.3. Variation in the volume enclosed by adjacent vanes as they rotate produces compression. Ample lubrication is required, which may introduce contamination. Flow is uniform.

ROTARY LOBE COMPRESSOR consists of two synchronized lobed rotors turning within a casing, in the same way as the pump shown in chart 3.3 (under 'spurgear' type). The rotors do not touch each other or the casing. No lubrication is used within the casing, and the outflow is not contaminated. Flow is uniform. This machine is often referred to as a 'blower'.

DYNAMIC COMPRESSORS resemble gas turbines acting in reverse. Both axial-flow machines and centrifugal machines (with radial flow) are available. Centrifugal compressors commonly have either one or two stages. Axial compressors have at least two stages, but seldom more than 16 stages. The outflow is not contaminated. Flow is uniform.

LIQUID RING COMPRESSOR This type of compressor consists of a single multi-bladed rotor which turns within a casing of approximately elliptic cross section. A controlled volume of liquid in the casing is thrown to the casing wall with rotation of the vanes. This liquid serves both to compress and to seal. Inlet and outlet ports located in the hub communicate with the pockets formed between the vanes and the liquid ring. These compressors have special advantages: wet gases and liquid carryover including hydrocarbons which are troublesome with other compressors are easily handled. Additional cooling is seldom required. Condensible vapor can be recovered by using liquid similar to that in the ring. Flow is uniform.

EQUIPMENT FOR COMPRESSORS

INTERCOOLER A heat exchanger used for cooling compressed gas between stages. Air must not be cooled below the dew point (at the higher pressure) as moisture will interfere with lubrication and cause wear in the next stage.

AFTERCOOLER A heat exchanger used for cooling gas after compression is completed. If air is being compressed, chilling permits removal of much of the moisture.

DAMPENER or SNUBBER; VOLUME BOTTLE or SURGE DRUM Reciprocating compressors create pulsations in the air or gas which may cause the

discharge and/or suction piping to resonate and damage the compressor or its valves. A dampener, or snubber, is a baffled vessel which smooths pulsations in flow. A volume bottle or surge drum has the same purpose, but lacks baffles. These devices are not normally part of the compressor package, and are often bought separately (with the compressor maker's recommendations). Large compressors may require an arrangement of 'choke tubes' (restrictions) and 'bottles' (vessels), conforming to a theoretical design and located near the compressor's outlet, upstream of the aftercooler.

The location of the following four items of equipment is shown in figure 6.23:

SEPARATOR (normally used only with air compressors) A water separator is often provided following the aftercooler, and, sometimes, also at the intake to a compressor having a long suction line, if water is likely to collect in the line. Each separator is provided with a drain to allow continuous removal of water.

RECEIVER Refer to 'Discharge (supply) lines' and 'Storing compressed air', this section.

SILENCER is used to suppress objectionable sound which may radiate from an air intake.

FILTER is provided in the suction line to an air compressor to collect particulate matter.

The following information is given as a guide for engineering purposes

LINE SIZES FOR AIR SUCTION & DISTRIBUTION

SUCTION LINE Suction lines and manifolds should be large enough to prevent excessive noise and starvation of the air supply. If the first compression stage is reciprocating, the suction line should allow a 10 to 23 ft/sec flow: if a single-stage reciprocating compressor is used, the intake flow should not be faster than 20 ft/sec. Dynamic compressors can operate with faster intake velocities, but 40 ft/sec is suggested as a maximum. The inlet reducer for a dynamic compressor should be placed close to the inlet nozzle.

DISCHARGE (SUPPLY) LINES are sized for 150 to 175% of average flow, depending on the number of outlets in use at any time. The pressure loss in a branch should be limited to 3 PSI. The pressure drop in a hose should not exceed 5 PSI. The pressure drop in distribution piping, from the compressor to the most remote part of the system, should not be greater than 5 PSI (not including hoses).

These suggested pressure drops may be used to select line sizes with the aid of table 3.5. From the required SCFM flow in the line to be sized, find the next higher flow in the table. Multiply the allowed pressure drop (PSI) in the line by 100 and divide by the length of the line in feet to obtain the PSI drop per 100 ft—find the next lower figure to this in the table, and read required line size.

Equipment drawing air at a high rate for a short period is best served by a receiver close to the point of maximum use—lines can then be sized on average demand. A minimum receiver size of double the SCF used in intermittent demand should limit the pressure drop at the end of the period of use to about 20% in the worst instances and keep it under 10% in most others.

COMPRESSOR CHARACTERISTICS — **TABLE 3.4**

COMPRESSOR TYPE	MAXIMUM OUTPUT PRESSURE (PSIG)	CONTAMINANT IN OUTPUT	INFLOW (CFM/HP)	ECONOMIC RANGE (Inflow CFM)
			DATA FOR 100 PSIG OUTFLOW	
RECIPROCATING				
Lubicated	35,000	OIL	4 to 7	10,000
Non-lubricated	700	NONE		
DYNAMIC				
Centrifugal	4,000	NONE	4	500 to 110,000
Axial	90	NONE	4½	5,000 to 13,000,000
ROTARY VANE	125	OIL	4	150 to 6,000
ROTARY LOBE	30	NONE		50,000
ROTARY SCREW NON-LUBED/LUBED	125	NONE/ OIL	4	30 to 150
LIQUID RING	75*	WATER or other	1.6 to 2.2	20 to 5,000

*Figure applies to a two-stage machine

FLOW OF COMPRESSED AIR: PRESSURE DROPS OVER 100 Ft PIPE, WITH AIR ENTERING AT 100 PSIG* — **TABLE 3.5**
(Adapted from data published by Ingersoll-Rand)

FREE AIR INFLOW (SCFM)	NOMINAL PIPE SIZE (INCHES) – SCHEDULE 40 PIPE							
	¾	1	1½	2	2½	3	4	6
40	1.24	0.37						
70	3.77	1.05	0.12					
90	6.00	1.69	0.19					
100	7.53	2.09	0.24					
400		32.2	3.59	0.98	0.41	0.13		
700			10.8	2.92	1.19	0.38	0.10	
900			17.9	4.78	1.97	0.62	0.15	
1,000			22.0	5.90	2.43	0.76	0.19	
4,000						11.9	2.90	0.35
7,000							8.77	1.06
9,000							14.6	1.75
10,000							18.0	2.13
40,000								33.8

Pressure drop smaller than than 0.1 PSI per 100 ft (upper right region); *Pressure drop larger than 35 PSI per 100 ft* (lower left region)

*Pressure drop varies inversely as absolute pressure of entering air.

POWER CONSUMPTION

The power consumption of the different compressor types is characteristic. Table 3.4 gives the horsepower needed at an output pressure of 100 PSIG. Power consumption per CFM rises with rising output pressure. Air cooling adds 3-5% to power consumption (including fan drive). 'FAD' power consumption figures for compressors of 'average' power consumption are given. 'FAD' denotes 'free air delivered corresponding to standard cubic ft per minute (SCFM) or liters per minute measured as set out in ASME PTC9, BS 1571 or DIN 1945.'

SPECIFIC POWER CONSUMPTION (FAD)

PSIG		50	75	100	125
HP per 100 CFM INFLOW	SINGLE-STAGE	14	18	22	24
	TWO-STAGE	13	16	18	21

COOLING-WATER REQUIREMENTS

Cooling-water demand is normally shown on the vendor's P&ID or data sheet. Most of the water demand is for the aftercooler (and intercooler, with a two-stage compressor). Jackets and lube oil may also require cooling. As a guide, 8 US gallons per hour are needed for each horsepower supplied to the compressor. If the final compression is 100 PSIG, the water demand will usually be about 2 US GPH per each SCFM inflow. These approximate demands are based on an 40 F temperature increase of the cooling water. Demand for cooling water increases slightly with relative humidity of the incoming air.

QUANTITIES OF MOISTURE CONDENSED FROM COMPRESSED AIR

The following calculation (taken from the referenced Atlas Copco manual) is for a two-stage compressor, and is based on moisture content given in the table below:

DATA: Capacity of the compressor = 2225 SCFM
Temperature of the incoming air = 86 F
Relative humidity of the incoming air = 75%

Intercooler { Outlet temperature = 86 F
Air pressure = 25.3 PSIG, or 40 PSIA
Water separation efficiency = 80%

Aftercooler { Outlet air temperature = 86 F
Air pressure = 100 PSIG, or 115 PSIA
Water separation efficiency = 90%

CALCULATIONS:

(1) From the table, weight of water vapor in 2225 SCFM air at 86 F and 75% RH = (0.00189)(2225)(0.75) = 3.15 lb/min.

(2) Rate of removal of condensed water from intercooler, thru trap = (0.8)[3.15 – (0.00189)(2225)(14.7)/(40)] = 1.28 lb/min., or (1.28)(60)/(8.33) = 9.2 US GPH

(3) Rate of removal of condensed water from aftercooler, thru trap = (0.9)[3.15 – 1.28 – (0.00189)(2225)(14.7)/(115)] = 1.20 lb/min., or (1.20)(60)/(8.33) = 8.6 US GPH

(4) Total rate at which water is removed from both coolers = 9.2 + 8.6 = 17.8 US GPH

MOISTURE CONTENT OF AIR AT 100% RH

TEMPERATURE (Degrees F)	14	32	50	68	86	104	122
MOISTURE (10^{-4} lb/ft^3)	1.35	3.02	5.87	10.9	18.9	31.6	51.3

UNLOADING (POSITIVE-DISPLACEMENT COMPRESSORS)

'Unloading' is the removal of the compression load from the running compressor. Compressors are unloaded at startup and for short periods when demand for gas falls off. Damage to the compressor's drive motor can result if full compression duties are applied suddenly.

If the vendor does not provide means of unloading the compressor, a manual or automatic bypass line should be provided between suction and discharge (on the compressor's side of any isolating valves)—see figure 6.23.

Provision should be made so that the discharge pressure cannot rise above a value which would damage the compressor or its driver. Automatic unloading will ensure this, and the control actions are listed in table 3.6.

AUTOMATIC UNLOADING ACTIONS FOR COMPRESSORS — TABLE 3.6

COMPRESSOR	DISCHARGE PRESSURE	AUTOMATIC CONTROL ACTION
Not running	Low—reaches lower set value	Starts compressor unloaded, accelerates to normal speed, and brings on load
Running	High—reaches higher set value	Unloads compressor for a preset period
Idling	Low—reaches reload pressure before idling period is over	Reloads compressor
	Medium—idling period ends before reload pressure is reached	Switches off compressor

STORING COMPRESSED AIR

A limited amount of compressed air or other gas can be stored in receivers. One or more receivers provided in the compressor's discharge piping also serve to suppress surges (which can be due to demand, as well as supply) to assist cooling, and to collect moisture. Receivers storing air or other gas are classed as pressure vessels—refer to 6.5.1.

RECEIVER CONSTRUCTION Usual construction is a long vertical cylinder with dished heads, supported on a pad. Water will collect in the base, and therefor a valved drain must be provided for manual blowdown. Collected water may freeze in cold climates. Feeding the warm air or gas at the base of the receiver may prevent freezing, but the inlet must be designed so that it cannot be closed by water if it does freeze.

CAPACITY NEEDED A simple rule to decide the total receiver volume is to divide the compressor rating in SCFM by ten to get the volume in cubic feet for the receiver. For example, if the compressor is designed to take 5500 cubic feet per minute, a receiver volume of about 550 cubic feet is adequate. This rule is considered suitable for outflow pressures up to about 125 PSIG and where the continuously running compressor is unloaded by automatic valves—see 'Unloading' above. An extensive piping system for distributing compressed air or other gas may have a capacity sufficiently large in itself to serve as a receiver.

Process equipment is a term used to cover the many types of equipment used to perform one or more of these basic operations on the process material:

(1) CHEMICAL REACTION
(2) MIXING
(3) SEPARATION
(4) CHANGE OF PARTICLE SIZE
(5) HEAT TRANSFER

Equipment manufacturers give all information necessary for installation and piping.

This section is a quick reference to the function of some items of equipment used in process work. In table 3.7, the function of the equipment is expressed in terms of the phase (solid, liquid or gas) of the process materials mixed. Examples: (1) A blender can mix two powders, and its function is tabulated as "S+S". (2) An agitator can be used to stir a liquid into another liquid–this function is tabulated "L+L". Another large and varied group of equipment achieves separations, and a similar method of tabulating function is used in table 3.8.

CHEMICAL REACTION 3.3.1

Chemical reactions are carried out in a wide variety of specialized equipment, termed reactors, autoclaves, furnaces, etc. Reactions involving liquids, suspensions, and sometimes gases, are often performed in 'reaction vessels'. The vessel and its contents frequently have to be heated or cooled, and piping to a jacket or internal system of coils has to be arranged. If reaction takes place under pressure, the vessel may need to comply with the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code. Refer also to 6.5.1, under 'Pressure vessels', and to the standards listed in table 7.10.

MIXING 3.3.2

A variety of equipment is made for mixing operations. The principal types of equipment are listed in table 3.7:

MIXING EQUIPMENT **TABLE 3.7**

EQUIPMENT	PHASES MIXED
AGITATOR	S + L, L + L
BLENDER (TUMBLER TYPE)	S + S, S + L
EDUCTOR	L + L, L + G, G + G
MIXER (RIBBON, SCROLL, OR OTHER TYPE)	S + S, S + L
PROPORTIONING PUMP	L + L
PROPORTIONING VALVE	L + L

(G = GAS, L = LIQUID, S = SOLID)

SEPARATION 3.3.3

Equipment for separation is even more varied. Equipment separating solids on the basis of particle size or specific gravity alone are in general termed classifiers. The broader range of separation equipment separates phases (solid, liquid, gas) and some of the types used are listed in the table below:

SEPARATION EQUIPMENT **TABLE 3.8**

EQUIPMENT	FEED MATERIAL	RETAINED MATERIAL	OUTFLOW MATERIAL
CENTRIFUGE	S + L	S	L
CONTINUOUS CENTRIFUGE	L(1) + L(2)	None	L(1), L(2), †
CYCLONE	S + G	None	G, S †
DEAERATOR	L + G	L	G
DEFOAMER	L + G	L	G
DISTILLATION COLUMN	L(1) + L(2)	L(1)	L(2) *
DRYER	S + L	S	L *
DRY SCREEN	S(1) + S(2)	S(1)	S(2)
EVAPORATOR	L + S L(1) + L(2)	L + S L(1)	L * L(2) *
FILTER PRESS	S + L	S	L
FLOTATION TANK	S + L	S	L
FRACTIONATION COLUMN	L(1) + L(2) + L(3) + etc.	None	L(1), L(2), L(3), etc. †
SCRUBBER	S + G	S	G
SETTLING TANK	S + L	S	L
STRIPPER	L(1) + L(2)	L(1)	L(2)

†Separate flows *Removed as vapor

(G = GAS, L = LIQUID, S = SOLID, S(1), S(2), L(1), L(2), etc. = DIFFERENT SOLIDS OR LIQUIDS)

CHANGE OF PARTICLE SIZE 3.3.4

Reduction of particle size is a common operation, and can be termed 'attrition'. Equipment used includes crushers, rod-, ball- and hammer-mills, and–to achieve the finest reductions–energy mills, which run on compressed air. Emulsions ('creams' or 'milks'), which are liquid-in-liquid dispersions, are stabilized by homogenizers, typically used on milk to reduce the size of the fat globules and thus prevent cream from separating.

Occasionally, particle or lump size of the product is increased. Equipment for agglomerating, pelletizing, etc., is used. Examples: tablets, sugar cubes, powdered beverage and food products.

PROCESS HEAT TRANSFER 3.3.5

Adding and removing heat is a significant part of chemical processing. Heating or cooling of process material is accomplished with heat exchangers, jacketed vessels, or other heat transfer equipment. The project and piping groups specify the duty and mechanical arrangement, but the detail design is normally left to the manufacturer.

TABLES 3.6–3.8

The term 'heat exchanger' in chemical processing refers to an unfired vessel exchanging heat between two fluids which are kept separated.The commonest form of heat exchanger is the 'shell-and-tube' exchanger, consisting of a bundle of tubes held inside a 'shell' (the vessel part). One fluid passes inside the tubes, the other thru the space between the tubes and shell. Exchanged heat has to flow thru the tube walls. Refer to 6.8 ('Keeping process material at the right temperature') and to 6.6 for piping shell-and-tube heat exchangers.

Heat exchange with process material can take place in a variety of other equipment, such as condensers, evaporators, heaters, chillers, etc.

MULTIFUNCTION EQUIPMENT 3.3.6

Sometimes, items of equipment are designed to perform more than one of the functions listed at the beginning of 3.3.

Mixing and heating (or cooling) may be simultaneously carried out in mixers having blades provided with internal channels to carry hot (or cold) fluid.

Separation and attrition may be achieved in a single mill, designed to output particles of the required degree of fineness and recycle and regrind particles which are still too coarse.

ORGANIZATION OF WORK: Job Responsibilities, Drawing-Office Equipment and Procedures

THE PIPING GROUP 4.1

Plant design is divided into several areas, each the responsibility of a 'design group'. Chart 4.1(a) shows the main groups of people cooperating on the plant design, and the types of drawings for which they are responsible. Other groups, involved with instrumentation, stress analysis, pipesupport, etc., contribute to the design at appropriate stages.

The personnel responsible for the piping design may be part of an engineering department's mechanical design group, or they may function as a separate section or department. For simplicity, this design group is referred to as the 'piping group', and its relationship with the organization and basic activities are indicated in chart 4.1(a).

Chart 4.1(c) shows the structure of a design group.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PIPING GROUP 4.1.1

The piping group produces designs in the form of drawings and model(s), showing equipment and piping.

The following are provided by the piping group as its contribution to the plant design:–

(1) AN EQUIPMENT ARRANGEMENT DRAWING, USUALLY TERMED THE 'PLOT PLAN'

(2) PIPING DESIGN (DRAWINGS OR MODEL)

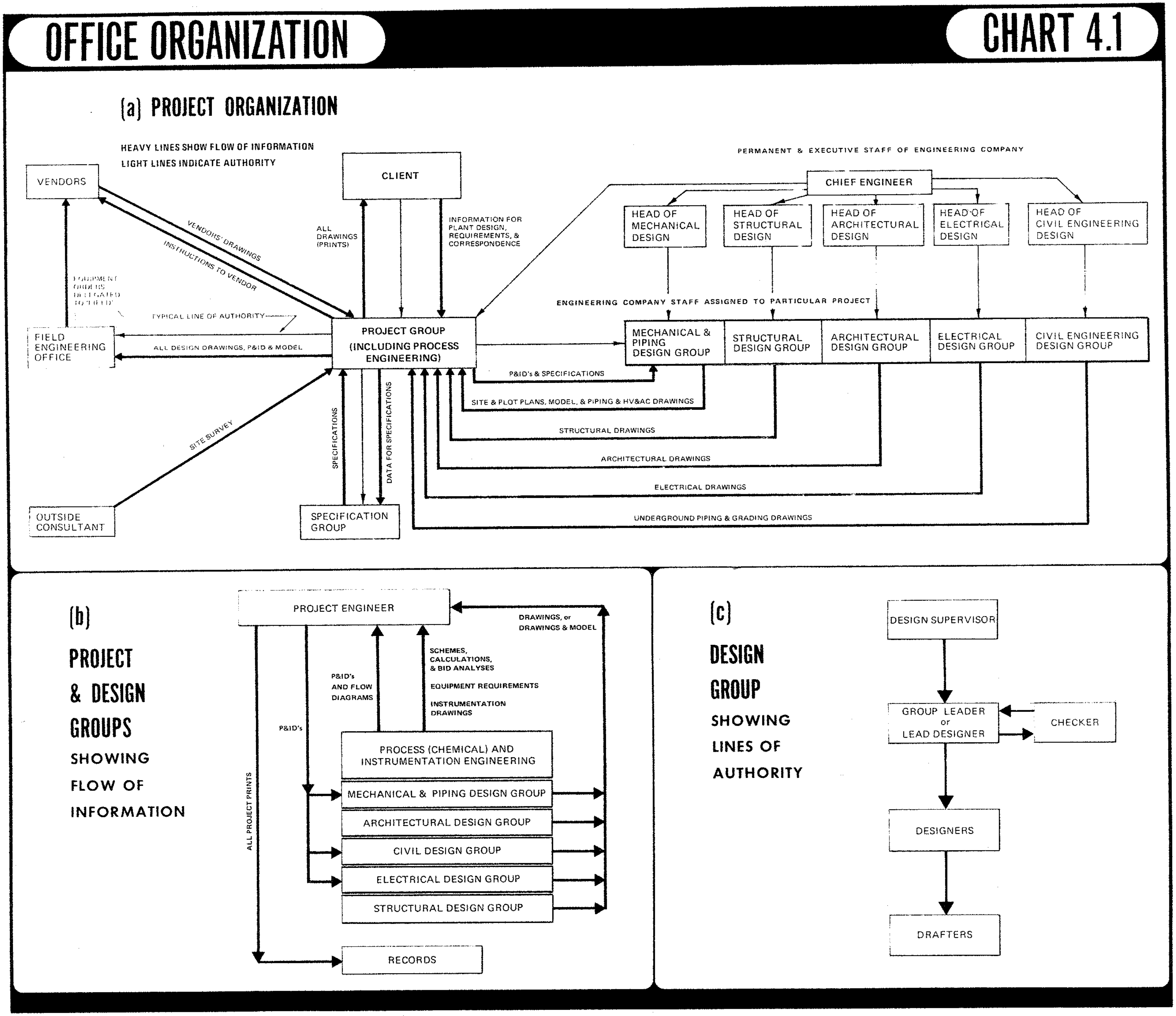
(3) PIPING DETAILS FOR FABRICATION AND CONSTRUCTION

(4) REQUISITIONS FOR PURCHASE OF PIPING MATERIEL

JOB FUNCTIONS 4.1.2

On joining a design office it is important that the new member should know what line of authority exists. This is especially important when information is required and it saves the wrong people from being interrupted. Chart 4.2 shows two typical lines of authority. (Different companies will have different set-ups and job titles.)

JOB		FUNCTIONS
DESIGN SUPERVISOR	(1)	RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL PERSONNEL IN GROUPS. INCLUDING HIRING
	(2)	COORDINATING WITH OTHER GROUPS (AND THE CLIENT)
	(3)	OVERALL PLANNING AND SUPERVISING THE GROUP'S WORK
	(4)	LIAISON WITH PROJECT ENGINEER(S)
GROUP LEADER	(1)	SUPERVISING DESIGN & DRAFTING IN AREA(S) ALLOCATED BY DESIGN SUPERVISOR
NOTE: On small projects, may also assume Design Supervisor's duties	(2)	ASSIGNING WORK TO DESIGNERS & DRAFTERS
	(3)	RESPONSIBLE FOR PLOT PLANS, PLANT DESIGNS & PRESENTATION & COMPLETENESS OF FINISHED DRAWINGS
	(4)	COORDINATES MECHANICAL, STRUCTURAL, ELECTRICAL, AND CIVIL DETAILS FROM OTHER GROUPS
	(5)	CHECKING & MARKING VENDORS' DRAWINGS
	(6)	OBTAINING INFORMATION FOR MEMBERS OF THE GROUP
	(7)	ESTABLISHING THE NUMBER OF DRAWINGS REQUIRED FOR EACH JOB (DRAWING CONTROL OR REGISTER)–SEE INDEX
	(8)	ASSIGNING TITLES FOR EACH DRAWING AND MAINTAINING UP-TO-DATE DRAWING CONTROL OR REGISTER OF DRAWINGS, CHARTS, GRAPHS, AND SKETCHES FOR EACH CURRENT PROJECT
	(9)	ESTABLISHING A DESIGN GROUP FILING SYSTEM FOR ALL INCOMING & OUTGOING PAPERWORK
	(10)	KEEPING A CURRENT SCHEDULE AND RECORD OF HOURS WORKED
	(11)	REQUISITIONING VIA PURCHASING DEPARTMENT ALL PIPING MATERIALS
CHECKER	(1)	CHECKING DESIGNERS' AND DRAFTERS' DESIGNS AND DETAILS FOR DIMENSIONAL ACCURACY AND CONFORMITY WITH SPECIFICATIONS, P&ID's, VENDORS' DRAWINGS, ETC.
	(2)	IF AGREED WITH THE DESIGNER &/OR GROUP LEADER, MAY MAKE IMPROVEMENTS AND ALTERATIONS TO THE DESIGN
DESIGNER	(1)	PRODUCING STUDIES AND LAYOUTS OF EQUIPMENT AND PIPING WHICH MUST BE ECONOMIC, SAFE, OPERABLE AND EASILY MAINTAINED
	(2)	MAKING ANY NECESSARY ADDITIONAL CALCULATIONS FOR THE DESIGN
	(3)	SUPERVISING DRAFTERS
DRAFTER		MINIMUM RESPONSIBILITIES ARE:–
	(1)	PRODUCING DETAILED DRAWINGS FROM DESIGNERS' OR GROUP LEADERS' STUDIES OR SKETCHES
	(2)	SECONDARY DESIGN WORK
	(3)	FAMILIARIZATION WITH THE RECORDS, FILES, INFORMATION SHEETS AND COMPANY PRACTICES RELATING TO THE PROJECT


OFFICE ORGANIZATION
CHART 4.1
(a) PROJECT ORGANIZATION
HEAVY LINES SHOW FLOW OF INFORMATION
LIGHT LINES INDICATE AUTHORITY
VENDORS
CLIENT
PERMANENT & EXECUTIVE STAFF OF ENGINEERING COMPANY
CHIEF ENGINEER
HEAD OF MECHANICAL DESIGN
HEAD OF STRUCTURAL DESIGN
HEAD OF ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN
HEAD OF ELECTRICAL DESIGN
HEAD OF CIVIL ENGINEERING DESIGN
VENDORS' DRAWINGS
INSTRUCTIONS TO VENDOR
ALL DRAWINGS (PRINTS)
INFORMATION FOR PLANT DESIGN, REQUIREMENTS, & CORRESPONDENCE
ENGINEERING COMPANY STAFF ASSIGNED TO PARTICULAR PROJECT
TYPICAL LINE OF AUTHORITY
FIELD ENGINEERING OFFICE
ALL DESIGN DRAWINGS, P&ID & MODEL
PROJECT GROUP (INCLUDING PROCESS ENGINEERING)
MECHANICAL & PIPING DESIGN GROUP
STRUCTURAL DESIGN GROUP
ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN GROUP
ELECTRICAL DESIGN GROUP
CIVIL ENGINEERING DESIGN GROUP
P&ID's & SPECIFICATIONS
SITE & PLOT PLANS, MODEL, & PIPING & HV&AC DRAWINGS
STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS
ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS
ELECTRICAL DRAWINGS
UNDERGROUND PIPING & GRADING DRAWINGS
SITE SURVEY
SPECIFICATIONS
DATA FOR SPECIFICATIONS
OUTSIDE CONSULTANT
SPECIFICATION GROUP
(b) PROJECT & DESIGN GROUPS SHOWING FLOW OF INFORMATION
PROJECT ENGINEER
DRAWINGS, or DRAWINGS & MODEL
SCHEMES, CALCULATIONS, & BID ANALYSES
EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS
INSTRUMENTATION DRAWINGS
P&ID's AND FLOW DIAGRAMS
P&ID's
ALL PROJECT PRINTS
PROCESS (CHEMICAL) AND INSTRUMENTATION ENGINEERING
MECHANICAL & PIPING DESIGN GROUP
ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN GROUP
CIVIL DESIGN GROUP
ELECTRICAL DESIGN GROUP
STRUCTURAL DESIGN GROUP
RECORDS
(c) DESIGN GROUP SHOWING LINES OF AUTHORITY
DESIGN SUPERVISOR
GROUP LEADER or LEAD DESIGNER
CHECKER
DESIGNERS
DRAFTERS

DESIGN INFORMATION TO PIPING GROUP 4.2

The following information is required by the piping group:—

FROM THE PROJECT GROUP	(1)	'JOB SCOPE' DOCUMENT, WHICH DEFINES PROCEDURES TO BE USED IN PREPARING DESIGN SKETCHES AND DIAGRAMS
	(2)	PIPING & INSTRUMENTATION DIAGRAM (P&ID—SEE 5.2.4)
	(3)	LIST OF MAJOR EQUIPMENT (EQUIPMENT INDEX), SPECIAL EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS OF FABRICATION
	(4)	LINE DESIGNATION SHEETS OR TABLES, INCLUDING ASSIGNATION OF LINE NUMBERS—SEE 4.2.3 AND 5.2.5
	(5)	SPECIFICATIONS FOR MATERIALS USED IN PIPING SYSTEMS—SEE 4.2.1
	(6)	SCHEDULE OF COMPLETION DATES (UPDATED ON FED-BACK INFORMATION)
	(7)	CONTROLS (METHODS OF WORKING,ETC.) TO BE ADOPTED FOR EXPEDITING THE JOB
FROM OTHER GROUPS	(8)	DRAWINGS—SEE 5.2.7
FROM SUPPLIERS	(9)	VENDORS' PRINTS—SEE 5.2.7

SPECIFICATIONS 4.2.1

These consist of separate specifications for plant layout, piping materials, supporting, fabrication, insulation, welding, erection, painting and testing. The piping designer is mostly concerned with plant layout and materiel specifications, which detail the design requirements and materials for pipe, flanges, fittings, valves, etc., to be used for the particular project.

The piping materials specification usually has an index to the various services or processes. The part of the specification dealing with a particular service can be identified from the piping drawing line number or P&ID line number—see 5.2.4 under 'Flow lines'. All piping specifications must be strictly adhered to as they are compiled from information supplied by the project group. Although the fittings, etc., described in the Guide are those most frequently used, they will not necessarily be seen in every piping specification.

On some projects (such as 'revamp' work) where there is no specification, the designer may be responsible for selecting materials and hardware, and it is important to give sufficient information to specify the hardware in all essential details. Non-standard items are often listed by the item number and/or model specification for ordering taken from the catalog of the particular manufacturer.

LIST OF EQUIPMENT, or EQUIPMENT INDEX 4.2.2

This shows, for each item of equipment, the equipment number, equipment title, and status—that is whether the item has been approved, ordered, and whether certified vendor's prints have been received.

LINE DESIGNATION SHEETS, or TABLES 4.2.3

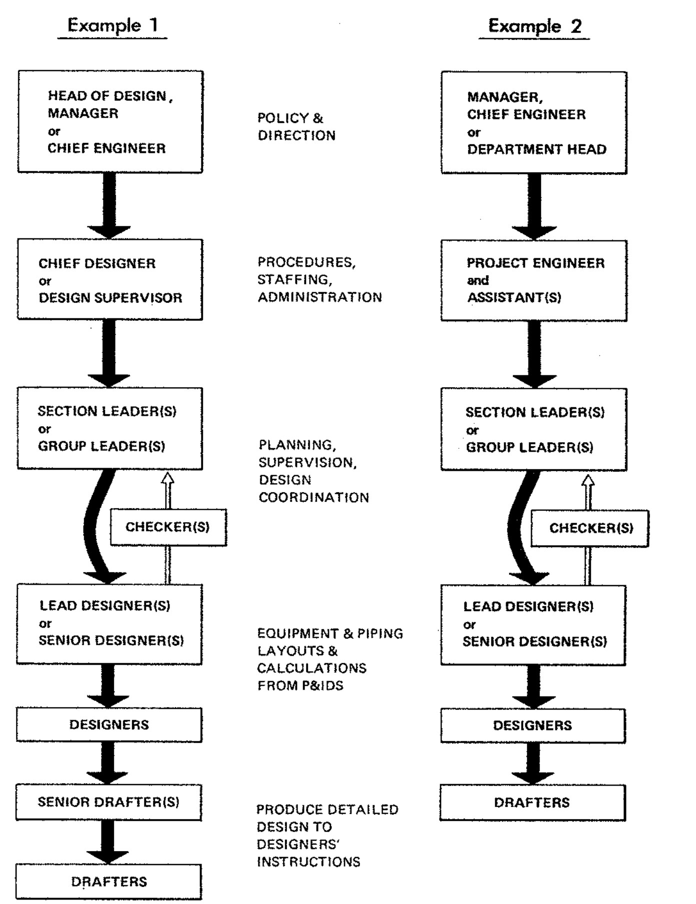
These sheets contain tabulated data showing nominal pipe size, material specification, design and operating conditions. Line numbers are assigned in sequence of flow, and a separate sheet is prepared for each conveyed fluid —see 5.2.5.

DRAWING CONTROL (REGISTER) 4.2.4

A drawing number relates the drawing to the project, and may be coded to show such information as project (or 'job') number, area of plant, and originating group (which may be indicated 'M' for mechanical, etc.). Figure 5.15 shows a number identifying part of a piping system.

The drawing control shows the drawing number, title, and progress toward completion. The status of revision and issues is shown—see 5.4.3. The drawing control is kept up-to-date by the group leader.

DESIGN GROUP—TWO TYPICAL LINES OF AUTHORITY **CHART 4.2**



There are two types of drawings to file—those produced by the group and those received by the group. The former are filed in numerical order under plant or unit number in the drawing office on a 'stick file' or in a drawer—see 4.4.10. The filing of the latter, 'foreign', prints is often poorly done, causing time to be wasted and information to be lost. These prints are commonly filed by equipment index number, placing all information connected with that item of equipment in the one file.

A suggested method for filing these incoming prints is illustrated in chart 4.3, which cross-references process, function, or area with the group originating the drawing, and with associated vessels, equipment, etc. All correspondence between the project and design groups, client, vendors, and field would be filed under 'zero', as shown.

MATERIALS & TOOLS FOR THE DRAFTING ROOM 4.4

PAPER 4.4.1

Vellum paper and mylar film are used for drawings. Drawing sheets must be translucent to the light used in copying machines. Mylar with a coated drawing surface is more expensive than vellum, but is preferable where durability and dimensional stability are important. Sheets can be supplied printed with border and title block and with a 'fade-out' ruled grid on the reverse side. 'Isometric' sheets with fade-out 30-degree grid are available for drawing isos.

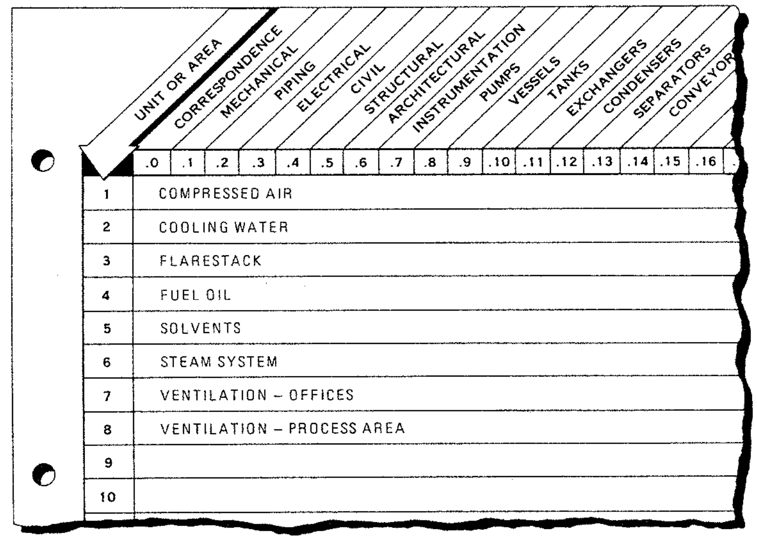
ANSI 14.1 defines the following flat drawing-sheet sizes (in inches): (A) 8½x11, (B) 11x17, (C) 17x22, (D) 22x34, (E) 34x44.

International drawing sheet sizes of approximately the same dimensions are defined (in inches) as: (A4) 8.27x11.69, (A3) 11.69x16.54, (A2) 16.54x23.39, (A1) 23.39x33.11, (A0) 33.11x46.81.

PAPERS FOR COPYING MACHINES Photosensitive paper is used for making prints for checking, issuing and filing purposes. 'Sepia' photocopying paper (Ozalid Company, etc.) gives brown positive prints which may be amended with pencil or ink, and the revision used as an original for photocopying in a diazo machine. Sepias may also be used to give a faint background print for drawing other work over, such as ducting or pipe supports. The quality of sepia prints is not good. Positive photocopies of superior quality are made on clear plastic film, which may have either continuous emulsion to give heavy copies, or screened emulsion to yield faint background prints (emulsion should preferably be water-removable).

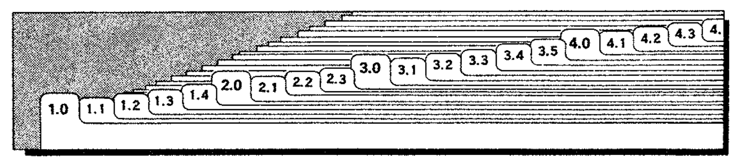
LEADS & PENCILS 4.4.2

Pencil leads used in the drawing office are available in the following grades, beginning with the softest : B (used for shading), HB (usually used for writing only), F (usually softest grade used for drafting), H (grade most often used for drafting), 2H (used for drawing thinner lines such as dimension lines), 3H and 4H (used for faint lines for layout or background). Softer penciling is prone



Paperwork classified according to a system of this type may be located in a filing cabinet fitted with numbered dividers as shown :—

STANDARD DIVIDERS FOR FILING CABINET



to smearing on handling, Grades harder than 3H tend to cut paper making lines difficult to erase. Conventional leads are 2 mm in diameter and require frequent repointing. 0.5 mm and 0.3 mm leads speed work, as they need no repointing. Conventional leads are not suitable for use on plastic films as they smear and are difficult to erase. 'Film' leads and pencils are available in the same sizes as conventional leads, and in different grades of hardness.

Clutch pencils (lead holders) suitable for use with either type of the smaller diameter leads have a push-button advance.

SCALES 4.4.3

The architect's scale is used for piping drawings, and is divided into fractions of an inch to one foot—for example, 3/8 inch per foot. The engineer's scale is used to draw site plans, etc., and is divided into one inch per stated number of feet, such as 1 inch per 30 feet.

ERASERS & ERASING SHIELDS 4.4.4

Several types of eraser and erasing methods are available—use of each is given in table 4.1: Rubber in various hardnesses from pure gum rubber (artgum) for soft pencilling and cleaning lead smears, to hard rubber for hard pencelling and ink; 'plastic' is cleaner to use, as it has less tendency to absorb graphite; 'magic rub' for erasing pencil from plastic films. Most types of eraser are available for use with electric erasing machines.

An erasing shield is a thin metal plate with holes of various shapes and sizes so that parts of the drawing not to be erased may be protected.

ERASING GUIDE **TABLE 4.1**

MEDIUM / MATERIAL	SOFT PENCIL	HARD PENCIL	INDIAN INK	PHOTOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND
TRACING PAPER, or LINEN	SRE, or artgum	HRE, or SRE	IHRE	——
SEPIA (OZALID), or PHOTOCOPY PAPER (PHOTOSTAT)	SRE	HRE, or SRE	Blade, or IHRE	Bleach *
PLASTIC FILM	Wet PE	Wet PE	Wet PE, or Blade	Wet PE, or Bleach*

KEY: E = eraser. SR = soft rubber, HR = hard rubber, I = ink, P = plastic.
* Chemical bleach for removing black photographic silver deposit

CLEANING POWDER 4.4.5

Fine rubber granules are supplied in 'salt-shaker' drums. Sprinkled on a drawing, these granules reduce smearing of pencil lines during working. The use of cleaning powder is especially helpful when using a teesquare. The powder is brushed off after use.

LETTERING AIDS 4.4.6

Title blocks, notes, and subtitles on drawings or sections should be in capitals. Capitals, either upright or sloped, are preferred. Pencilled lettering is normally used. Where ink work is required on drawings for photography, charts, reports, etc., ink stylus pens (Technos, Rapidograph, etc.) are available for stencil lettering (and for line drawing in place of ruling pens). The Leroy equipment is also used for inked lettering. Skeleton lettering templates are used for lettering section keys. The parallel line spacer is a small, inexpensive tool useful for ruling guide lines for lettering.

As alternatives to hand-inked lettering, machines such as Kroy which print onto adhesive-backed transparent film which is later positioned on the drawing. Adhesive or transferable letters and numbers are available in sheets, and special patterns and panels can be supplied to order for title blocks or detailing, symbolism, abbreviations, special notes, etc. Printed adhesive tapes are limited in application, but are useful for making drawings for photographic reproduction, such as panel boards, charts, and special reports—see 4.4.13, under 'Photographic layouts'.

TEMPLATES 4.4.7

Templates having circular and rectangular openings are common. Orthogonal and isometric drafting templates are available for making process piping drawings and flow diagrams. These piping templates give the outlines for ANSI valves, flanges, fittings and pipe diameters to 3/8 inch per foot, or 1/4-inch per foot.

MACHINES 4.4.8

The first two machines are usually used in drawing offices in place of the slower teesquare:

DRAFTING MACHINE allows parallel movement of a pair of rules set at right angles. The rules are set on a protractor, and their angle on the board may be altered. The protractor usually has 15-degree clickstops and vernier scale.

PARALLEL RULE, or SLIDER, permits drawing of long horizontal lines only, and is used with a fixed or adjustable triangle.

PLANIMETER A portable machine for measuring areas. When set to the scale of the drawing, the planimeter will measure areas of any shape.

PANTOGRAPH System of articulated rods permitting reduction or enlargement of a drawing by hand. Application is limited.

LIGHT BOX 4.4.9

A light box has a translucent glass or plastic working surface fitted underneath with electric lights. The drawing to be traced is placed on the illuminated surface.

FILING METHODS 4.4.10

Original drawings are best filed flat in shallow drawers. Prints filed in the drawing office are usually retained on a 'stick', which is a clamp for holding several sheets. Sticks are housed in a special rack or cabinet.

Original drawings will eventually create a storage problem, as it is inadvisable to scrap them. If these drawings are not sent to an archive, after a period of about three years they are photographed to a reduced scale for filing, and only the film is retained. Equipment is available for reading such films, or large photographic prints can be made.

CHART 4.3

TABLE 4.1

COPYING PROCESSES 4.4.11

'Diazo' or 'dyeline' processes reproduce to the same scale as the original drawing as a positive copy or print. Bruning and Ozalid machines are often employed. The drawing that is to be copied must be on tracing paper, linen or film, and the copy is made on light-sensitive papers or films. The older reversed-tone 'blue-print' is no longer in use.

SCALED PLANT MODELS 4.4.12

Plant models are often used in designing large installations involving much piping. When design of the plant is completed, the model is sent to the site as the basis of construction in the place of orthographic drawings. Some engineering companies strongly advocate their use, which necessitates maintaining a model shop and retaining trained personnel. Scaled model piping components are available in a wide range of sizes. The following color coding may be used on models:–

PIPING	YELLOW, RED or BLUE
EQUIPMENT	GREY
INSTRUMENTS	ORANGE
ELECTRICAL	GREEN

ADVANTAGES

- Available routes for piping are easily seen
- Interferences are easily avoided
- Piping plan and elevation drawings can be eliminated; only the model, plot plan, P&ID's, and piping fabrication drawings (isos) are required
- The model can be photographed – see 4.4.13.
- Provides a superior visual aid for conferences, for construction crews and for training plant personnel

DISADVANTAGES

- Duplication of the model is expensive
- The model is not easily portable and is liable to damage during transportation
- Changes are not recorded in the model itself

PHOTOGRAPHIC AIDS 4.4.13

'DRAWINGS' FROM THE MODEL

The lack of portability of a scaled plant model can be partially overcome by photographing it. To do this it must be designed so that it can be taken apart easily. Photographs can be made to correspond closely to the regular plan, elevation and isometric projections by photographing the model from 40 ft or more away with long focal length lenses–'vanishing points' (converging lines) in the picture are effectively eliminated.

The negative is projected through a contact screen and a print made on 'reproducible' film. Dimensions, notes, etc., are added to the reproducible film which can be printed by a diazo process–see 4.4.11. These prints are used as working drawings, and distributed to those needing information.

REVAMP WORK FOR EXISTING PLANTS

A Polaroid (or video) camera can be used to supply views of the plant and unrecorded changes. Filed drawings of a plant do not always include alterations, or deviation from original design.

Photographs of sections of a plant can be combined with drawings to facilitate installation of new equipment, or to make further changes to the existing plant. To do this, photographs are taken of the required views, using a camera fitted with a wide-angle lens (to obtain a wider view).

The negatives obtained are printed onto screened positive films which are attached to the back of a clear plastic drawing sheet. Alterations to the piping system are then drawn on the front face of this sheet, linking the photographs as desired. Reproductions of the composite drawing are made in the usual way by diazo process.

Alternately, positives may be marked directly for minor changes or instructions to the field.

PHOTOGRAPHIC LAYOUTS

The following technique produces equipment layout 'drawings', and is especially useful for areas where method study or investigational reports are required.

First, equipment outlines are produced to scale on photographic film, either in the regular way or by xerography. Next, a drawing-sized sheet of clear film is laid on a white backing sheet having a correctly-scaled grid marked on it.

The building outline and other features can be put onto the film using the variety of printed transparent tapes and decals available. The pieces of film with equipment outlines may then be positioned with clear tape, and any other parts of the 'drawing' completed. Alterations to the layout may be rapidly made with this technique, which photographs well for reports, and allows prints to be made in the usual ways for marking and comment. The film layout should be covered with an acetate or other protective sheet before insertion in a copying machine.

REDUCTION BY PHOTOGRAPHY

It is frequently required to include reproductions of diagrams and drawings in reports, etc. Photographic reduction to less than half-size (on lengths) is not recommended because normal-sized printing and details may not be legible. A graphic scale should be included on drawings to be reduced – see chart 5.8.

DRAFTING: PROCESS AND PIPING DRAWINGS including Drawing Symbols, Showing Dimensions, Showing Instrumentation, and Bills of Materiel

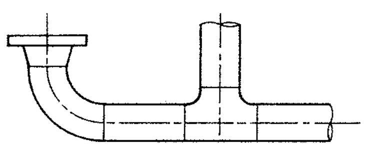
PIPING SYMBOLS 5.1

SHOWING PIPE & JOINTS 5.1.1

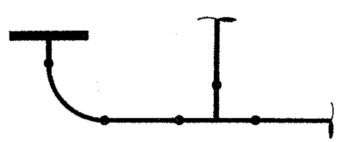
Hand-drawn piping layouts depict pipe by single lines for clarity and economy. Pipe and flanges are sometimes drawn partially 'double line' to display clearances. Computer drawn layouts can show piping in plan, elevational and isometric views in single line, or (without additional effort or expense) in double line. Double line representation is best reserved for three-dimensional views, such as isos.

In double-line drawing, valves are shown by the symbols in chart 5.6 (refer to the panel 'Drafting valves'). Double-line representation is not used for entire piping arrangements, as it is very time-consuming, difficult to read, and not justified technically.

DOUBLE-LINE PRESENTATION



SINGLE-LINE PRESENTATION

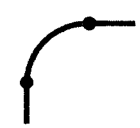
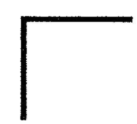
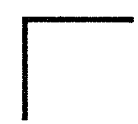
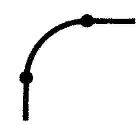
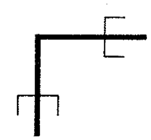
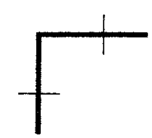
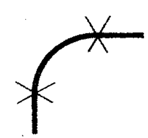
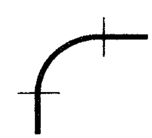


In presenting piping 'single line' on piping drawings, only the centerline of the pipe is drawn, using a solid line (see chart 5.1), and the line size is written. Flanges are shown as thick lines drawn to the scaled outside diameter of the flange. Valves are shown by special symbols drawn to scale. Pumps are shown by drawing the pads on which they rest, and their nozzles: figure 6.21 illustrates this simplified presentation. Equipment and vessels are shown by drawing their nozzles, outlines, and supporting pads.

If there is a piping specification, it is not necessary to indicate welded or screwed joints, except to remove ambiguities—for example, to differentiate between a tee and a stub-in. In most current practice, the symbols for screwed joints and socket welds are normally omitted, although butt welds are often shown.

The ways of showing joints set out in the standard ANSI Y32.2.3 are not typical of current industrial practice. The standard's symbol for a butt-weld as shown in table 5.1 is commonly used to indicate a butt-weld to be made 'in the field' (field weld).

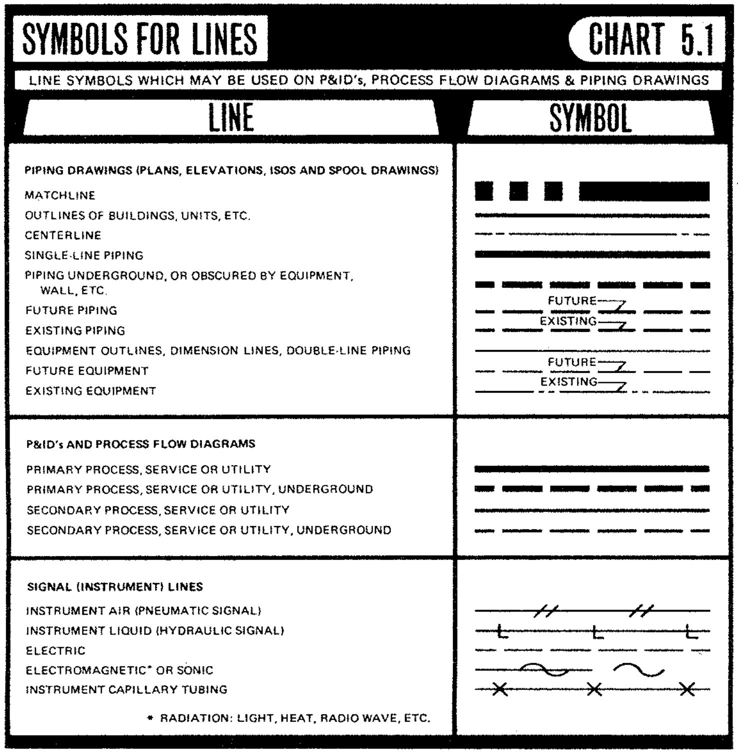
SHOWING NON-FLANGED JOINTS AT ELBOWS **TABLE 5.1**

	BUTT WELD	SOCKET WELD	SCREWED JOINT
SIMPLIFIED PRACTICE *			
CONVENTIONAL PRACTICE			
ANSI Y32.2.3 (Not current practice)			

*The joint symbol may be omitted if the type of joint is determined by a piping specification. It is usually preferred to use the dot weld symbol to make the type of construction clear: for example, to distinguish between a tee and a stub-in.

LINE SYMBOLS WHICH MAY BE USED ON ALL DRAWINGS 5.1.2

Chart 5.1 shows commonly accepted ways of drawing various lines. Many other line symbols have been devised but most of these are not readily recognized, and it is better to state in words the function of special lines, particularly on process flow diagrams and P&ID's. The designer or draftsman should use his current employer's symbols.



VALVE & EQUIPMENT SYMBOLS FOR P&ID's & PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAMS 5.1.3

Practice in showing equipment is not uniform. Chart 5.2 is based on ANSI Y32.11, and applies to P&ID's and process flow diagrams.

REPRESENTING PIPING ON PIPING DRAWINGS 5.1.4

Charts 5.3-6 show symbols used in butt-welded, screwed and socket-welded systems. The various aspects of the fitting, valve, etc., are given. These symbols are based on conventional practice rather than the ANSI standard Z32.2.3, titled 'Graphic symbols for pipe fittings, valves and piping'.

REPRESENTING VALVES ON PIPING DRAWINGS 5.1.5

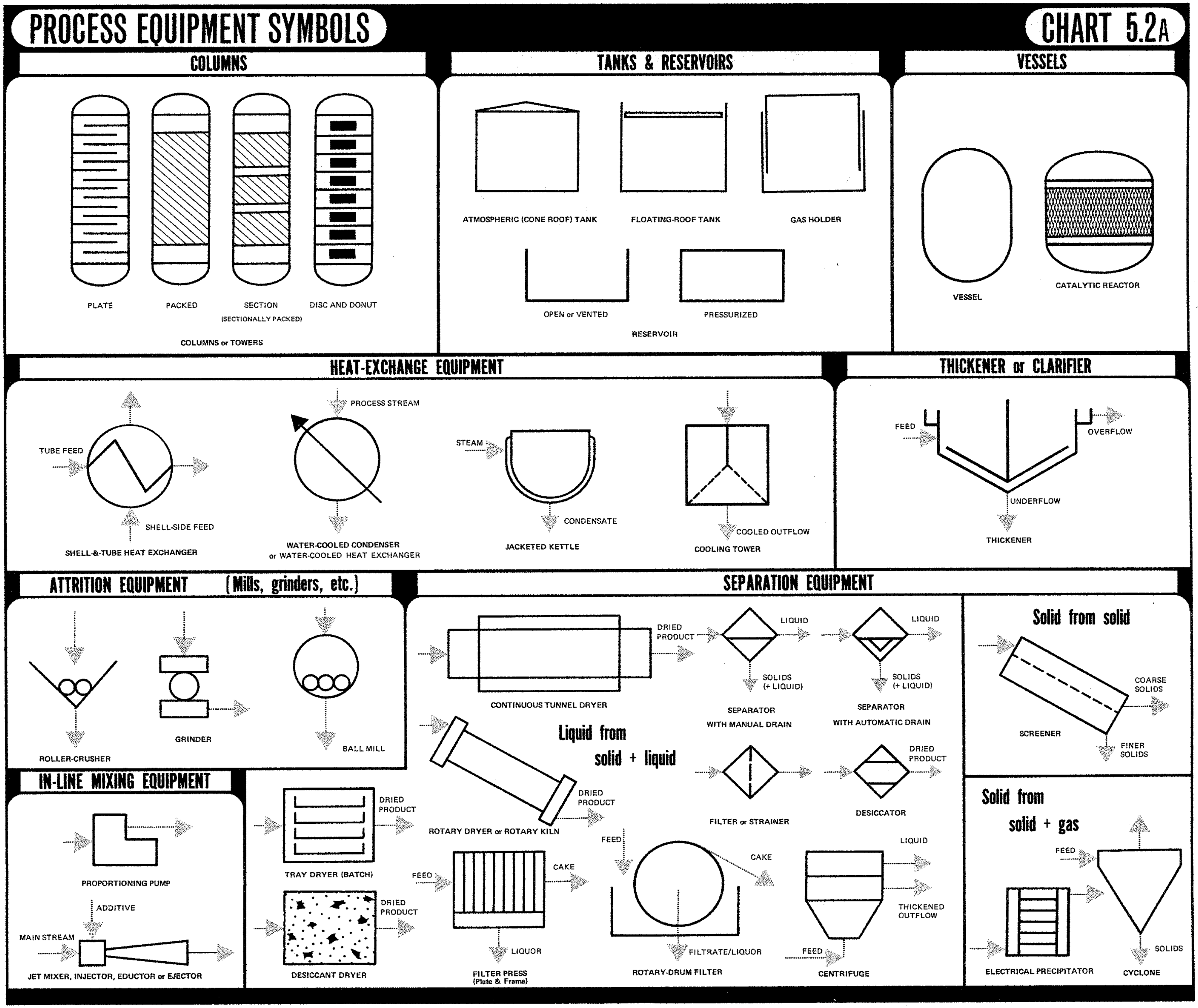
Chart 5.6 shows ways of denoting valves, including stems, handwheels and other operators. The symbols are based on ANSI Z32.2.3, but more valve types are covered and the presentation is up-dated. Valve handwheels should to be drawn to scale with valve stem shown fully extended.

MISCELLANEOUS SYMBOLS FOR PIPING DRAWINGS 5.1.6

Symbols that are shown in a similar way in all systems are collected in chart 5.7.

GENERAL ENGINEERING SYMBOLS 5.1.7

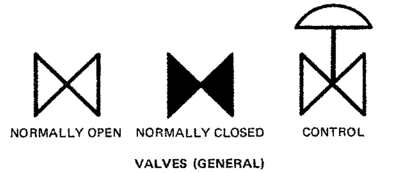
Chart 5.8 gives some symbols, signs, etc., which are used generally and are likely to be found or needed on piping drawings.


PROCESS EQUIPMENT SYMBOLS
CHART 5.2A
COLUMNS
PLATE
PACKED
SECTION
(SECTIONALLY PACKED)
DISC AND DONUT
COLUMNS or TOWERS
TANKS & RESERVOIRS
ATMOSPHERIC (CONE ROOF) TANK
FLOATING-ROOF TANK
GAS HOLDER
OPEN or VENTED
PRESSURIZED
RESERVOIR
VESSELS
VESSEL
CATALYTIC REACTOR
HEAT-EXCHANGE EQUIPMENT
TUBE FEED
SHELL-SIDE FEED
SHELL-&-TUBE HEAT EXCHANGER
PROCESS STREAM
WATER-COOLED CONDENSER
or WATER-COOLED HEAT EXCHANGER
STEAM
CONDENSATE
JACKETED KETTLE
COOLED OUTFLOW
COOLING TOWER
THICKENER or CLARIFIER
FEED
OVERFLOW
UNDERFLOW
THICKENER
ATTRITION EQUIPMENT (Mills, grinders, etc.)
ROLLER-CRUSHER
GRINDER
BALL MILL
IN-LINE MIXING EQUIPMENT
PROPORTIONING PUMP
ADDITIVE
MAIN STREAM
JET MIXER, INJECTOR, EDUCTOR or EJECTOR
SEPARATION EQUIPMENT
DRIED PRODUCT
CONTINUOUS TUNNEL DRYER
LIQUID
SOLIDS (+ LIQUID)
SEPARATOR WITH MANUAL DRAIN
LIQUID
SOLIDS (+ LIQUID)
SEPARATOR WITH AUTOMATIC DRAIN
Liquid from solid + liquid
DRIED PRODUCT
ROTARY DRYER or ROTARY KILN
FILTER or STRAINER
DRIED PRODUCT
DESICCATOR
DRIED PRODUCT
TRAY DRYER (BATCH)
DRIED PRODUCT
DESICCANT DRYER
FEED
CAKE
LIQUOR
FILTER PRESS
(Plate & Frame)
FEED
CAKE
FILTRATE/LIQUOR
ROTARY-DRUM FILTER
LIQUID
THICKENED OUTFLOW
FEED
CENTRIFUGE
Solid from solid
COARSE SOLIDS
SCREENER
FINER SOLIDS
Solid from solid + gas
FEED
ELECTRICAL PRECIPITATOR
SOLIDS
CYCLONE

PROCESS EQUIPMENT SYMBOLS

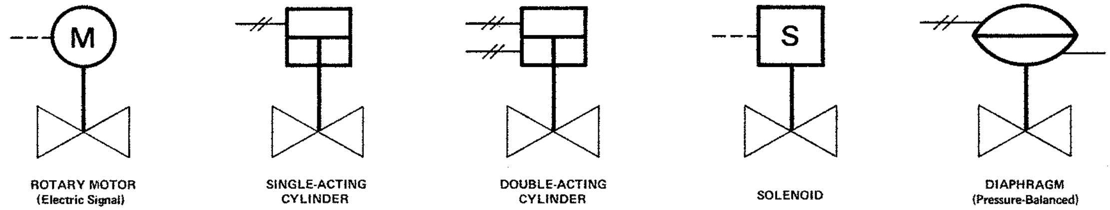
CHART 5.2B

VALVES

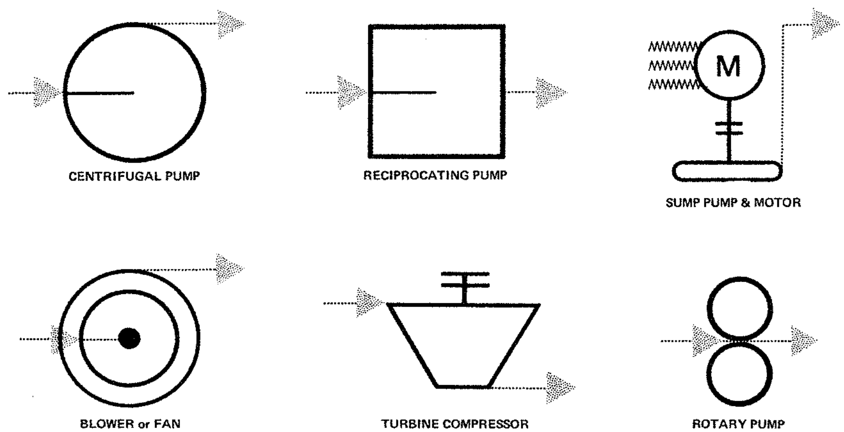


Special types of valve may be indicated by the symbols given in chart 5.6

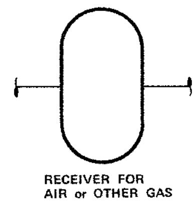
VALVE OPERATORS (ISA S5.1)



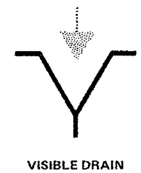
PUMPS, COMPRESSOR, BLOWER, & FAN



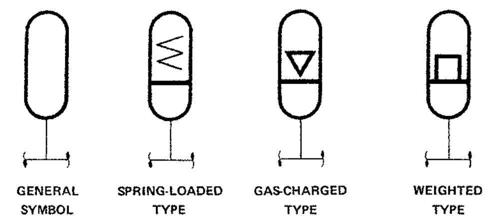
RECEIVER



DRAIN

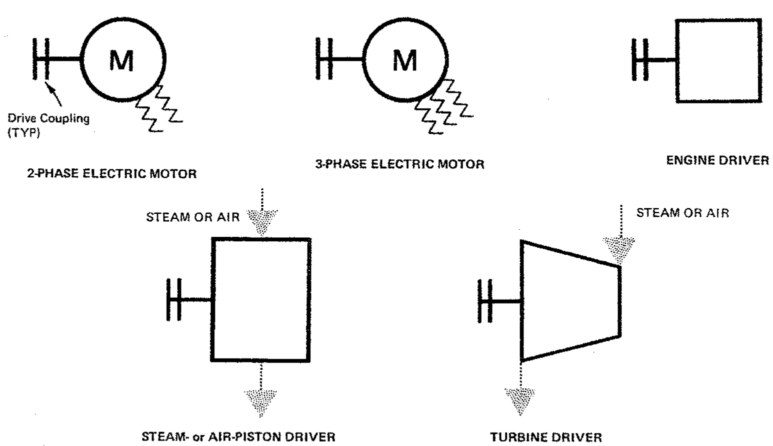


ACCUMULATORS

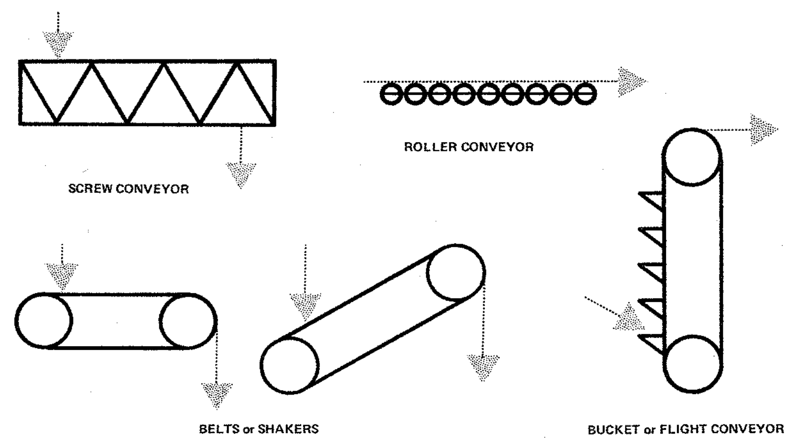


THESE SYMBOLS CAN BE USED FOR HYDRAULIC OR PNEUMATIC ACCUMULATORS, USED TO SMOOTH THE PULSATING OUTFLOW FROM PUMPS AND COMPRESSORS, OR TO ACT AS RESERVOIRS FOR VARIABLE DEMAND.

DRIVERS



CONVEYORS



SYMBOLS FOR BUTT-WELDED SYSTEMS

CHART 5.3

NOTE

IN CHARTS 5.3 THRU 5.5, THE SYMBOL IS SHOWN IN HEAVY LINE. LIGHTER LINES SHOW CONNECTED PIPE, AND ARE NOT A PART OF THE SYMBOL.

NAME OF ITEM	END VIEW	SIDE VIEW	END VIEW
BEND (State Radius)			
BUTT WELD			
BLIND FLANGE			
CAP			
COUPLING, FULL- or HALF-			
CROSS			
ELBOW, 90°, LR			
ELBOW, 90°, SR	SR	SR	SR
ELBOW, 45°			
ELBOLET			TOP VIEW
EXPANDER FLANGE			
FIELD WELD			
FULL-COUPLING HALF-COUPLING	SEE 'COUPLING' THIS CHART		
HOSE			
HOSE COUPLING			

NAME OF ITEM	END VIEW	SIDE VIEW	END VIEW
LAP JOINT FLANGE & STUB			
LATERAL			
LATROLET			
MITER	SEE END OF THIS CHART		
NIPOLET			
PIPE			
REDUCER, CONCENTRIC ECCENTRIC *STATE WHETHER TOP OR BOTTOM IS 'FLAT'*	TOP VIEW		
REDUCING FLANGE	RED FLG	RED FLG	RED FLG
REDUCING ELBOW		ON ISO'S ONLY	
REINFORCEMENTS SADDLE WRAPAROUND SADDLE		REINFORCEMENT FOR LATERAL	

NAME OF ITEM	END VIEW	SIDE VIEW	END VIEW
RETURN			
SOCKOLET	SHOW AS 'WELDOLET'—THIS CHART		
SLIP-ON FLANGE			
STUB-IN		FIELD SHOP	
SWAGE, CONCENTRIC ECCENTRIC *STATE WHETHER TOP OR BOTTOM IS 'FLAT'*	TOP VIEW		
SWEEPOLET			
THREDOLET	SHOW AS 'WELDOLET'—THIS CHART		
TEE			
WELDING-NECK FLANGE			
WELDOLET			
2–PIECE MITER	M	M	M
3–PIECE MITER	M	M	M

CHARTS 5.2B & 5.3

SYMBOLS FOR SCREWED SYSTEMS

CHART 5.4

NAME OF ITEM	END VIEW	SIDE VIEW	END VIEW
CAP			
COUPLING, FULL- & HALF-	SHOW FOR BRANCH CONNECTIONS ONLY– SEE 'COUPLING' IN CHART 5.3		
CROSS			
ELBOW, 90°			
ELBOW, 45°			
FLANGE			
HOSE			
HOSE CONNECTION			
PIPE			
PLUG			
REDUCER			
RETURN *Only malleable-iron and cast-iron returns are available. For forged-steel systems, combine forged-steel elbows.*			
SEAL WELD	SHOW BY NOTING 'SEAL WELD'		
SWAGE, CONCENTRIC / ECCENTRIC *STATE WHETHER TOP OR BOTTOM IS 'FLAT'*	TOP VIEW		
TEE, STRAIGHT or REDUCING			
THREDOLET	SHOW AS 'WELDOLET'–CHART 5.3		
UNION			

SYMBOLS FOR SOCKET-WELDED SYSTEMS

CHART 5.5

NAME OF ITEM	END VIEW	SIDE VIEW	END VIEW
CAP			
COUPLING, FULL- & HALF-	SHOW FOR BRANCH CONNECTIONS ONLY– SEE 'COUPLING' IN CHART 5.3		
CROSS			
ELBOLET	SEE 'ELBOLET'–CHART 5.3		
ELBOW, 90°			
ELBOW, 45°			
FLANGE			
HOSE			
PIPE			
REDUCER,			
RETURN	NO SOCKET-WELDING FORGED-STEEL FITTING IS AVAILABLE. IF A 180-DEGREE RETURN IS REQUIRED, IT MAY BE MADE USING A BUTT-WELDING RETURN, OR TWO SOCKET-WELDING ELBOWS WITH NIPPLE BETWEEN.		
SOCKOLET	SHOW AS 'WELDOLET'–CHART 5.3		
SWAGE, CONCENTRIC / ECCENTRIC *STATE WHETHER TOP OR BOTTOM IS 'FLAT'*	TOP VIEW		
TEE, STRAIGHT or REDUCING			
UNION			

DRAFTING VALVES

CHART 5.6 GIVES THE BASIC SYMBOLS FOR VALVES. THESE BASIC SYMBOLS ARE USED OR ADAPTED AS FOLLOWS:

P & I D's

USE THE RELEVANT VALVE SYMBOL TO SHOW THE TYPE OF VALVE. DRAW MOST SYMBOLS 1/4-in. LONG. MANUAL OPERATORS ARE NOT SHOWN.

PIPING DRAWINGS

OPERATOR IS SHOWN IF IMPORTANT

(1) SCREWED VALVES

USE THE BASIC VALVE SYMBOL. DRAW THE LENGTH OF THE VALVE TO SCALE.

(2) SOCKET-ENDED VALVES

IF THE PROJECT HAS A PIPING SPECIFICATION, USE THE BASIC VALVE SYMBOL. IF NOT, SHOW SOCKET ENDS TO THE VALVES:

VALVE WITH:	Sockets both ends	Socket one end, other end plain
SYMBOL EXAMPLE		

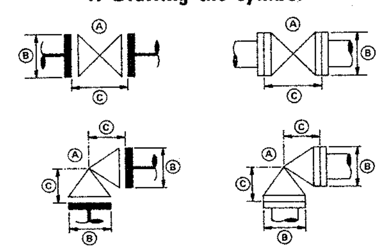
DRAW THE LENGTH OF THE BASIC VALVE SYMBOL TO SCALE OVER SOCKET ENDS.

(3) FLANGED VALVES

USE THE BASIC VALVE SYMBOL, WITH OPERATOR, AND SHOW MATING FLANGES AS DETAILED BELOW:

SINGLE-LINE	DOUBLE-LINE

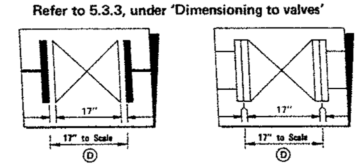
1. Drawing the symbol



(A) Show the basic valve symbol between flanges.
(B) Draw flange OD to scale.
(C) Draw these lengths scaled to the flange-face-to-flange-face or center-to flange-face dimensions for the valve.

2. Dimensioning nonstandard valves

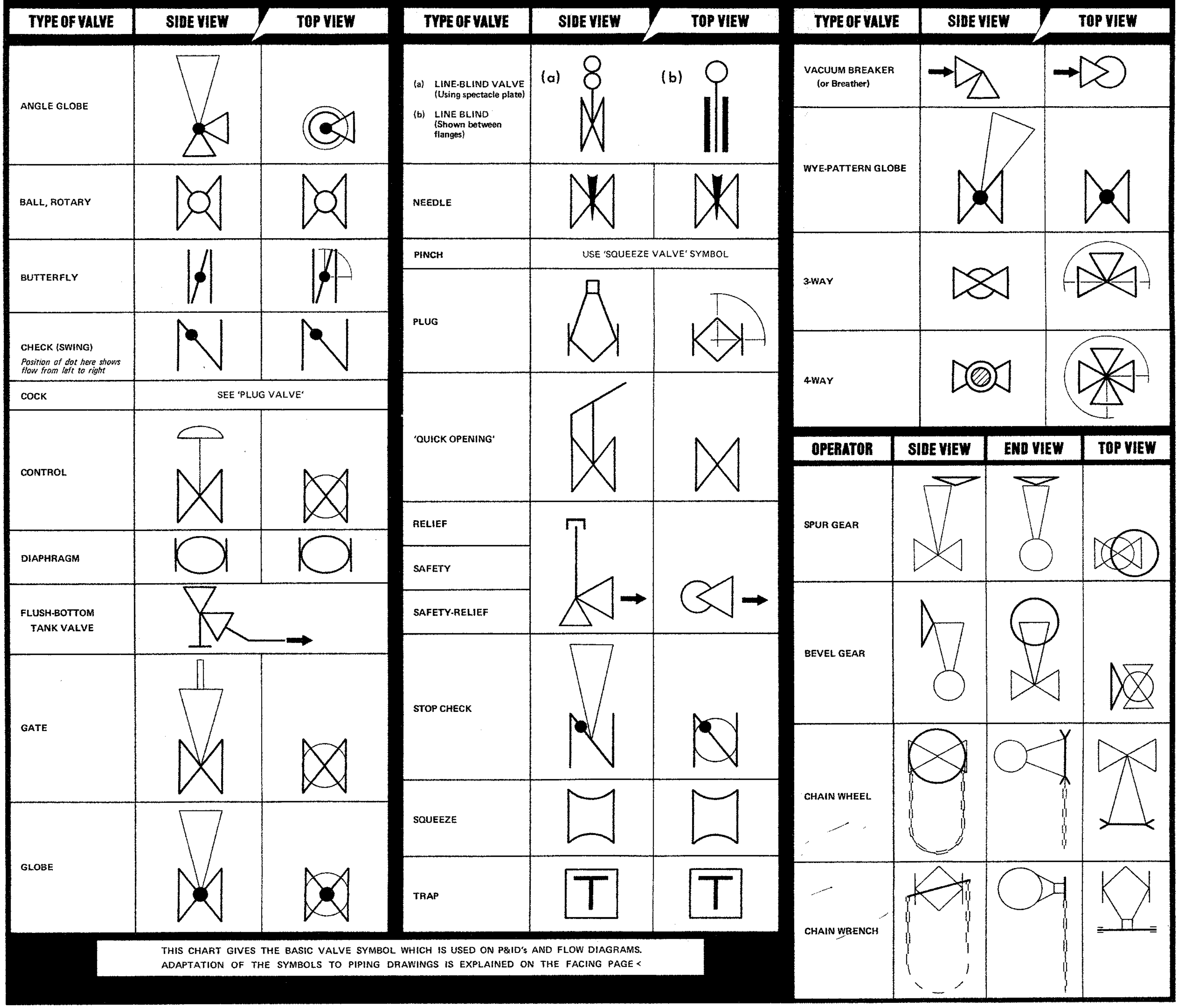
Refer to 5.3.3, under 'Dimensioning to valves'



(D) Draw this length to scale (overall length of valve without gaskets) but place arrowheads on the drawing as shown. This convention ensures that:
[1] The line will be made to the correct length.
[2] The fabricator will be reminded to allow for gaskets.

SYMBOLS FOR VALVES AND VALVE OPERATORS

CHART 5.6

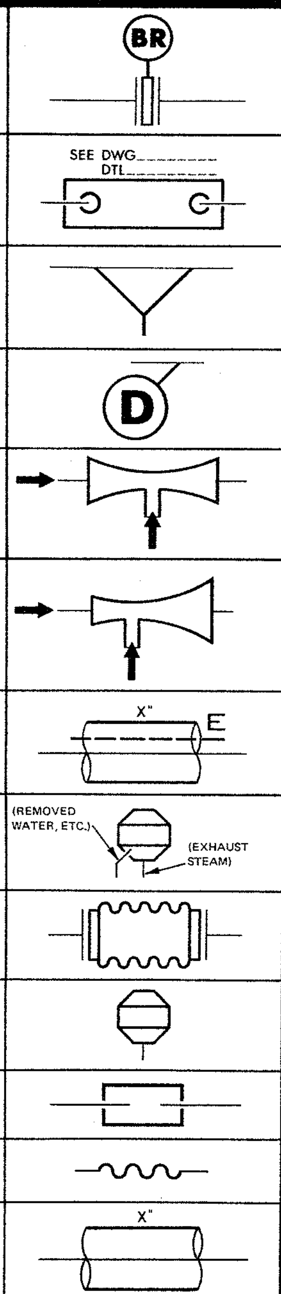


THIS CHART GIVES THE BASIC VALVE SYMBOL WHICH IS USED ON P&ID's AND FLOW DIAGRAMS. ADAPTATION OF THE SYMBOLS TO PIPING DRAWINGS IS EXPLAINED ON THE FACING PAGE <

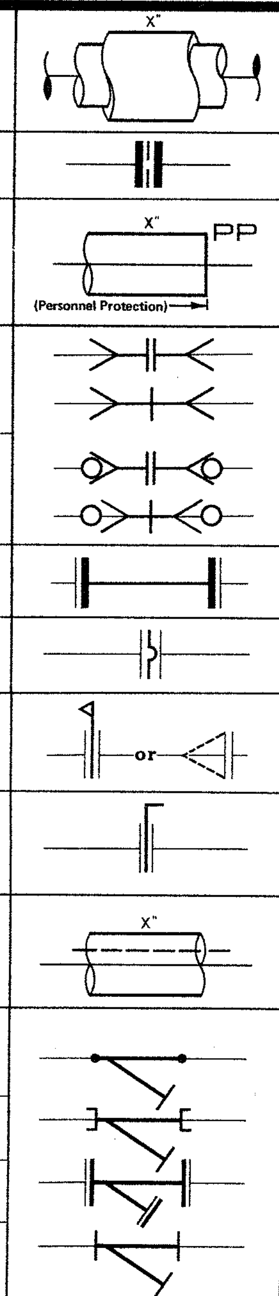
MISCELLANEOUS SYMBOLS FOR PIPING DRAWINGS

CHART 5.7

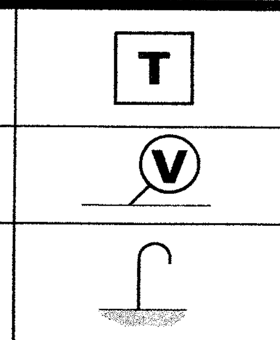
NAME OF ITEM	SYMBOL
BLEED RING	BR
CONTROL STATION (in Plan View)	SEE DWG.________ DTL________
DRAIN or HUB (in floor)	
DRAIN (for line)	D
EDUCTOR	
EJECTOR	
ELECTRIC TRACING	X" E
EXHAUST HEAD (for steam)	(REMOVED WATER, ETC.) (EXHAUST STEAM)
EXPANSION JOINT	
FLAME ARRESTOR	
FLEXIBLE COUPLING	
HOSE	
INSULATION	X"



NAME OF ITEM		SYMBOL
JACKETED PIPE WITH INSULATION		X"
ORIFICE FLANGE ASSEMBLY		
PERSONNEL PROTECTION (Protective use of insulation)		X" PP (Personnel Protection)
QUICK CONNECTORS	(1) Without Checks Disconnected	
	Connected	
	(2) With Checks Disconnected	
	Connected	
REMOVABLE SPOOL		
RUPTURE DISC		
SCREEN Conical, Mounted between Flanges		or
SCREEN Flat, Mounted between Flanges		
STEAM TRACING		X"
STRAINER, WYE-TYPE	(Flow from L. to R.) BUTT-WELDING	
	SOCKET-WELDING	
	FLANGED	
	SCREWED	

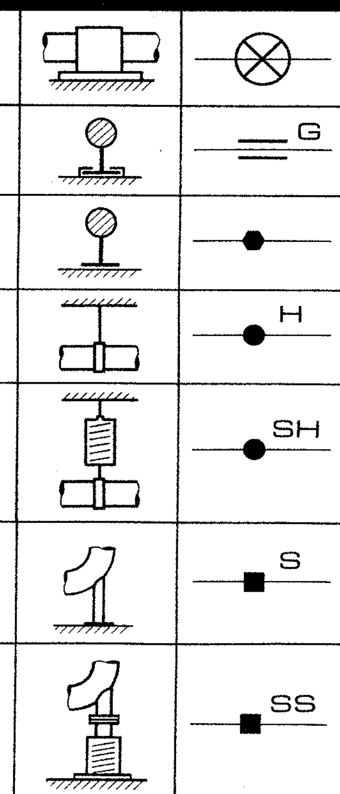


NAME OF ITEM	SYMBOL
TRAP	T
VENT (for line)	V
VENT FOR TANK	



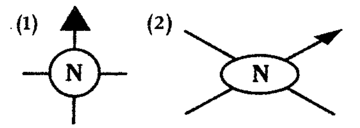
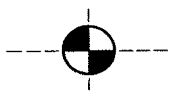
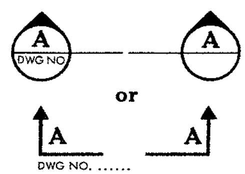
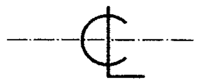
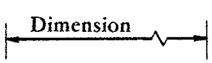
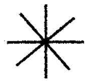
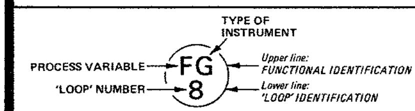
PIPE SUPPORT SYMBOLS

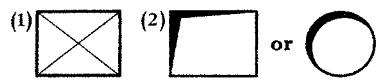
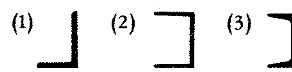
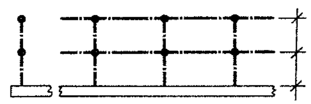
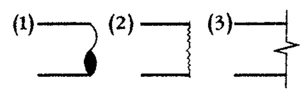
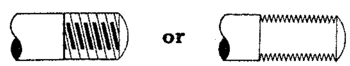
SUPPORT		SYMBOL
ANCHOR		
GUIDE		G
SHOE		
HANGER		H
SPRING HANGER		SH
FLOOR SUPPORT		S
SPRING SUPPORT		SS



GENERAL SYMBOLS FOR ENGINEERING DRAWINGS

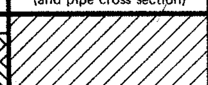
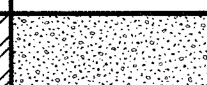
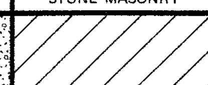
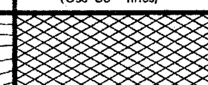
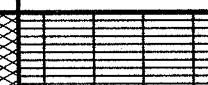
CHART 5.8

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
	NORTH ARROWS. (1) FOR PLANS AND ELEVATIONS (2) FOR ISOMETRIC DRAWINGS
	GRAPHIC SCALE REQUIRED ON DRAWINGS LIKELY TO BE CHANGED IN SIZE PHOTOGRAPHICALLY FOR REPORTS, etc.
	SYMBOL LOCATING AXES OF REFERENCE: INTERSECTION OF ORDINATES (COORDINATE POINT)
	TYPICAL SECTION INDICATORS. LETTERS 'I' AND 'O' SHOULD NOT BE USED TO AVOID CONFUSION WITH NUMERALS '1' AND '0'. IF MORE THAN 24 SECTIONS ARE NEEDED, USE COMBINATIONS OF LETTERS AND NUMERALS. SHOW NUMBER OF THE DRAWING ON WHICH SECTION WILL APPEAR
	CENTERLINE SYMBOL
	DIMENSION LINE SYMBOL USED TO SHOW A DIMENSION NOT TO SCALE
	'FITTING MAKEUP' SYMBOL (NOT PREFERRED – SEE 5.3.3, UNDER 'FITTING MAKEUP')
	INSTRUMENT BALLOON, USUALLY DRAWN 7/16-INCH DIAMETER ON P&ID's AND PIPING DRAWINGS (TO 3/8 IN. PER FT SCALE)

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
	'CONSTRUCTION HOLD' MARKING. IF SUFFICIENT INFORMATION IS NOT AVAILABLE TO FINALIZE PART OF THE DESIGN, THE 'HOLD' MARKING IS USED TO INSTRUCT THE CONTRACTOR TO AWAIT A LATER REVISION OF THE DRAWING BEFORE STARTING THE WORK IN QUESTION
	REVISION TRIANGLE. THE LATEST REVISION NUMBER OF THE DRAWING IS SHOWN WITHIN THE TRIANGLE WHICH IS ENCIRCLED ON THE REAR OF THE SHEET. ALL REVISION TRIANGLES REMAIN ON THE DRAWING, BUT ENCIRCLING OF THE PREVIOUS TRIANGLE IS ERASED
	OPENINGS. (1) OPENING WHICH MAY BE COVERED. (ARCH. AND H&V DRAWINGS) (2) HOLE. (ARCH.)
	STRUCTURAL STEEL SECTIONS: (1) ANGLE. (2) CHANNEL. (3) I-BEAM
	ELEVATION SYMBOLS FOR RAILING
	DISCONTINUED VIEWS: (1) PIPE, ROUND SHAFT, etc. (2) SLAB, SQUARE BAR, etc. (3) VESSEL, EQUIPMENT, etc. (Also used to terminate drawing)
	SCREWTHREAD SYMBOLS
	CHAIN SYMBOL

SHADINGS

THESE SHADINGS ARE USED FOR SHOWING MATERIALS AND SECTIONS OF SOLIDS

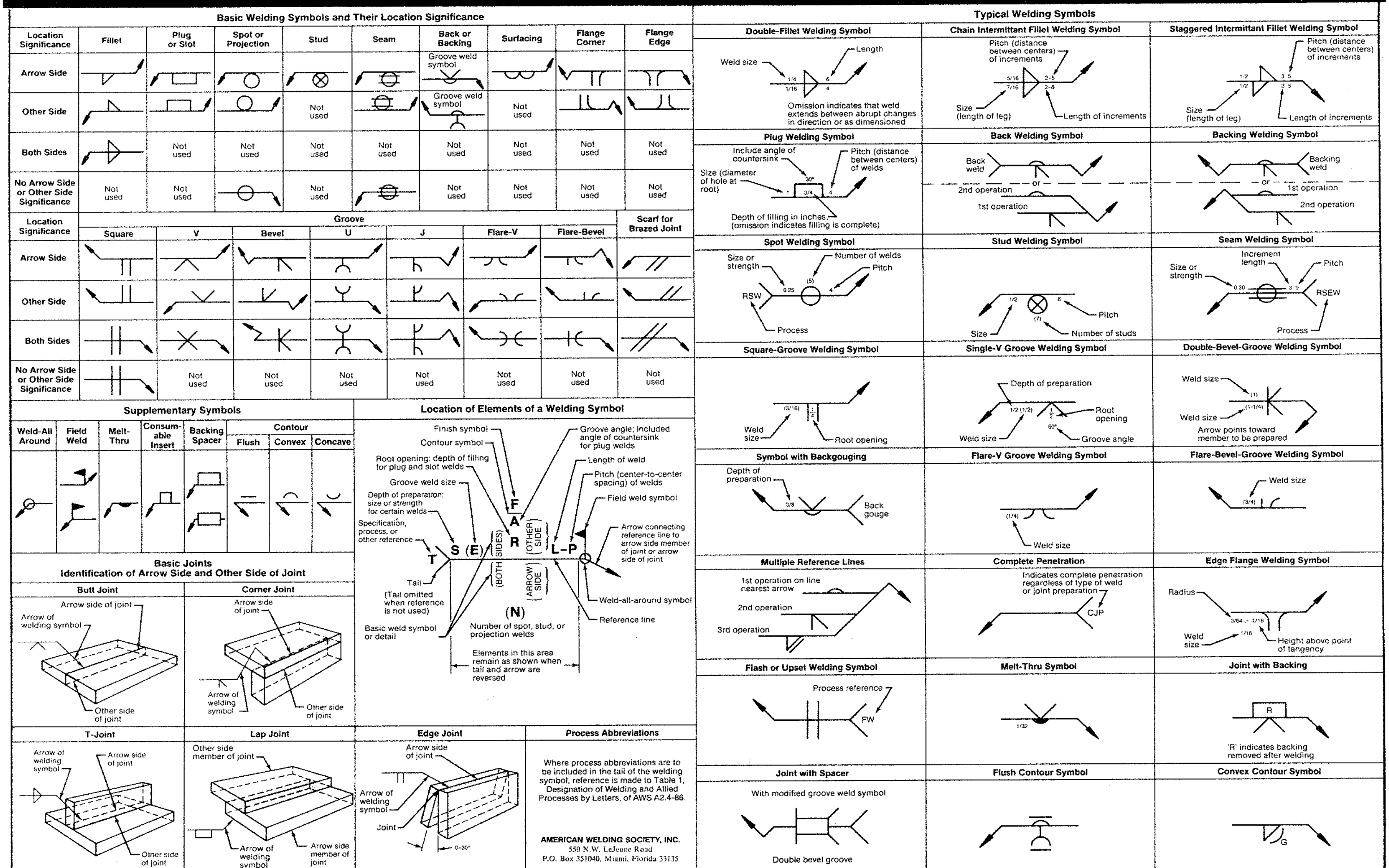
GRADE or EARTH	SOLID MATERIAL (and pipe cross section)	STEEL	CONCRETE	BRICK & STONE MASONRY	WOOD	CHECKER PLATE (Use 30° lines)	GRATING
							

5

CHARTS 5.7 & 5.8

WELDING SYMBOLS (American Welding Society)

CHART 5.9



Reproduced from AWS A2.4-86: Symbols for Welding, Brazing and Nondestructive Examination, by permission of the American Welding Society. A complete copy of A2.4-86 may be obtained from the American Welding Society, 550 N.W. LeJeune Road, Miami Florida 33126. Telephone (305) 443-9353.

SYMBOLS FOR WELDING DETAILS 5.1.8

Standard welding symbols are published by the American Welding Society. These symbols should be used as necessary on details of attachments, vessels, piping supports, etc. The practice of writing on drawings instructions such as 'TO BE WELDED THROUGHOUT', or 'TO BE COMPLETELY WELDED' transfers the design responsibility for all attachments and connections from the designer to the welder, which the Society considers to be a dangerous and uneconomic practice.

The 'welding symbol' devised by the American Welding Society has eight elements. Not all of these elements are necessarily needed by piping designers. The assembled welding symbol which gives the welder all the necessary instruction, and locations of its elements, is shown in chart 5.9. The elements are:

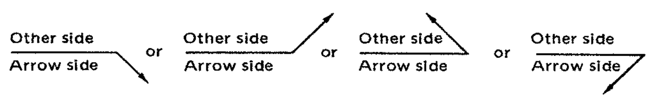
- REFERENCE LINE
- ARROW
- BASIC WELD SYMBOLS
- DIMENSIONS & OTHER DATA
- SUPPLEMENTARY SYMBOLS
- FINISH SYMBOLS
- TAIL
- SPECIFICATIONS, PROCESS or OTHER REFERENCE

The following is a quick guide to the scheme. Full details will be found in the current revision of 'Standard Welding Symbols' available from the American Welding Society.

ASSEMBLING THE WELDING SYMBOL

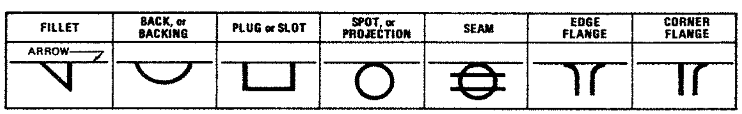
Reference line and arrow: The symbol begins with a reference line and arrow pointing to the joint where the weld is to be made. The reference line has two 'sides': 'other side' (above the line) and 'arrow side' (below the line)—refer to the following examples and to chart 5.9.

BASIC WELDING ARROW **FIGURE 5.1**

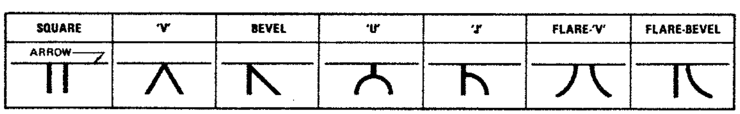


BASIC WELDING SYMBOLS

(a) The weld symbol

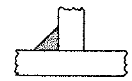


(b) The groove symbol

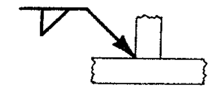


EXAMPLE USE OF THE FILLET WELD SYMBOL

If a continuous fillet weld is needed, like this:

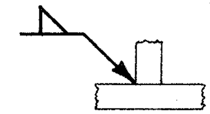


the fillet weld symbol is placed on the 'arrow side' of the reference line, thus:

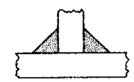


If the weld is required on the far side from the arrow, thus:

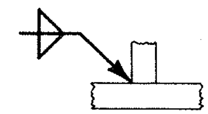
the weld symbol is shown on the 'other side' of the reference line:



If a continuous fillet weld is needed on both sides of the joint,



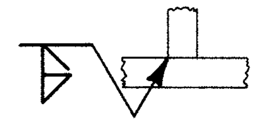
the fillet weld symbol is placed on both sides of the reference line:



EXAMPLE USE OF THE BEVEL GROOVE SYMBOL

If a bevel groove is required, like this:

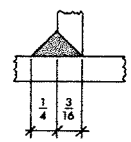
The 'groove' symbol for a bevel is shown, with the fillet weld symbol, and a break is made in the arrow toward the member to be beveled, thus:



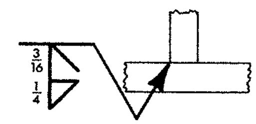
Only the bevel and 'J' groove symbols require a break in the arrow —see chart 5.9.

DIMENSIONING THE WELD CROSS SECTION

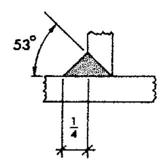
Suppose the weld is required to be 1/4 inch in size, and the bevel is to be 3/16 inch deep:



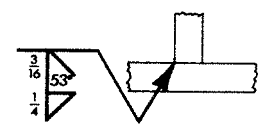
These dimensions are shown to the left of the weld symbol:



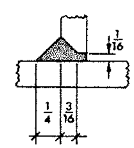
Alternatively, the bevel can be expressed in degrees of arc:



and be indicated thus on the symbol:



If a root gap is required, thus:



the symbol is:

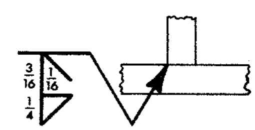
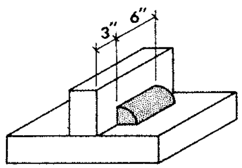


CHART 5.9

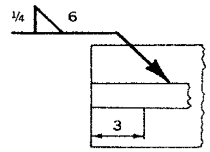
FIGURE 5.1

DIMENSIONING THE LENGTH OF THE WELD

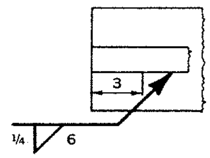
Going back to the fillet weld joint without a bevel, if the weld needs to be 1/4-inch in size and 6 inches long, like this:



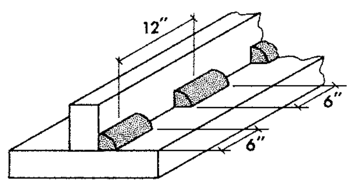
the weld symbol may be drawn:



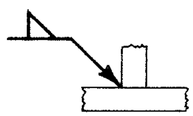
alternately:



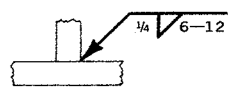
If a series of 6-inch long welds is required with 6-inch gaps between them (that is, the pitch of the welds is 12 inches), thus:



the symbol is:

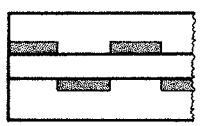


alternately:

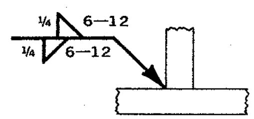


If these welds are required staggered on both sides—

like this:

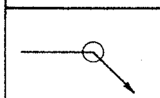
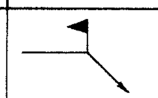
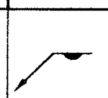
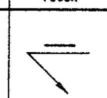
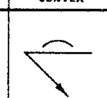
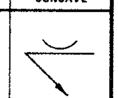


the symbol is:



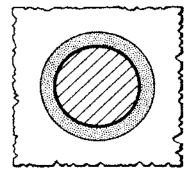
SUPPLEMENTARY SYMBOLS

These symbols give instructions for making the weld and define the required countour:

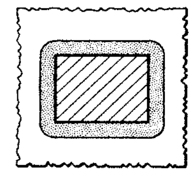
WELD ALL AROUND	FIELD WELD	MELT-THRU	CONTOUR		
			FLUSH	CONVEX	CONCAVE
					

Going back to the example of a simple fillet weld, if the weld is required all around a member,

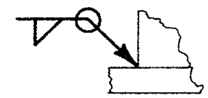
like this:



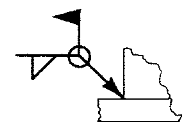
or like this:



it is shown in this way:



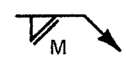
If this same 'all around' weld has to be made in the field, it is shown thus:



The contour of the weld is shown by a contour symbol on the weld symbol:

FLUSH CONTOUR	CONVEX CONTOUR	CONCAVE CONTOUR
like this: 	like this: 	or: 

The method of finishing the weld contour is indicated by adding a finish notation letter, thus,



where M = machining, G = grinding, and C = chipping.

FULL WELDING SYMBOL

Occasionally it is necessary to give other instructions in the welding symbol. The symbol can be elaborated for this as shown in 'Location of elements of a welding symbol' in chart 5.9.

Chart 5.9, reproduced by permission of the American Welding Society, summarizes and amplifies the explanations of this section.

DRAWINGS 5.2

All information for constructing piping systems is contained in drawings, apart from the specifications, and the possible use of a model and photographs.

THE MAIN PURPOSE OF A DRAWING IS TO COMMUNICATE INFORMATION IN A SIMPLE AND EXPLICIT WAY.

PROCESS & PIPING DRAWINGS GROW FROM THE SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM 5.2.1

To design process piping, three types of drawing are developed in sequence from the schematic diagram (or 'schematic') prepared by the process engineer.

These three types of drawing are, in order of development:—

(1) FLOW DIAGRAM (PROCESS, or SERVICE)

(2) PIPING AND INSTRUMENTATION DIAGRAM, or 'P&ID'

(3) PIPING DRAWING

EXAMPLE DIAGRAMS

Figure 5.2 shows a simple example of a 'schematic'. A solvent recovery system is used as an example. Based on the schematic diagram of figure 5.2, a developed process flow diagram is shown in figure 5.3. From this flow diagram, the P&ID (figure 5.4) is evolved.

As far as practicable, the flow of material(s) should be from left to right. Incoming flows should be arrowed and described down the left-hand edge of the drawing, and exitting flows arrowed and described at the right of the drawing, without intruding into the space over the title block.

Information normally included on the process drawings is detailed in sections 5.2.2 thru 5.2.4. Flow diagrams and P&ID's each have their own functions and should show only that information relevant to their functions, as set out in 5.2.3 and 5.2.4. Extraneous information such as piping, structural and mechanical notes should not be included, unless essential to the process.

SECURITY

A real or supposed need for industrial or national security may restrict information appearing on drawings. Instead of naming chemicals, indeterminate or traditional terms such as 'sweet water', 'brine', 'leach acid', 'chemical B', may be used. Data important to the reactions such as temperatures, pressures and flow rates may be withheld. Sometimes certain key drawings are locked away when not in use.

SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM 5.2.2

Commonly referred to as a 'schematic', this diagram shows paths of flow by single lines, and operations or process equipment are represented by simple figures such as rectangles and circles. Notes on the process will often be included.

The diagram is not to scale, but relationships between equipment and piping with regard to the process are shown. The desired spatial arrangement of equipment and piping may be broadly indicated. Usually, the schematic is not used after the initial planning stage, but serves to develop the process flow diagram which then becomes the primary reference.

FLOW DIAGRAM 5.2.3

This is an unscaled drawing describing the process. It is also referred to as a 'flow sheet'.

It should state the materials to be conveyed by the piping, conveyors, etc., and specify their rates of flow and other information such as temperature and pressure, where of interest. This information may be 'flagged' (on lines) within the diagram or be tabulated on a separate panel—such a panel is shown at the bottom left of figure 5.3.

LAYOUT OF THE FLOW DIAGRAM

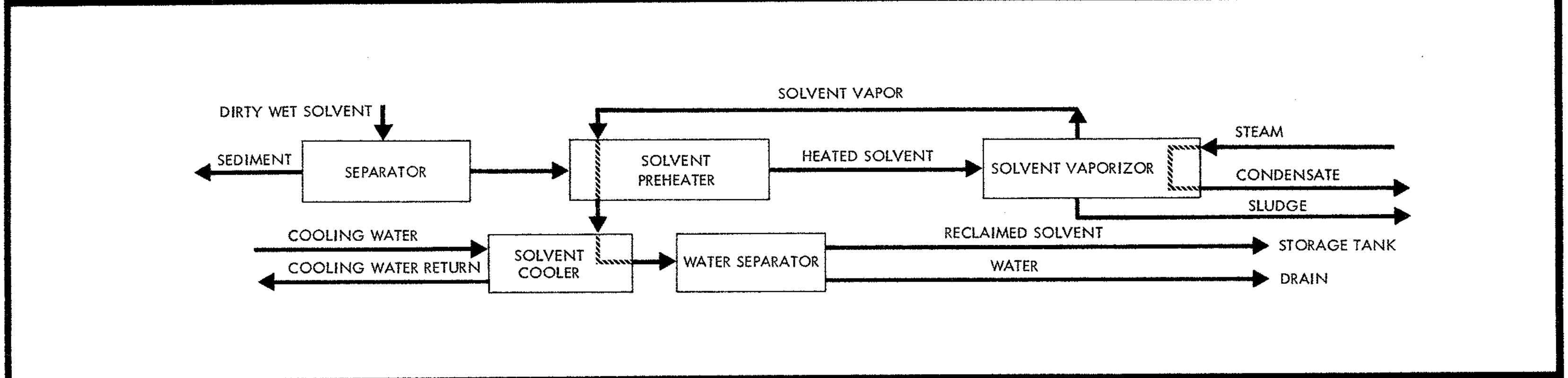
Whether a flow diagram is to be in elevation or plan view should depend on how the P&ID is to be presented. To easily relate the two drawings, both should be presented in the same view. Elevations are suitable for simple systems arranged vertically. Installations covering large horizontal areas are best shown in plan view.

Normally, a separate flow diagram is prepared for each plant process. If a single sheet would be too crowded, two or more sheets may be used. For simple processes, more than one may be shown on a sheet. Process lines should have the rate and direction of flow, and other required data, noted. Main process flows should preferably be shown going from the left of the sheet to the right. Line sizes are normally not shown on a flow diagram. Critical internal parts of vessels and other items essential to the process should be indicated.

All factors considered, it is advisable to write equipment titles ***either near the top or near the bottom of the sheet***, either directly above or below the equipment symbol. Sometimes it may be directed that all pumps be drawn at a common level near the bottom of the sheet, although this practice may lead to a complex-looking drawing. Particularly with flow diagrams, simplicity in presentation is of prime importance.

SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

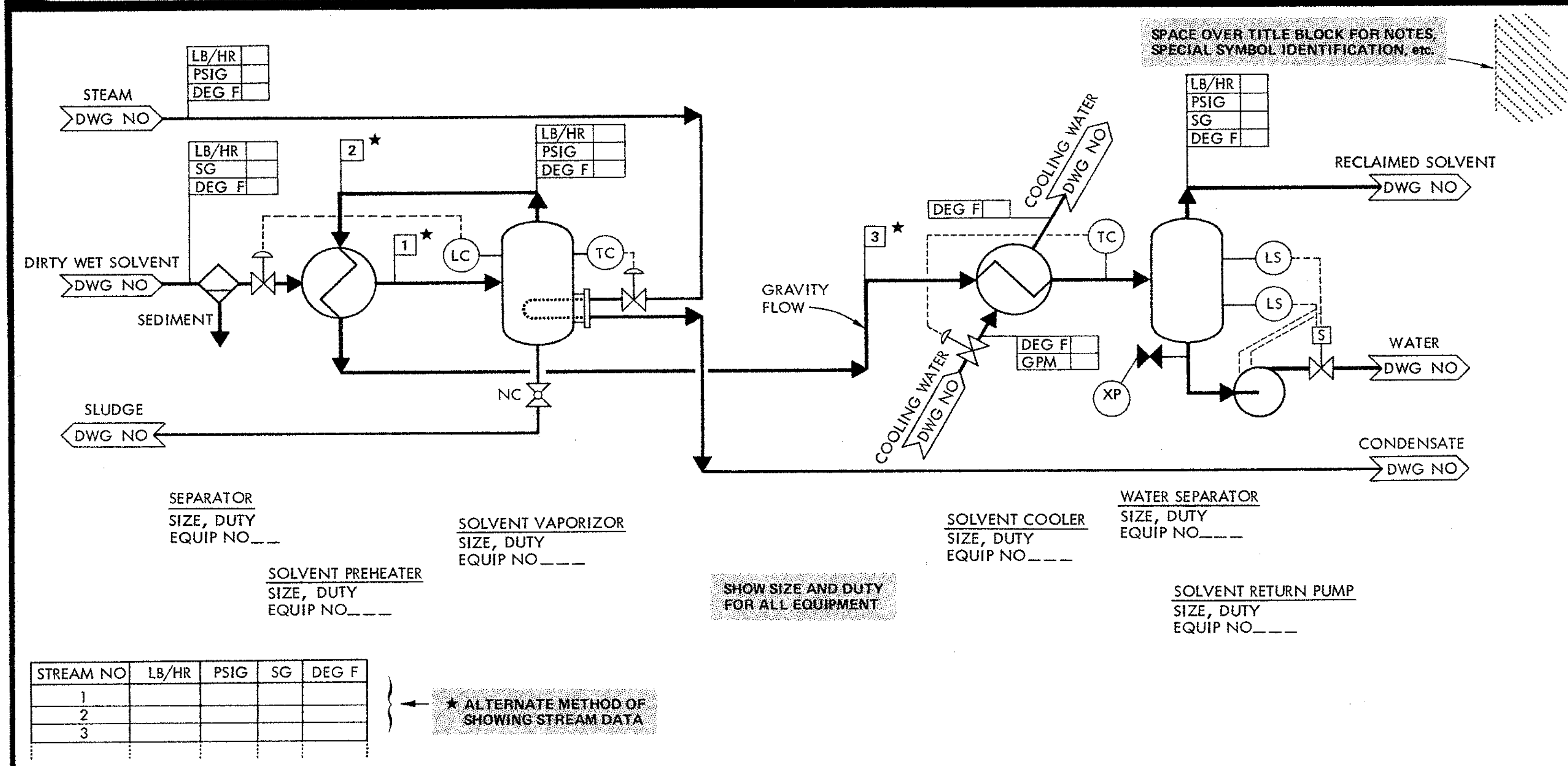
FIGURE 5.2



PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM

THIS DIAGRAM SHOWS THE MANNER OF PRESENTATION ONLY—A WORKING DRAWING WOULD BE DEVELOPED TO INCLUDE MORE INFORMATION

FIGURE 5.3

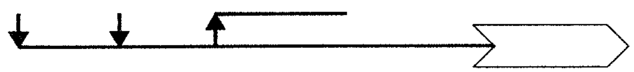


FLOW LINES

Directions of flow within the diagram are shown by solid arrowheads. The use of arrowheads at all junctions and corners aids the rapid reading of the diagram. The number of crossings can be minimized by good arrangement. Suitable line thicknesses are shown at full size in chart 5.1. For photographic reduction, lines should be spaced not closer than 3/8 inch.

Process and service streams entering or leaving the flow diagram are shown by large hollow arrowheads, with the conveyed fluid written over and the continuation sheet number within the arrowhead, as in figure 5.3.

ARROWS ON FLOW DIAGRAMS



SHOWING VALVES ON THE FLOW DIAGRAM

Instrument-controlled and manual valves which are necessary to the process are shown. The following valves are shown if required by a governing code or regulation, or if they are essential to the process: isolating, bypassing, venting, draining, sampling, and valves used for purging, steamout, etc., for relieving excess pressure of gases or liquids (including rupture discs), breather valves and vacuum breakers.

SHOW ONLY SPECIAL FITTINGS

Piping fittings, strainers, and flame arrestors should not be shown unless of special importance to the process.

ESSENTIAL INSTRUMENTATION

Only instrumentation essential to process control should be shown. Simplified representation is suitable. For example, only instruments such as controllers and indicators need be shown: items not essential to the drawing (transmitters, for example) may be omitted.

EQUIPMENT DATA

Capacities of equipment should be shown. Equipment should be drawn schematically, using equipment symbols, and where feasible should be drawn in proportion to the actual sizes of the items. Equipment symbols should neither dominate the drawing, nor be too small for clear understanding.

STANDBY & PARALLELED EQUIPMENT

Standby equipment is not normally drawn. If identical units of equipment are provided for paralleled operation (that is, all units on stream), only one unit need normally be drawn. Paralleled or standby units should be indicated by noting the equipment number and the service function ('STANDBY' or 'PARALLEL OP').

It is advisable to draw equipment that is operated cyclically. For example, with filter presses operated in parallel, one may be shown on-stream, and the second press for alternate operation.

PROCESS DATA FOR EQUIPMENT

The basic process information required for designing and operating major items of equipment should be shown. This information is best placed immediately below the title of the equipment.

IDENTIFYING EQUIPMENT

Different types of equipment may be referred to by a classification letter (or letters). There is no generally accepted coding – each company has its own scheme if any standardization is made at all. Equipment classed under a certain letter is numbered in sequence from '1' upward. If a new installation is made in an existing plant, the method of numbering may follow previous practice for the plant.

Also, it is useful to divide the plant and open part of the site as necessary into areas, giving each a code number. An area number can be made the first part of an equipment number. For example, if a heat exchanger is the 53rd item of equipment listed under the classification letter 'E', located in area '1', (see 'Key plan' in 5.2.7) the exchanger's equipment number can be 1-E-53.

Each item of equipment should bear the same number on all drawings, diagrams and listings. Standby or identical equipment, if in the same service, may be identified by adding the letters, A, B, C, and so on, to the same equipment identification letter and number. For example, a heat exchanger and its standby may be designated 1-E-53A, and 1-E-53B.

SERVICES ON PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAMS

Systems for providing services should not be shown. However, the type of service, flow rates, temperatures and pressures should be noted at consumption rates corresponding to the material balance–usually shown by a 'flag' to the line–see figure 5.3.

FIGURES 5.2 & 5.3

DISPOSAL OF WASTES

The routes of disposal for all waste streams should be indicated. For example, arrows or drain symbols may be labelled with destination, such as 'chemical sewer' or 'drips recovery system'. In some instances the disposal or waste-treatment system may be detailed on one or more separate sheets. See 6.13 where 'effluent' is discussed.

MATERIAL BALANCE

The process material balance can be tabulated on separate 8½ x 11-inch sheets, or along the bottom of the process flow diagram.

PIPING & INSTRUMENTATION DIAGRAM 5.2.4

This drawing is commonly referred to as the 'P&ID'. Its object is to indicate all process and service lines, instruments and controls, equipment, and data necessary for the design groups. The process flow diagram is the primary source of information for developing the P&ID. Symbols suitable for P&ID's are given in charts 5.1 thru 5.7.

The P&ID should define piping, equipment and instrumentation well enough for cost estimation and for subsequent design, construction, operation and modification of the process. Material balance data, flow rates, temperatures, pressures, etc., and piping fitting details are not shown, and purely mechanical piping details such as elbows, joints and unions are inappropriate to P&ID's.

INTERCONNECTING P&ID

This drawing shows process and service lines between buildings and units, etc., and serves to link the P&ID's for the individual processes, units or buildings. Like any P&ID, the drawing is not to scale. It resembles the layout of the site plan, which enables line sizes and branching points from headers to be established, and assists in planning pipeways.

P&ID LAYOUT

The layout of the P&ID should resemble as far as practicable that of the process flow diagram. The process relationship of equipment should correspond exactly. Often it is useful to draw equipment in proportion vertically, but to reduce horizontal dimensions to save space and allow room for flow lines between equipment. Crowding information is a common drafting fault – it is desirable to space generously, as, more often than not, revisions add information. On an elevational P&ID, a base line indicating grade or first-floor level can be shown. Critical elevations are noted.

For revision purposes, a P&ID is best made on a drawing sheet having a grid system–this is a sheet having letters along one border and numbers along the adjacent border. Thus, references such as 'A6', 'B5', etc., can be given to an area where a change has been made. (A grid system is applicable to P&ID's more complicated than the simple example of figure 5.4.)

DRAFTING GUIDELINES FOR P&ID's

- Suitable line thicknesses are shown at full size in chart 5.1
- Crossing lines must not touch–break lines going in one direction only. Break instrument lines crossing process and service lines
- Keep parallel lines at least 3/8 inch apart
- Preferably draw all valves the same size–1/4-inch long is suitable–as this retains legibility for photographic reduction. Instrument isolating valves and drain valves can be drawn smaller, if desired
- Draw instrument identification balloons 7/16th-inch diameter–see 5.5
- Draw trap symbols 3/8th-inch square

FLOW LINES ON P&ID's

All flow lines and interconnections should be shown on P&ID's. Every line should show direction of flow, and be labeled to show the area of project, conveyed fluid, line size, piping material or specification code number (company code), and number of the line. This information is shown in the 'line number'.

EXAMPLE LINE NUMBER: (74|BZ|6|412|23) may denote the 23rd line in area 74, a 6-inch pipe to company specification 412. 'BZ' identifies the conveyed fluid.

This type of full designation for a flow line need not be used, provided identification is adequate.

Piping drawings use the line numbering of the P&ID, and the following points apply to piping drawings as well as P&ID's.

- For a system of lines conveying the same fluid, allocate sequential numbers to lines, beginning with '1' *for each system*
- For a continuous line, retain the same number of line (such as 23 in the example) as the line goes thru valves, strainers, small filters, traps, venturis, orifice flanges and small equipment generally –unless the line changes in size
- Terminate the number of a line at a major item of equipment such as a tank, pressure vessel, mixer, or any equipment carrying an individual equipment number
- Allocate new numbers to branches

As with the process flow diagram, directions of flow within the drawing are shown by solid arrows placed at every junction, and all corners except where changes of direction occur closely together. Corners should be square. The number of crossings should be kept minimal by good arrangement.

Process and service streams entering or leaving the process are noted by hollow arrows with the name of the conveyed fluid written over the arrowhead and the continuation sheet number within it. No process flow data will normally be shown on a P&ID.

FLOW LINES ON P&ID's

NOTES FOR LINES

Special points for design and operating procedures are noted–such as lines which need to be sloped for gravity flow, lines which need careful cleaning before startup, etc.

P&ID SHOWS ALL EQUIPMENT & SPECIAL ITEMS

The P&ID should show all major equipment and information that is relevant to the process, such as equipment names, equipment numbers, the sizes, ratings, capacities, and/or duties of equipment, and instrumentation.

Standby and paralleled equipment is shown, including all connected lines. Equipment numbers and service functions ('STANDBY' or 'PARALLEL OP') are noted.

'Future' equipment, together with the equipment that will service it, is shown in broken outline, and labeled. Blind-flange terminations to accommodate future piping should be indicated on headers and branches. 'Future' additions are usually not anticipated beyond a 5-year period.

Pressure ratings for equipment are noted if the rating is different from the piping system. A 'typical' note may be used to describe multiple pieces of identical equipment in the same service, but all equipment numbers are written.

CLOSURES

Temporary closures for process operation or personnel protection are shown.

SEPARATORS, SCREENS & STRAINERS

These items should be shown upstream of equipment and processes needing protection, and are discussed in 2.10.

STEAM TRAPS ON THE P&ID

If the locations of traps are known they are indicated. For example, the trap required upstream of a pressure-reducing station feeding a steam turbine should be shown.

Steam traps on steam piping are not otherwise indicated, as these trap positions are determined when making the piping drawings. They can be added later to the P&ID if desired, after the piping drawings have been completed.

DRIPLEGS

Driplegs are not shown.

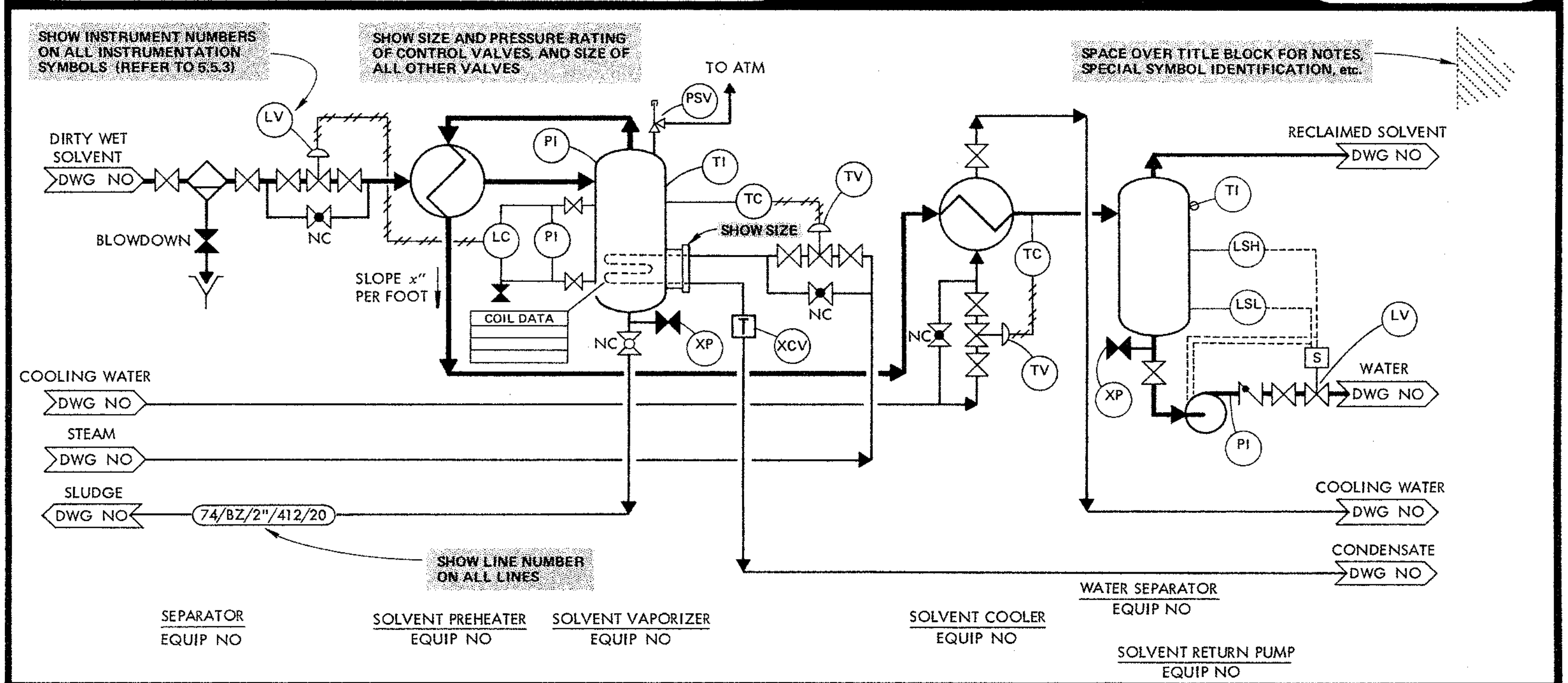
VENTS & DRAINS

Vents and drains on high and low points of lines respectively, to be used for hydrostatic testing, are not shown, as they are established on the piping arrangement drawings. Process vents and drains are shown.

PIPING AND INSTRUMENTATION DIAGRAM

THIS DIAGRAM SHOWS THE MANNER OF PRESENTATION ONLY—A WORKING DRAWING WOULD BE DEVELOPED TO INCLUDE MORE INFORMATION.

FIGURE 5.4



VALVES ON THE P&ID

- Show and tag process and service valves with size and identifying number if applicable. Give pressure rating if different from line specification
- Indicate any valves that have to be locked open or locked closed
- Indicate powered operators

SHOWING INSTRUMENTATION ON THE P&ID

Signal-lead drafting symbols shown in chart 5.1 may be used, and the ISA scheme for designating instrumentation is described in 5.5. Details of instrument piping and conduit are usually shown on separate instrument installation drawings.

- Show all instrumentation on the P&ID, for and including these items: element or sensor, signal lead, orifice flange assembly, transmitter, controller, vacuum breaker, flame arrestor, level gage, sight glass, flow indicator, relief valve, rupture disc, safety valve. The last three items may be tagged with set pressure(s) also
- Indicate local- or board-mounting of instruments by the symbol—refer to the labeling scheme in 5.5.4

INSULATION & TRACING

Insulation on piping and equipment is shown, together with the thickness required. Tracing requirements are indicated. Refer to 6.8.

CONTROL STATIONS

Control stations are discussed in 6.1.4. Control valves are indicated by pressure rating, instrument identifying number and size—see figure 5.15, for example.

P&ID SHOWS HOW WASTES ARE HANDLED

Drains, funnels, relief valves and other equipment handling wastes are shown on the P&ID. If an extensive system or waste-treatment facility is involved, it should be shown on a separate P&ID. Wastes and effluents are discussed in 6.13.

SERVICE SYSTEMS MAY HAVE THEIR OWN P&ID

Process equipment may be provided with various services, such as steam for heating, water or refrigerant for cooling, or air for oxidizing. Plant or equipment providing these services is usually described on separate 'service P&ID's'. A service line such as a steam line entering a process P&ID is given a 'hollow arrow' line designation taken from the service P&ID. Returning service lines are designated in the same way. Refer to figure 5.4.

UTILITY STATIONS

Stations providing steam, compressed air, and water, are shown. Refer to 6.1.5.

LINE DESIGNATION SHEETS OR TABLES 5.2.5

These sheets are tabulated lists of lines and information about them. The numbers of the lines are usually listed at the right of the sheet. Other columns list line size, material of construction (using company's specification code, if there is one), conveyed fluid, pressure, temperature, flow rate, test pressure, insulation or jacketing (if required), and connected lines (which will usually be branches).

The sheets are compiled and kept up-to-date by the project group, taking all the information from the P&ID. Copies are supplied to the piping group for reference.

On small projects involving only a few lines line designation sheets may not be used. It is useful to add a note on the P&ID stating the numbers of the last line and last valve used.

VIEWS USED FOR PIPING DRAWINGS 5.2.6

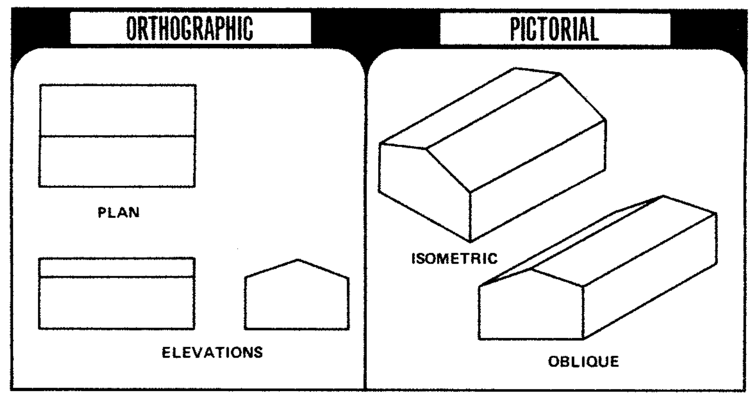
Two types of view are used:

(1) **ORTHOGRAPHIC – PLANS AND ELEVATIONS**

(2) **PICTORIAL – ISOMETRIC VIEW AND OBLIQUE PRESENTATION**

Figure 5.5 shows how a building would appear in these different views.

PRESENTATIONS USED IN PIPING DRAWINGS **FIGURE 5.5**



PLANS & ELEVATIONS

Plan views are more common than elevational views. Piping layout is developed in plan view, and elevational views and section details are added for clarity where necessary.

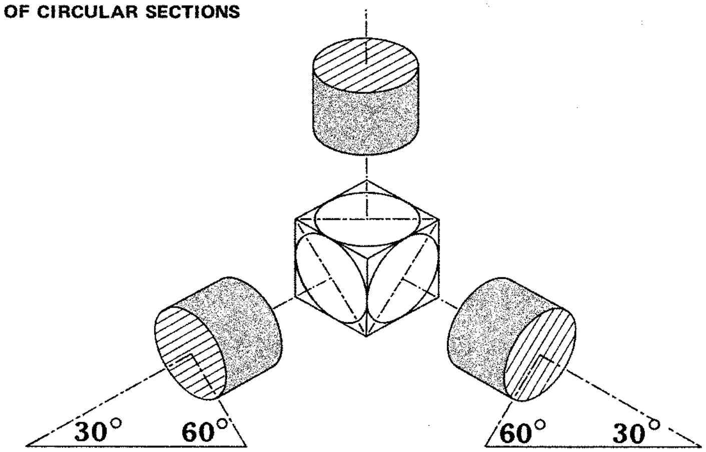
PICTORIAL VIEWS

In complex piping systems, where orthographic views may not easily illustrate the design, pictorial presentation can be used for clarity. In either isometric or oblique presentations, lines not horizontal or vertical on the drawing are usually drawn at 30 degrees to the horizontal.

Oblique presentation has the advantage that it can be distorted or expanded to show areas of a plant, etc. more clearly than an isometric view. It is not commonly used, but can be useful for diagramatic work.

Figure 5.6 illustrates how circular shapes viewed at different angles are approximated by means of a 35-degree ellipse template. Isometric templates for valves, etc., are available and neat drawings can be rapidly produced with them. Orthographic and isometric templates can be used to produce an oblique presentation.

ISOMETRIC PRESENTATION OF CIRCULAR SECTIONS **FIGURE 5.6**



PLAN, ELEVATION, ISOMETRIC & OBLIQUE PRESENTATIONS OF A PIPING SYSTEM

Figure 5.7 is used to show the presentations used in drafting. Isometric and oblique drawings both clearly show the piping arrangement, but the plan view fails to show the bypass loop and valve, and the supplementary elevation is needed.

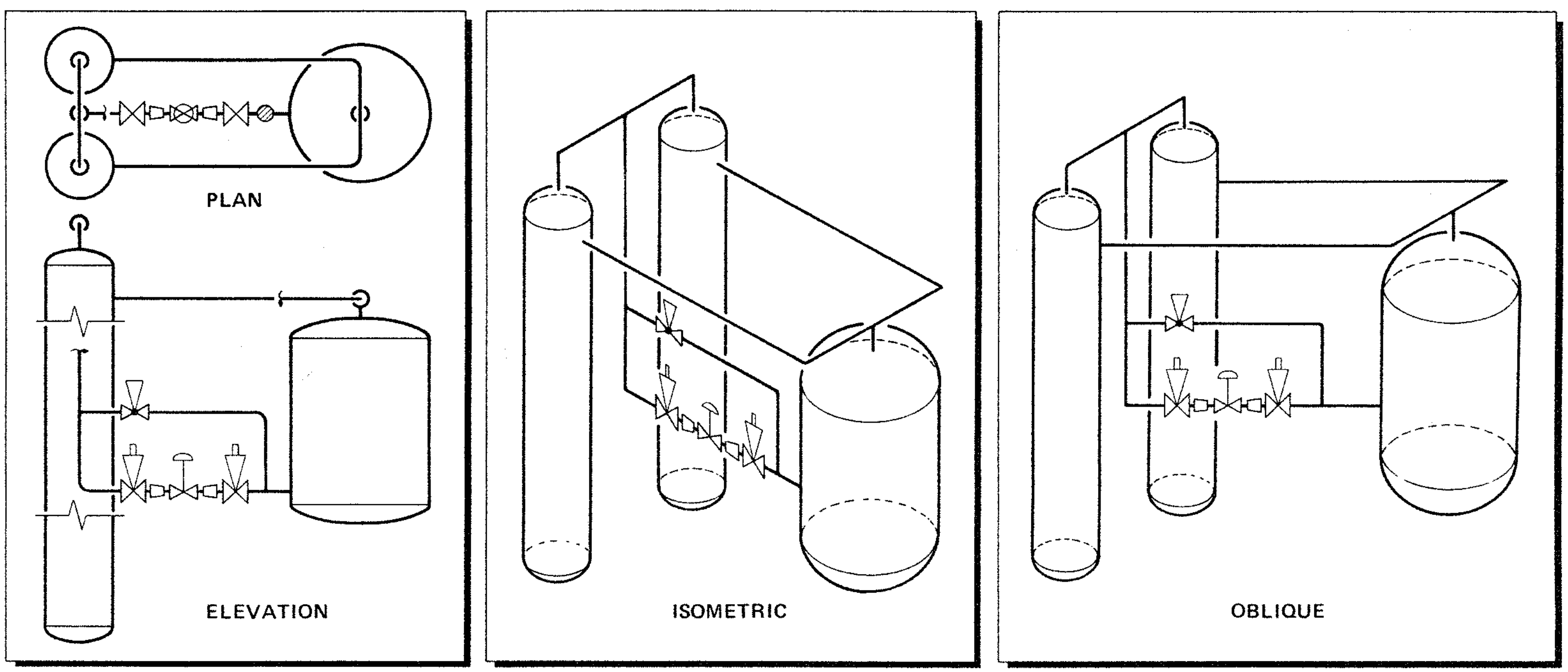
PIPING DRAWINGS ARE BASED ON OTHER DRAWINGS 5.2.7

The purpose of piping drawings is to supply detailed information to enable a plant to be built. Prior to making piping drawings, the site plan and equipment arrangement drawings are prepared, and from these two drawings the plot plan is derived. These three drawings are used as the basis for developing the piping drawings.

SITE PLAN

The piping group produces a 'site plan' to a small scale (1 inch to 30 or 100 ft for example). It shows the whole site including the boundaries, roads, railroad spurs, pavement, buildings, process plant areas, large structures, storage areas, effluent ponds, waste disposal, shipping and loading areas. 'True' (geographic) and 'assumed' or 'plant' north are marked and their angular separation shown—see figure 5.11.

PIPING ARRANGEMENT IN DIFFERENT PRESENTATIONS **FIGURE 5.7**

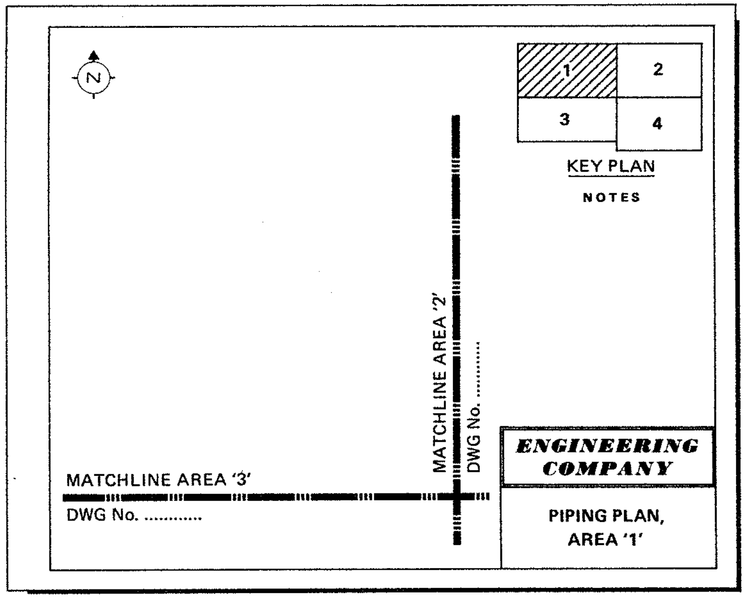


FIGURES 5.5–5.7

KEY PLAN

A 'key plan' is produced by adapting the site plan, dividing the area of the site into smaller areas identified by key letters or numbers. A small simplified inset of the key plan is added to plot plans, and may be added to piping and other drawings for reference purposes. The subject area of the particular drawing is hatched or shaded, as shown in figure 5.8.

DRAWING SHEET SHOWING KEY PLAN & MATCHLINE **FIGURE 5.8**



EQUIPMENT ARRANGEMENT DRAWING

Under project group supervision, the piping group usually makes several viable arrangements of equipment, seeking an optimal design that satisfies process requirements. Often, preliminary piping studies are necessary in order to establish equipment coordinates.

A design aid for positioning equipment is to cut out scaled outlines of equipment from stiff paper, which can be moved about on a plan view of the area involved. (If multiple units of the same type are to be used, xeroxing the equipment outlines is faster.) Another method which is useful for areas where method study or investigational reports are needed is described in 4.4.13 under 'Photographic layouts'.

PLOT PLAN

When the equipment arrangement drawings are approved, they are developed into 'plot plans' by the addition of dimensions and coordinates to locate all major items of equipment and structures.

North and east coordinates of the extremities of buildings, and centerlines of steelwork or other architectural constructions should be shown on the plot plan, preferably at the west and south ends of the installation. Both 'plant north' and true north should be shown—see figure 5.11.

Equipment coordinates are usually given to the centerlines. Coordinates for pumps are given to the centerline of the pump shaft and either to the face of the pump foundation, or to the centerline of the discharge port.

Up-dated copies of the above drawings are sent to the civil, structural and electrical or other groups involved in the design, to inform them of requirements as the design develops.

VESSEL DRAWINGS

When the equipment arrangement has been approved and the piping arrangement determined, small dimensioned drawings of process vessels are made (on sheets 8½ x 11 or 11 x 17 inches) in order to fix nozzles and their orientations, manholes, ladders, etc. These drawings are then sent to the vendor who makes the shop detail drawings, which are examined by the project engineer and sent to the piping group for checking and approval. Vessel drawings need not be to scale. (Figure 5.14 is an example vessel drawing.)

DRAWINGS FROM OTHER SOURCES

Piping drawings should be correlated with the following drawings from other design groups and from vendors. Points to be checked are listed:

Architectural drawings:
- Outlines of walls or sidings, indicating thickness
- Floor penetrations for stairways, lifts, elevators, ducts, drains, etc.
- Positions of doors and windows

Civil engineering drawings:
- Foundations, underground piping, drains, etc.

Structural-steel drawings:
- Positions of steel columns supporting next higher floor level
- Supporting structures such as overhead cranes, monorails, platforms or beams
- Wall bracing, where pipes may be taken thru walls

Heating, ventilating & air-conditioning (HVAC) drawings:
- Paths of ducting and rising ducts, fan room, plenums, space heaters, etc.

Electrical drawings:
- Positions of motor control centers, switchgear, junction boxes and control panels
- Major conduit or wiring runs (including buried runs)
- Positions of lights

Instrumentation drawings:
- Instrument panel and console locations

Vendors' drawings:
- Dimensions of equipment
- Positions of nozzles, flange type and pressure rating, instruments, etc.

Mechanical drawings:
- Positions and dimensions of mechanical equipment such as conveyors, chutes, etc.
- Piped services needed for mechanical equipment.

PIPING DRAWINGS 5.2.8

Process equipment and piping systems have priority. Drawings listed on the preceding page must be reviewed for compatibility with the developing piping design.

Pertinent background details (drawn faintly) from these drawings help to avoid interferences. Omission of such detail from the piping drawing often leads to the subsequent discovery that pipe has been routed thru a brace, stairway, doorway, foundation, duct, mechanical equipment, motor control center, fire-fighting equipment, etc.

Completed piping drawings will also show spool numbers, if this part of the job is not subcontracted – see 5.2.9. Electrical and instrument cables are not shown on piping drawings, but trays to hold the cables are indicated—for example, see figure 6.3, point (8).

It is not always possible for the piping drawing to follow exactly the logical arrangement of the P&ID. Sometimes lines must be routed with different junction sequence, and line numbers may be changed. During the preliminary piping studies, economies and practicable improvements may be found, and the P&ID may be modified to take these into account. However, it is not the piping designer's job to seek ways to change the P&ID.

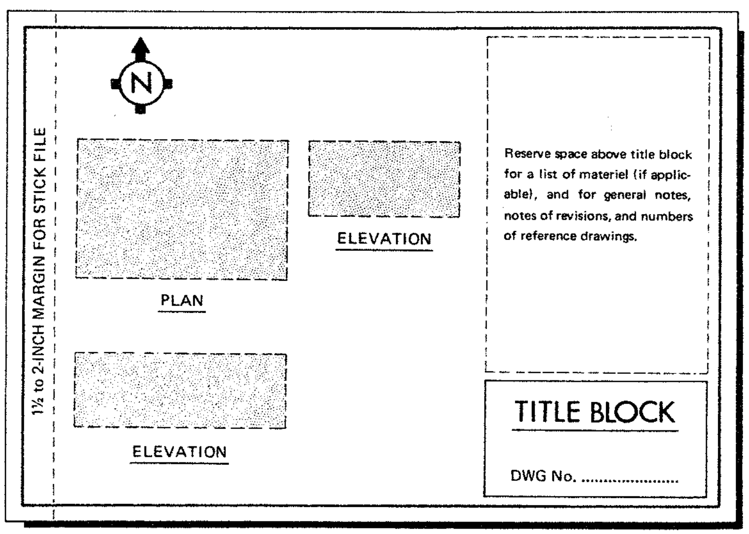
SCALE

Piping is arranged in plan view, usually to 3/8 in./ft scale.

ALLOCATING SPACE ON THE SHEET

- Obtain the drawing number and fill in the title block at the bottom right corner of the sheet

ALLOCATING SPACE ON A DRAWING SHEET **FIGURE 5.9**



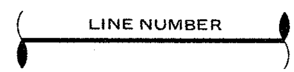
- On non-standard sheets, leave a 1½- to 2-inch margin at the left edge of the sheet, to allow filing on a 'stick'. Standard drawing sheets usually have this margin
- On drawings showing a plan view, place a north arrow at the top left corner of the sheet to indicate plant north—see figure 5.11
- Do not draw in the area above the title block, as this space is allocated to the bill of materiel, or to general notes, brief descriptions of changes, and the titles and numbers of reference drawings
- If plans and elevations are small enough to go on the same sheet, draw the plan at the upper left side of the sheet and elevations to the right and bottom of it, as shown in figure 5.9

BACKGROUND DETAIL

- Show background detail as discussed in 5.2.8 under 'Piping drawings'. It is sometimes convenient to draw outlines on the reverse side of the drawing sheet
- After background details have been determined, it is best to make a print on which nozzles on vessels, pumps, etc., to be piped can be marked in red pencil. Utility stations can also be established. This will indicate areas of major usage and the most convenient locations for the headers. Obviously, at times there will be a number of alternate routes offering comparable advantages

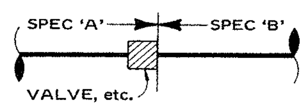
PROCESS & SERVICE LINES ON PIPING DRAWINGS

- Take line numbers from the P&ID. Refer to 5.2.4 under 'Flow lines on P&ID's' for information on numbering lines. Include line numbers on all views, and arrowheads showing direction of flow
- Draw all pipe 'single line' unless special instructions have been given for drawing 'double line'. Chart 5.1 gives line thicknesses (full size)
- Line numbers are shown against lines, thus:



FIGURES 5.8 & 5.9

- Take lines continued on another sheet to a matchline, and there code with line numbers only. Show the continuation sheet numbers on matchlines—see figure 5.8
- Show where changes in line material specification occur. The change is usually indicated immediately downstream of a flange of a valve or equipment



- Show a definite break in a line crossing behind another line—see 'Rolled ell', under 'Plan view piping drawings', this section

- If pipe sleeves are required thru floors, indicate where they are needed and inform the group leader for transmitting this information to the group(s) concerned
- Indicate insulation, and show whether lines are electrically or steam traced—see chart 5.7

FITTINGS, FLANGES, VALVES & PUMPS ON PIPING DRAWINGS

- The following items should be labeled in one view only: tees and ells rolled at 45 degrees (see example, this page), short-radius ell, reducing ell, eccentric reducer and eccentric swage (note on plan views whether 'top flat' or 'bottom flat'), concentric reducer, concentric swage, non-standard or companion flange, reducing tee, special items of unusual material, of pressure rating different from that of the system, etc. Refer to charts 5.3, 5.4 and 5.5 for symbol usage
- Draw the outside diameters of flanges to scale
- Show valve identification number from P&ID
- Label control valves to show: size, pressure rating, dimension over flanges, and valve instrument number, from the P&ID—see figure 5.15
- Draw valve handwheels to scale with valve stem fully extended
- If a valve is chain-operated, note distance of chain from operating floor, which for safety should be approximately 3 ft
- For pumps, show outline of foundation and nozzles

DRIPLEGS & STEAM TRAPS

Driplegs are indicated on relevant piping drawing plan views. Unless identical, a separate detail is drawn for each dripleg. The trap is indicated on the dripleg piping by a symbol, and referred to a separate trap detail or data sheet. The trap detail drawing should show all necessary valves, strainers, unions, etc., required at the trap—see figures 6.43 and 6.44.

The piping shown on the dripleg details should indicate whether condensate is to be taken to a header for re-use, or run to waste. The design notes in 6.10.5 discuss dripleg details for steam lines in which condensate forms continuously. Refer to 6.10.9 also.

INSTRUMENTS & CONNECTIONS ON PIPING DRAWINGS

- Show location for each instrument connection with encircled instrument number taken from the P&ID. Refer to 5.5.3 and chart 6.2
- Show similar isolating valve arrangements on instrument connections as 'typical' detail, unless covered by standard company detail sheet

VENTS & DRAINS

Refer to 6.11 and figure 6.47.

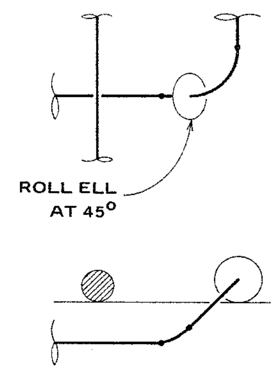
PIPE SUPPORTS

Refer to 6.2.2, and chart 5.7. for symbols.

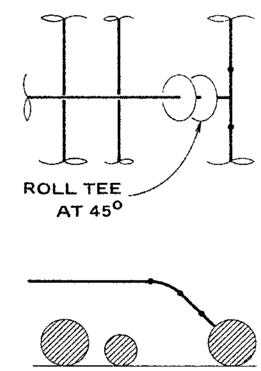
PLAN VIEW PIPING DRAWINGS

- Draw plan views for each floor of the plant. These views should show what the layout will look like between adjacent floors, viewed from above, or at the elevation thru which the plan view is cut
- If the plan view will not fit on one sheet, present it on two or more sheets, using matchlines to link the drawings. See figure 5.8
- Note the elevation below which a plan view is shown—for example, 'PLAN BELOW ELEVATION 15'–0" '. For clarity, both elevations can be stated: 'PLAN BETWEEN ELEVATIONS 30'–0" & 15'–0" '
- If a tee or elbow is 'rolled' at 45 degrees, note as shown in the view where the fitting is rolled out of the plane of the drawing sheet

'ROLLED' ELL



'ROLLED' TEE



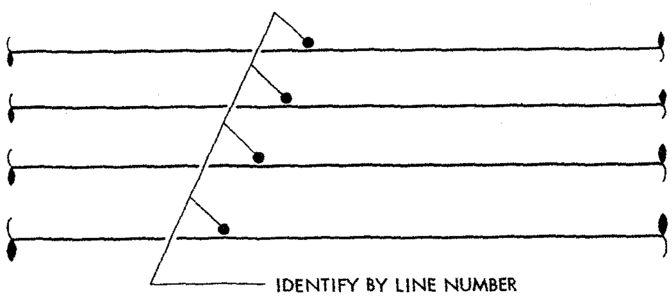
- Figure 5.10 shows how lines can be broken to give sufficient information without drawing other views
- Indicate required field welds

ELEVATIONS (SECTIONS) & DETAILS

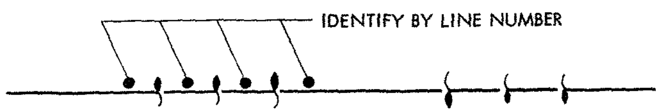
- Draw elevations and details to clarify complex piping or piping hidden in the plan view
- Do not draw detail that can be described by a note
- Show only as many sections as necessary. A section does not have to be a complete cross section of the plan
- Draw to a large scale any part needing fuller detail. Enlarged details are preferably drawn in available space on elevational drawings, and should be cross-referenced by the applicable detail and drawing number(s)
- Identify sections indicated on plan views by letters (see chart 5.8) and details by numbers. Letters I and O are not used as this can lead to confusion with numerals. If more than twentyfour sections are needed the letter identification can be broken down thus: A1–A1, A2–A2, B4–B4,....... and so on
- Do not section plan views looking toward the bottom of the drawing sheet

- Figure 5.10 shows how to break lines to give sufficient information whilst avoiding drawing another view or section

SHOWING 'HIDDEN' LINES ON PIPING DRAWINGS **FIGURE 5.10**



P L A N (or ELEVATION)



Corresponding E L E V A T I O N (or PLAN)

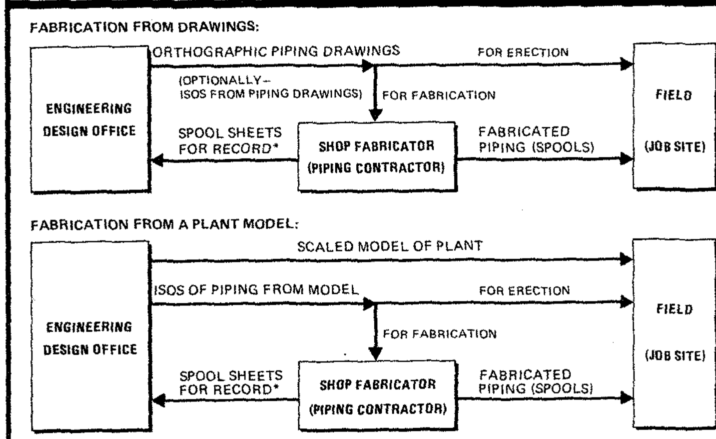
PIPING FABRICATION DRAWINGS—'ISOS' & 'SPOOLS' 5.2.9

The two most common methods for producing piping designs for a plant are by making either plan and elevation drawings, or by constructing a scaled model. For fabricating welded piping, plans and elevations are sent directly to a subcontractor, usually referred to as a 'shop fabricator'—if a model is used, isometric drawings (referred to as 'isos') are sent instead.

Isometric views are commonly used in prefabricating parts of butt-welded piping systems. Isos showing the piping to be prefabricated are sent to the shop fabricator. Figure 5.15 is an example of such an iso.

The prefabricated parts of the piping system are termed 'spools', described under 'Spools', this section. The piping group either produces isos showing the required spools, or marks the piping to be spooled on plans and elevations, depending on whether or not a model is used (as shown in chart 5.10). From these drawings, the subcontractor makes detail drawings termed 'spool sheets'. Figure 5.17 is an example spool sheet.

SPOOL FABRICATION **CHART 5.10**



* SPOOL DRAWINGS ARE MADE BY THE PIPING CONTRACTOR FOR THE PURPOSE OF FABRICATING SPOOLS IN HIS WORKSHOP.
NOTE: SOMETIMES PIPING IS FABRICATED AND ERECTED DIRECTLY FROM ISOS, AND ON SMALL PROJECTS DIRECTLY FROM THE ORTHOGRAPHIC PIPING DRAWINGS.

ISOMETRIC DRAWINGS, or 'ISOS'

An iso usually shows a complete line from one piece of equipment to another—see figure 5.15. It gives all information necessary for fabrication and erection of piping.

Isos are usually drawn freehand, but the various runs of pipe, fittings and valves should be roughly in proportion for easy understanding. Any one line (that is, all the piping with the same line number) should be drawn on the minimum number of iso sheets. If continuation sheets are needed, break the line at natural breakpoints such as flanges (except orifice flanges), welds at fittings, or field welds required for installation.

Items and information to be shown on an iso include:

- North arrow (plant north)
- Dimensions and angles
- Reference number of plan drawing from which iso is made (unless model is used), line number, direction of flow, insulation and tracing
- Equipment numbers and locations of equipment (by centerlines)
- Identify all items by use of an understood symbol, and amplify by a description, as necessary
- Give details of any flanged nozzles on equipment to which piping has to be connected, if the flange is different from the specification for the connected piping
- Size and type of every valve
- Size, pressure rating and instrument number of control valves
- Number, location and orientation for each instrument connection

CHART 5.10

FIGURE 5.10

- Shop and field welds. Indicate limits of shop and field fabrication
- Iso sheet continuation numbers
- Unions required for installation and maintenance purposes
- On screwed and socket-welded assemblies, valve handwheel positions need not be shown
- Materials of construction
- Locations of vents, drains, and traps
- Locations of supports, identified by pipesupport number

The following information may also be given:

- Requirements for stress relieving, seal welding, pickling, lining, coating, or other special treatment of the line

Drawing style to be followed is shown in the example iso, figure 5.15, which displays some of the above points, and gives others as shaded notes. An iso may show more than one spool.

SPOOLS

A spool is an assembly of fittings, flanges and pipe that may be prefabricated. It does not include bolts, gaskets, valves or instruments. Straight mill-run lengths of pipe over 20 ft are usually not included in a spool, as such lengths may be welded in the system on erection (on the iso, this is indicated by noting the length, and stating 'BY FIELD').

The size of a spool is limited by the fabricator's available means of transportation, and a spool is usually contained within a space of dimensions 40 ft x 10 ft x 8 ft. The maximum permissible dimensions may be obtained from the fabricator.

FIELD-FABRICATED SPOOLS

Some States in the USA have a trades agreement that 2-inch and smaller carbon-steel piping must be fabricated at the site. This rule is sometimes extended to piping larger than 2-inch.

SHOP-FABRICATED SPOOLS

All alloy spools, and spools with 3 or more welds made from 3-inch (occasionally 4-inch) and larger carbon-steel pipe are normally 'shop-fabricated'. This is, fabricated in the shop fabricator's workshop, either at his plant or at the site. Spools with fewer welds are usually made in the field.

Large-diameter piping, being more difficult to handle, often necessitates the use of jigs and templates, and is more economically produced in a workshop.

SPOOL SHEETS

A spool sheet is an orthographic drawing of a spool made by the piping contractor either from plans and elevations, or from an iso—see chart 5.10.

Each spool sheet shows only one type of spool, and:—

(1) Instructs the welder for fabricating the spool

(2) Lists the cut lengths of pipe, fittings and flanges, etc. needed to make the spool

(3) Gives materials of construction, and any special treatment of the finished piping

(4) Indicates how many spools of the same type are required

NUMBERING ISOS, SPOOL SHEETS, & SPOOLS

Spool numbers are allocated by the piping group, and appear on all piping drawings. Various methods of numbering can be used as long as identification is easily made. A suggested method follows:—

Iso sheets can be identified by the line number of the section of line that is shown, followed by a sequential number. For example, the fourth iso sheet showing a spool to be part of a line numbered 74/BZ/6/412/23 could be identified: 74/BZ/6/412/23–4 .

Both the spool and the spool sheet can be identified by number or letter using the iso sheet number as a prefix. For example, the numbering of spool sheets relating to iso sheet 74/BZ/6/412/23–4 could be

74/BZ/6/412/23–4–1, 74/BZ/6/412/23–4–2, ... etc.,

or 74/BZ/6/412/23–4–A, 74/BZ/6/412/23–4–B, ... etc.

The full line number need not be used if a shorter form would suffice for identification.

Spool numbers are also referred to as 'mark numbers'. They are shown on isos and on the following:—

(1) Spool sheets—as the sheet number
(2) The fabricated spool—so it can be related to drawings or isos
(3) Piping drawings—plans and elevations

DIMENSIONING 5.3

DIMENSIONING FROM REFERENCE POINTS 5.3.1

HORIZONTAL REFERENCE

When a proposed plant site is surveyed, a geographic reference point is utilized from which measurements to boundaries, roads, buildings, tanks, etc., can be made. The geographic reference point chosen is usually an officially-established one.

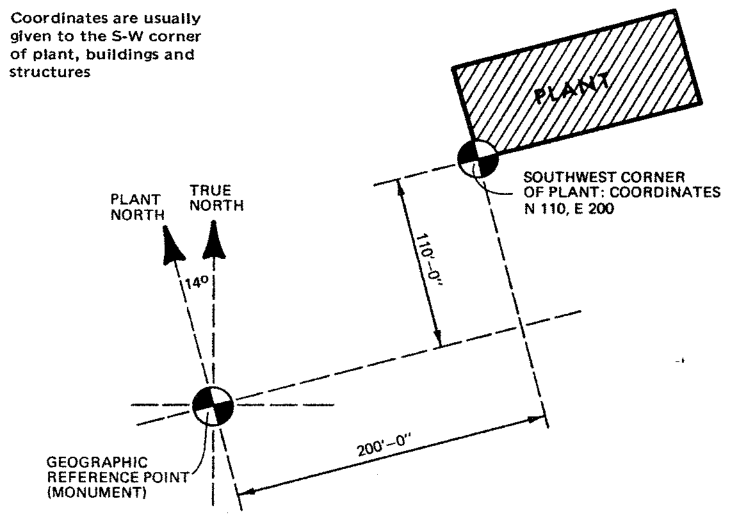
The lines of latitude and longitude which define the geographic reference point are not used, as a 'plant north' (see figure 5.11) is established, parallel to structural steelwork. The direction closest to true north is chosen for the 'plant north'.

The coordinates of the southwest corner of the plant in figure 5.11, as referred to 'plant north', are N 110.00 and E 200.00.

Sometimes coordinates such as those above may be written N 1+10 and E 2+00. The first coordinate is read as "one hundred plus 10 ft north" and the second as "two hundred plus zero ft east". This is a system used for traverse survey, and is more correctly applied to highways, railroads, etc.

Coordinates are used to locate tanks, vessels, major equipment and structural steel. In the open, these items are located directly with respect to a geographic reference point, but in buildings and structures, can be dimensioned from the building steel.

HORIZONTAL REFERENCE **FIGURE 5.11**



The US Department of Commerce's Coast and Geodetic Survey has established a large number of references for latitude and longitude, and for elevations above sea level. These are termed 'geodetic control stations'.

Control stations for horizontal reference (latitude and longitude) are referred to as 'triangulation stations' or 'traverse stations', etc. Control stations for vertical reference are referred to as 'benchmarks'. Latitude and longitude have not been established for all benchmarks.

A geodetic control station is marked with a metal disc showing identity and date of establishment. To provide stable locations for the discs, they are set into tops of 'monuments', mounted in holes drilled in bedrock or large firmly-imbedded boulders, or affixed to a solid structure, such as a building, bridge, etc.

The geographic positions of these stations can be obtained from the Director, US Coast and Geodetic Survey, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

VERTICAL REFERENCE

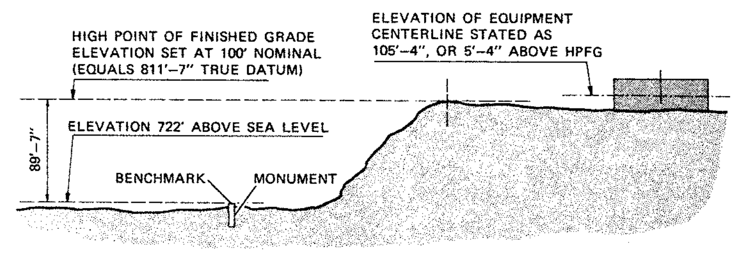
Before any building or erecting begins, the site is leveled ('graded') with earth-moving equipment. The ground is made as flat as practicable, and after leveling is termed 'finished grade'.

The highest graded point is termed the 'high point of finished grade', (HPFG), and the horizontal plane passing thru it is made the vertical reference plane or 'datum' from which plant elevations are given. Figure 5.12 shows that this horizontal plane is given a 'false' or nominal elevation, usually 100 ft, and is not referred to mean sea level.

The 100 ft nominal elevation ensures that foundations, basements, buried pipes and tanks, etc., will have positive elevations. 'Minus' elevations, which would be a nuisance, are thus avoided.

Large plants may have several areas, each having its own high point of finished grade. Nominal grade elevation is measured from a benchmark, as illustrated in figure 5.12.

VERTICAL REFERENCE **FIGURE 5.12**



DIMENSIONING PIPING DRAWINGS 5.3.2

DRAWING DIMENSIONS–& TOLERANCES MAINTAINED IN ERECTED PIPING

On plot: Dimensions on piping drawings are normally maintained within the limits of plus or minus 1/16th inch. How this tolerance is met does not concern the designer. Any necessary allowances to ensure that dimensions are maintained are made by the fabricator and erector (contractor).

Off plot: Dimensions are maintained as closely as practicable by the erector.

WHICH DIMENSIONS SHOULD BE SHOWN?

Sufficient dimensions should be given for positioning equipment, for fabricating spools and for erecting piping. Duplication of dimensions in different views should be avoided, as this may easily lead to error if alterations are made.

Basically the dimensions to show are:

	TYPE OF DIMENSION	EXAMPLES
1	REFERENCE LINE* TO CENTERLINE	VESSELS PUMPS EQUIPMENT LINES
2	CENTERLINE TO CENTERLINE	LINES STANDARD VALVES
3	CENTERLINE TO FLANGE FACE †	NOZZLES ON { VESSELS PUMPS EQUIPMENT
4	FLANGE FACE TO FLANGE FACE†	NON-STANDARD { VALVES EQUIPMENT METERS INSTRUMENTS

* REFERENCE LINE CAN BE EITHER AN ORDINATE (LINE OF LATITUDE OR LONGITUDE) OR A CENTERLINE OF BUILDING STEEL

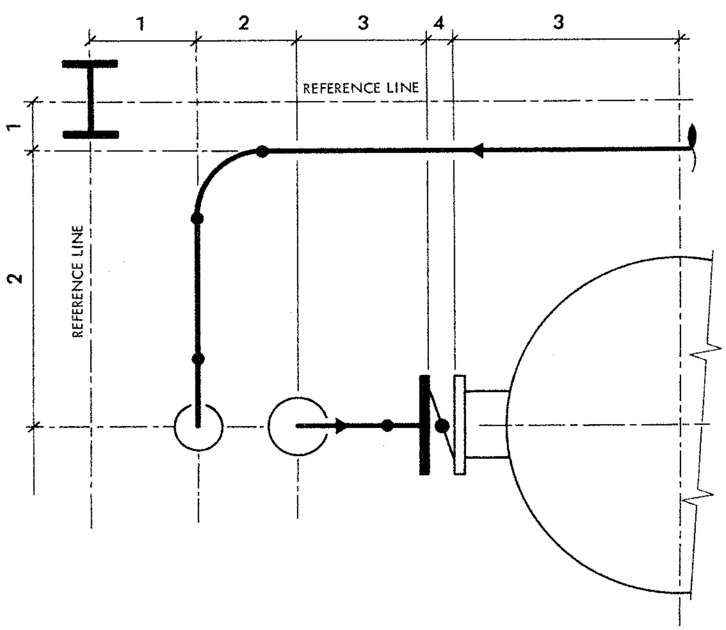
† IT IS NECESSARY TO SHOW THESE DIMENSIONS FOR ITEMS LACKING STANDARD DIMENSIONS (DEFINED BY ANY RECOGNIZED STANDARD)

Figure 5.13 illustrates the use of these types of dimensions.

PLAN VIEW DIMENSIONS

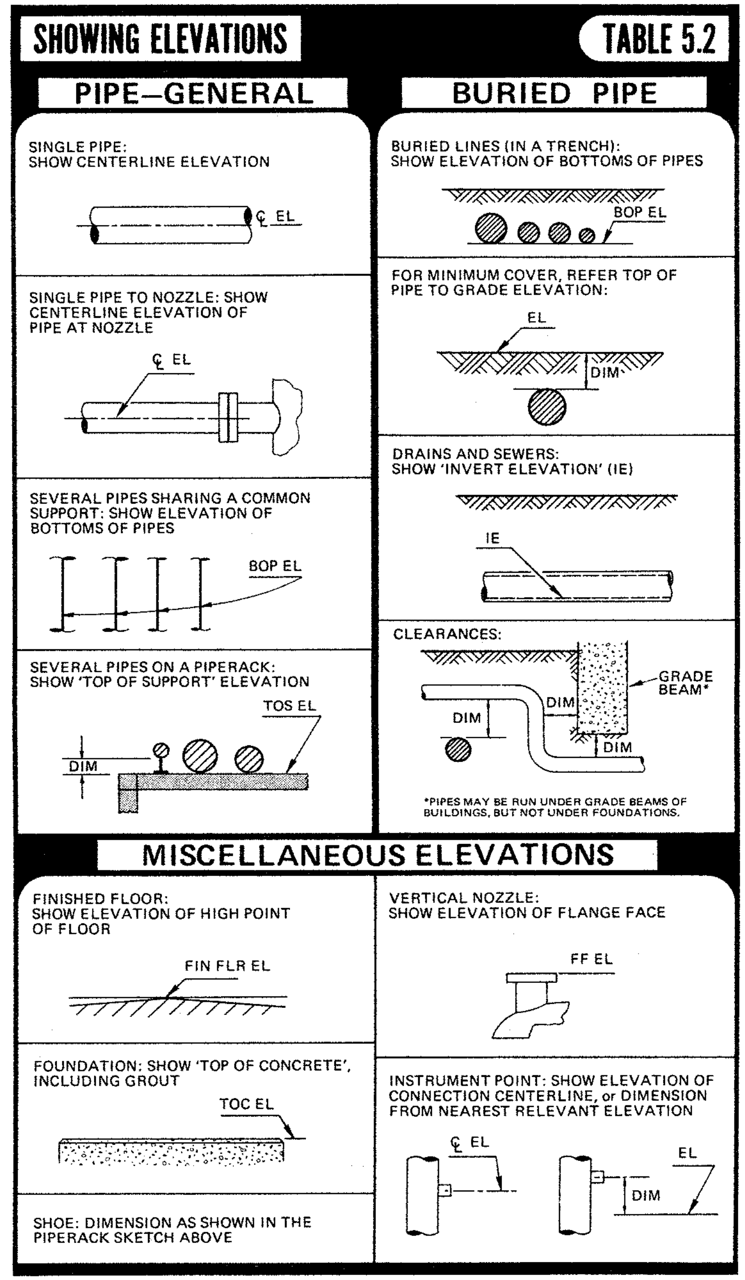
Plan views convey most of the dimensional information, and may also show dimensions for elevations in the absence of an elevational view or section.

EXAMPLE DIMENSIONS FOR PLAN VIEW **FIGURE 5.13**



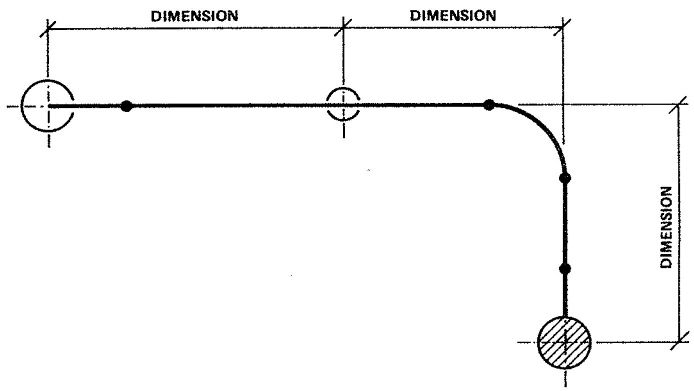
VERTICAL VIEW ELEVATIONS & DIMENSIONS

On piping drawings, elevations may be given as in table 5.2.



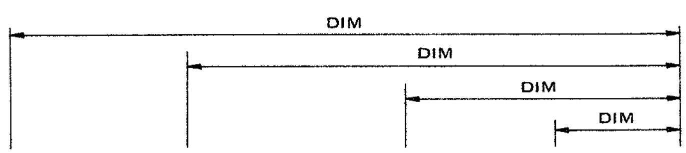
GUIDELINES FOR DIMENSIONING ALL PIPING DRAWINGS 5.3.3

- Show all key dimensions, including elevations and coordinates
- Show dimensions outside of the drawn view unless unavoidable – do not clutter the picture
- Draw dimension lines unbroken with a fine line. Write the dimension just above a horizontal line. Write the dimension of a vertical line sideways, preferably at the left. It is usual to terminate the line with arrowheads, and these are preferable for isos. The oblique dashes shown are quicker and are suitable for plans and elevations, especially if the dimensions are cramped

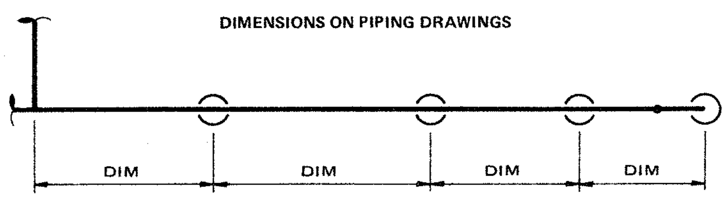


- If a series of dimensions is to be shown, string them together as shown in the sketch. (Do not dimension from a common reference line as in machine drawing.) Show the overall dimension of the string of dimensions if this dimension will be of repeated interest

DIMENSIONS ON MACHINE DRAWINGS



DIMENSIONS ON PIPING DRAWINGS



- Do not omit a ***significant*** dimension other than 'fitting makeup', even though it may be easily calculated – see 'fitting makeup', this section
- Most piping under 2-inch is screwed or socket-welded and assembled at the site (field run). Therefore, give only those dimensions necessary to route such piping clear of equipment, other obstructions, and thru walls, and to locate only those items whose safe positioning or accessability is important to the process
- Most lengths will be stated to the nearest sixteenth of an inch. Dimensions which cannot or need not be stated to this precision are shown with a plus-or-minus sign: 8′–7″±, 15′–3″±, etc.
- Dimensions under two feet are usually marked in inches, and those over two feet in feet and inches. Some companies prefer to mark all dimensions over one foot in feet and inches
- Attempt to round off non-critical dimensions to whole feet and inches. Reserve fractions of inches for dimensions requiring this precision

PLANS & ELEVATIONS–GENERAL DIMENSIONING POINTS

- Reserve horizontal dimensions for the plan view
- Underline all out-of-scale dimensions, or show as in chart 5.8
- If a certain piping arrangement is repeated on the same drawing, it is sufficient to dimension the piping in one instance and note the other appearances as 'TYP' (typical). This situation occurs where similar pumps are connected to a common header. For another example, see the pump base in figure 6.17
- Do not duplicate dimensions. Do not repeat them in different views

DIMENSIONING TO JOINTS

- Do not terminate dimensions at a welded or screwed joint
- Unless necessary, do not dimension to unions, in-line couplings or any other items that are not critical to construction or operation of the piping
- Where flanges meet it is usual to show a small gap between dimension lines to indicate the gasket. Gaskets should be covered in the piping specification, with gasket type and thickness stated. Refer to the panel 'Drafting valves', preceding chart 5.6.

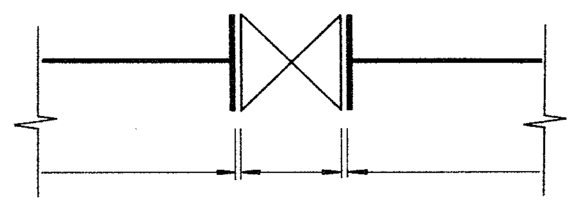


FIGURE 5.13

- As nearly all flanged joints have gaskets, a time-saving procedure is to note flanged joints without gaskets (for example, see 3.1.6 under 'Butterfly valve'). The fabricator and erector can be alerted to the need for gaskets elsewhere by a general note on all piping drawings:

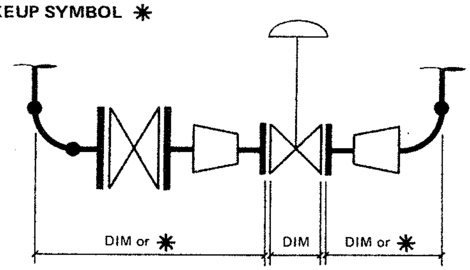
"GASKETS AS SPECIFICATION EXCEPT AS NOTED"

TABLE 5.2

FITTING MAKEUP

If a number of items of standard dimensions are grouped together it is unnecessary to dimension each item, as the fabricator knows the sizes of standard fittings and equipment. It is necessary, however, to indicate that the overall dimension is 'fitting makeup' by the special cross symbol, or preferably by writing the overall dimension. Any non-standard item inserted between standard items should be dimensioned.

FITTING MAKEUP SYMBOL ✱



DIMENSIONING TO VALVES

- Locate flanged and welding-end valves with ANSI standard dimensions by dimensioning to their centers. Most gate and globe valves are standard—see table V-1
- Dimension non-standard flanged valves as shown in the panel opposite chart 5.6. Although a standard exists for control valves, face-to-face dimensions are usually given, as it is possible to obtain them in non-standard sizes
- Standard flanged check valves need not be dimensioned, but if location is important, dimension to the flange face(s)
- Non-flanged valves are dimensioned to their centers or stems

DIMENSIONING TO NOZZLES ON VESSELS & EQUIPMENT

- In plan view, a nozzle is dimensioned to its face from the centerline of the equipment it is on
- In elevation, a nozzle's centerline is either given its own elevation or is dimensioned from another reference. In the absence of an elevational view, nozzle elevations can be shown on the plan view

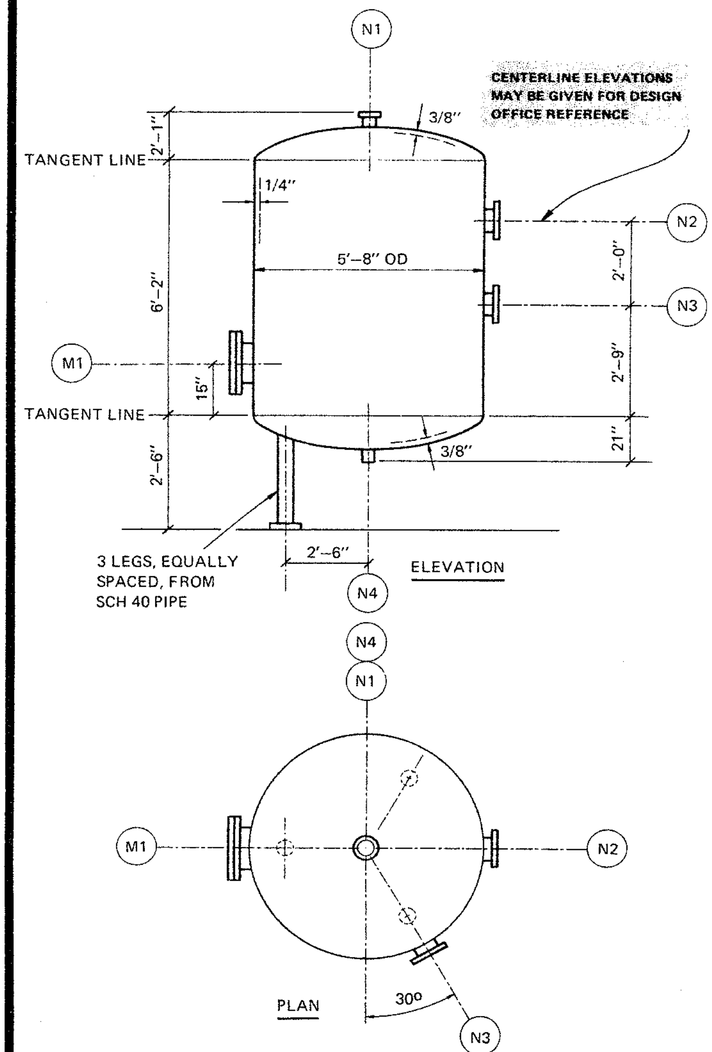
DIMENSIONING ISOS 5.3.4

In order to clearly show all dimensions, the best aspect of the piping must be determined. Freedom to extend lines and spread the piping without regard to scale is a great help in showing isometric dimensions. The basic dimensions set out in 5.3.2, 5.3.3, and the guidelines in 5.2.9 apply.

Figure 5.15 illustrates the main requirements of an isometric drawing, and includes a dimensioned offset. Figure 5.16 shows how other offsets are dimensioned.

- Dimension in the same way as plans and elevations
- Give sufficient dimensions for the fabricator to make the spool drawings —see figure 5.17

EXAMPLE VESSEL DRAWING SHOWING DIMENSIONS REQUIRED BY VENDOR (Refer to 5.2.7) FIGURE 5.14



FACES OF FLANGED NOZZLES SHALL PROJECT THE FOLLOWING DISTANCES FROM INTERNAL SURFACE OF VESSEL, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED:–

NOZZLE SIZE:	3" & less	4" thru 12"	14" & larger
PROJECTION:	6"	8"	10"

THIS TYPE OF DRAWING IS USUALLY MADE ON A SPECIAL SHEET WHICH HAS PRINTED QUERIES TO BE ANSWERED BY THE DESIGNER IN ORDER TO PROVIDE OTHER INFORMATION NECESSARY FOR DESIGN AND FABRICATION OF THE VESSEL.

NOZZLE LISTING

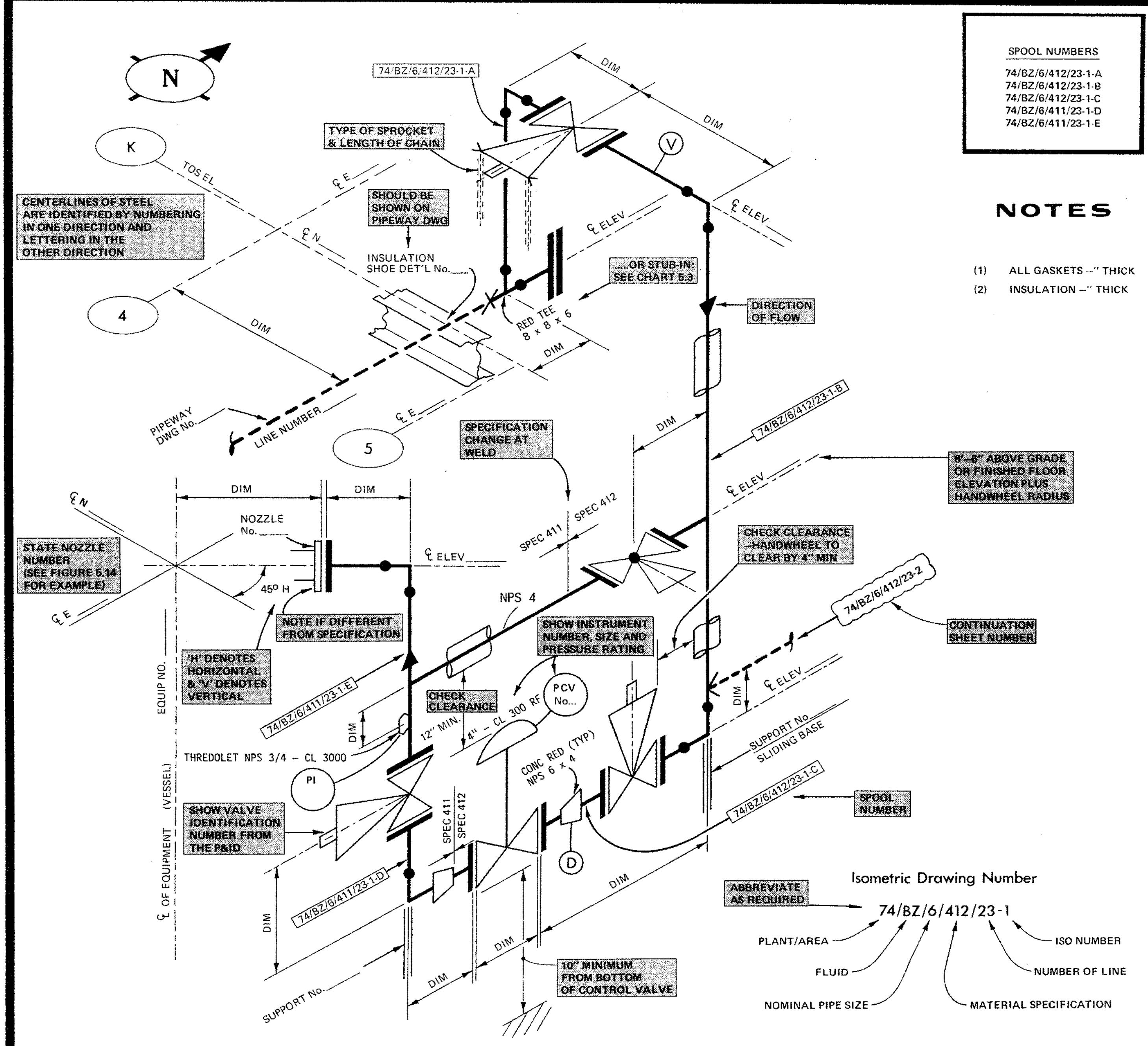
NOZZLE	SIZE	RATING & DESCRIPTION
N1	NPS 3	FLG CL 150 WN RF FS
N2	NPS 4	FLG CL 150 WN RF FS
N3	NPS 4	FLG CL 150 WN RF FS
N4	NPS 1	CPLG CL 3000 THRD FS
M1	NPS 20	MANHOLE QUICK-OPENING

ENGINEERING COMPANY

TITLE BLOCK

EXAMPLE 'ISO'

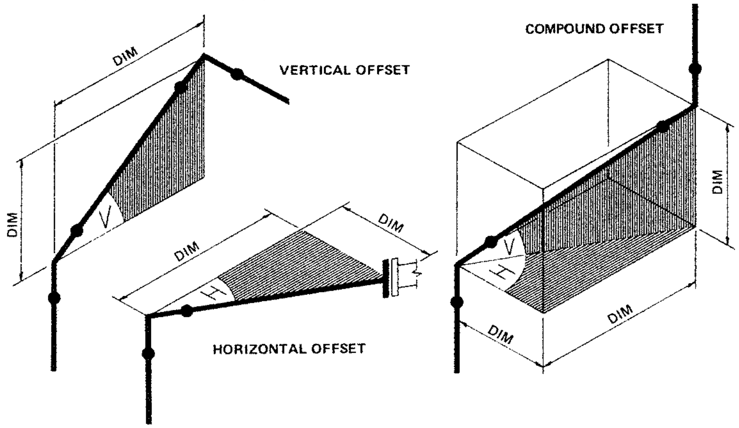
FIGURE 5.15



HOW TO SHOW OFFSETS ON ISOS

(Chart M-1 gives a formula for calculating the compound angle)

FIGURE 5.16



DIMENSIONING SPOOLS (WELDED ASSEMBLIES)

Allowance for weld spacing (root gap) is a shop set-up problem and should not be considered in making assembly drawings or detailed sketches. The Pipe Fabrication Institute recommends that an overall dimension is shown which is the sum of the nominal dimensions of the component parts.

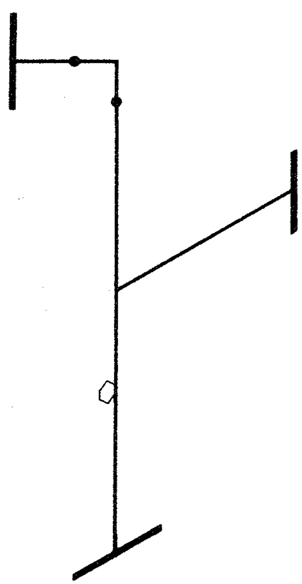
A spool sheet deals with only one design of spool, and shows complete dimensional detail, lists material for making the spool, and specifies how many spools of that type are required. Figure 5.17 shows how a spool from figure 5.15 would be dimensioned.

EXAMPLE SPOOL SHEET

FIGURE 5.17

EXAMPLE SPOOL No. 23-1-E
FROM FIGURE 5.15

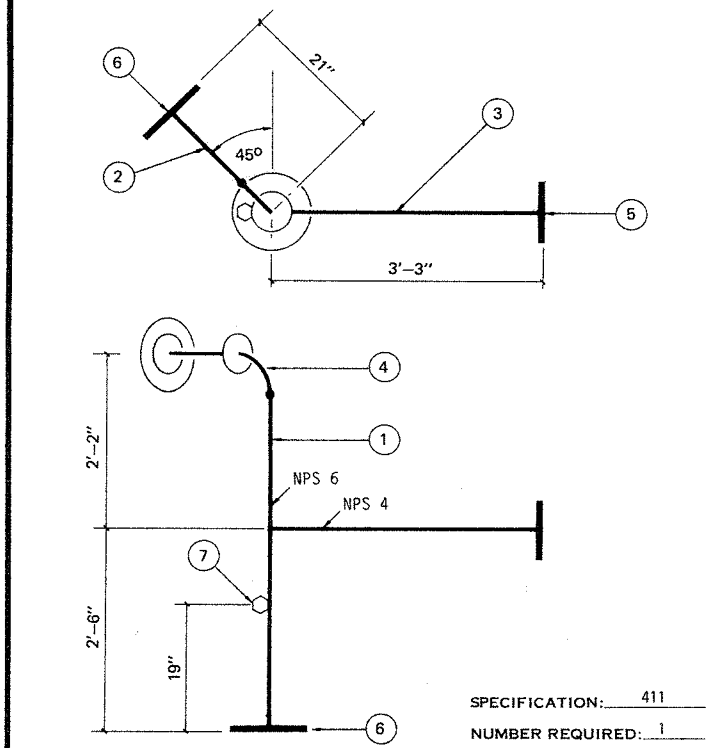
THIS ISOMETRIC VIEW IS SHOWN HERE FOR EXPLANATION ONLY, AND IS NOT A PART OF THE SPOOL DRAWING AT RIGHT



→ = BEVEL END FOR WELDING
—WW = THREADED END

B = BEND
M = MITER

BOLTHOLES TO STRADDLE CENTERLINE UNLESS NOTED



SPECIFICATION: 411

NUMBER REQUIRED: 1

LIST OF MATERIEL

ITEM	QY	DESCRIPTION	MATERIAL OR REQ. NO.
		PIPE	
1	1	NPS 6 x 3'-10 5/8" SCH 40	A-53B
2	1	NPS 6 x 0'-11 5/8" SCH 40	A-53B
3	1	NPS 4 x 3'-0 3/16" SCH 40	A-53B
		FITTINGS	
4	1	LR ELL NPS 6 STD BW	A-234
		FLANGES	
5	1	NPS 4 CL 300 SO RF	A-105
6	2	NPS 6 CL 150 SO RF	A-105
		OTHER	
7	1	THREDOLET NPS 3/4 CL 3000	A-105

ENGINEERING CO.

REVISION	
3	
2	
1	
0	ISSUED FOR CONSTRN.

REFERENCE DRAWINGS (PLAN DRAWING NO. SHOWING SPOOL)

JOB NO.

DRAWN: | CHECKED: | APPROVED: | DATE:

ISOMETRIC REFERENCE NO.	SPOOL NO.	REV NO.
74/BZ/6/412/23-1	23-1-E	0

CHECKING & ISSUING DRAWINGS 5.4

RESPONSIBILITIES 5.4.1

P&ID's, process flow diagrams and line designation sheets are checked by engineers in the project group.

Except for spool drawings, all piping drawings are checked by the piping group.

Orthographic spool drawings produced by the piping fabricator are not usually checked by the piping group, except for 'critical' spools, such as spools for overseas shipment and intricate spools.

Usually an experienced designer within the piping group is given the task of checking. Some companies employ persons specifically as design checkers.

The checker's responsibilities are set out in 4.1.2.

CHECKING PIPING DRAWINGS 5.4.2

Prints of drawings are checked and corrected by marking with colored pencils. Areas to be corrected on the drawing are usually marked in red on the print. Correct areas and dimensions are usually marked in yellow.

Checked drawings to be changed should be returned to their originator whenever possible, for amendment. A new print is supplied to the checker with the original 'marked up' print for 'backchecking'.

ISSUING DRAWINGS 5.4.3

Areas of a drawing awaiting further information or decision are ringed clearly on the reverse side and labeled 'HOLD'—refer to chart 5.8. (A black, red, or yellow china marker is suitable for film with a slick finish on the reverse side.)

Changes or revisions are indicated on the fronts of the sheets by a small triangle in the area of the revision. The revision number is marked inside the triangle, noted above the title block (or in an allocated panel) with a description of the revision, required initials, and date. The revision number may be part of the drawing number, or it may follow the drawing number (preferred method—see figure 5.17). The drawing as first issued is numbered the 'zero' revision.

A drawing is issued in three stages. The first issue is 'FOR APPROVAL', by management or client. The second issue is 'FOR CONSTRUCTION BID', when vendors are invited to bid for equipment and work contracts. The third issue is 'FOR CONSTRUCTION' following awarding of all purchase orders and contracts. Drawings may be reissued at each stage if significant changes are made. Minor changes may be made after the third stage (by agreement on cost and extent of work) but major changes may involve all three stages of issue.

CHECKING PIPING DRAWINGS (PLANS, ELEVATIONS, & ISOS) 5.4.4

5 .3.4 .4.4

Points to be checked on all piping drawings include the following:

- Title of drawing
- Number of issue, and revision number
- Orientation: North arrow against plot plan
- Inclusion of graphic scale (if drawing is to be photographically reduced)
- Equipment numbers and their appearance on piping drawings
- That correct identification appears on all lines in all views
- Line material specification changes
- Agreement with specifications and agreement with other drawings
- That the drawing includes reference number(s) and title(s) to any other relevant drawings
- That all dimensions are correct
- Agreement with certified vendors' drawings for dimensions, nozzle orientation, manholes and ladders
- That face-to-face dimensions and pressure ratings are shown for all non-standard flanged items
- Location and identification of instrument connections
- Provision of line vents, drains, traps, and tracing. Check that vents are at all high points and drains at all low points of lines for hydrostatic test. Driplegs should be indicated and detailed. Traps should be identified, and piping detailed
- The following items should be labeled in one view only: tees and ells rolled at 45 degrees (see example in 5.2.8), short-radius ell, reducing ell, eccentric reducer and eccentric swage (note on plan views whether 'top flat' or 'bottom flat'), concentric reducer, concentric swage, non-standard or companion flange, reducing tee, special items of unusual material, of pressure rating different from that of the system, etc. Refer to charts 5.3, 5.4 and 5.5 for symbol usage
- That insulation has been shown as required by the P&ID
- Pipe support locations with support numbers
- That all anchors, dummy legs and welded supports are shown
- That the stress group's requirements have been met
- That all field welds are shown
- Correctness of scale
- Coordinates of equipment against plot plan
- Piping arrangement against P&ID requirements
- Possible interferences
- Adequacy of clearances of piping from steelwork, doors, windows and braces, ductwork, equipment and major electric apparatus, including control consoles, cables from motor control centers (MCC's), and fire-fighting equipment. Check accessibility for operation and maintenance

FIGURES 5.16 & 5.17

- That floor and wall penetrations are shown correctly
- Accessibility for operation and maintenance, and that adequate manholes, hatches, covers, dropout and handling areas, etc. have been provided
- Foundation drawings with vendors' equipment requirements
- List of materiel, if any. Listed items should be identified once, either on the plan or the elevation drawings
- That section letters agree with the section markings on the plan view
- That drawings include necessary matchline information
- Appearance of necessary continuation sheet number(s)
- That spool numbers appear correctly
- Presence of all required signatures

This further point should be checked on isos:

- Agreement with model

These further points should be checked on spool sheets:

- That materiel is completely listed and described
- That the required number of spools of identical type is noted

INSTRUMENTATION (As shown on P&ID's) 5.5

This section briefly describes the purposes of instruments and explains how instrumentation may be read from P&ID's. Piping drawings will *also* show the connection (coupling, etc.) to line or vessel. However, piping drawings should show only instruments connected to (or located in) piping and vessels. The only purpose in adding instrumentation to a piping drawing is to identify the connection, orifice plate or equipment to be installed on or in the piping, and to correlate the piping drawing to the P&ID.

INSTRUMENT FUNCTION ONLY IS SHOWN 5.5.1

Instrumentation is shown on process diagrams and piping drawings by symbols. The functions of intruments are shown, not the instruments. Only the primary connection to a vessel or line, or devices installed in a line (such as orifice plates and control valves) are indicated.

There is some uniformity, among the larger companies at least, in the way in which instrumentation is shown. There is a willingness to adopt the recommendations of the Instrument Society of America, but adherence is not always complete. The ISA standard is S5.1, titled 'Instrumentation symbols and identification'.

Compliance with the ISA scheme is to some extent international. This is beneficial when drawings go from one country to another, as there is then no difficulty in understanding the instrumentation.

INSTRUMENT FUNCTIONS 5.5.2

Although instruments are used for many purposes, their basic functions are few in number:

(1) *To sense* a 'condition' of the process material, most commonly its pressure, temperature, flow rate or level. These 'conditions' are termed process variables. The piece of equipment that does the sensing is termed a 'primary element', 'sensor', or 'detector'.

(2) *To transmit* a measure of the process variable from a primary element.

(3) *To indicate* a measure of a process variable to the plant operator, by showing the measured value by a dial and pointer, pen and paper roll or digital display. Another form of indicator is an alarm which gives audible or visual warning when a process variable such as temperature approaches an unsafe or undesired value.

(4) *To record* the measure of a process variable. Most recorders are electrically-operated pen-and-paper-roll types which record either the instantaneous value or the average over a time period.

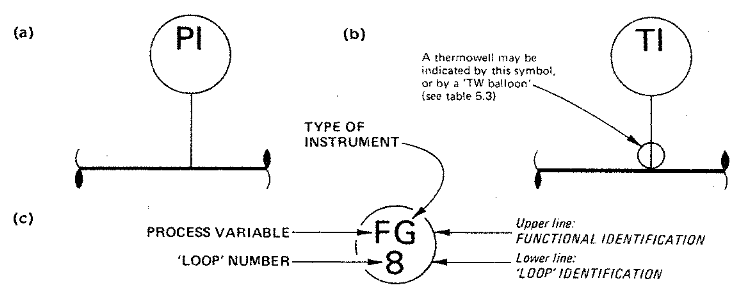
(5) *To control* the process variable. An instrument initiating this function is termed a 'controller'. A controller sustains or changes the value of the process variable by actuating a 'final control element' (this element is usually a valve, in process piping).

Many instruments combine two or more of these five functions, and may also have mechanical parts integrated – the commonest example of this is the self-contained control valve (see 3.1.10, under 'Pressure regulator', and chart 3.1).

HOW INSTRUMENTATION IS IDENTIFIED 5.5.3

The most-used instruments are pressure and temperature gages ('indicators') and are shown as in figure 5.18 (a) and (b). An example 'instrument identification number' (or 'tag number') is shown in figure 5.18 (c). The balloon around the number is usually drawn 7/16-inch diameter.

INSTRUMENT IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS **FIGURE 5.18**

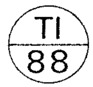


In figure 5.18, 'P', 'T', and 'F' denote process variables pressure, temperature, and flow respectively. 'I' and 'G' show the type of instrument; indicator and gage respectively. Table 5.3 gives other letters denoting process variable, type of instrument, etc. The number '8', labeled 'loop number', is an example sequential number (allocated by an instrumentation engineer).

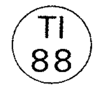
INSTRUMENT MOUNTING, & MULTIPLE-FUNCTION INSTRUMENTS 5.5.4

A horizontal line in the ISA balloon shows that the instrument performing the function is to be 'board mounted' in a console, etc. Absence of this line shows 'local mounting', in or near the piping, vessel, etc.

BOARD MOUNTING



LOCAL MOUNTING



The ISA scheme shows instrument functions, not instruments. However, a multiple-function instrument can be indicated by drawing the balloons showing the separate functions so that the circles touch.

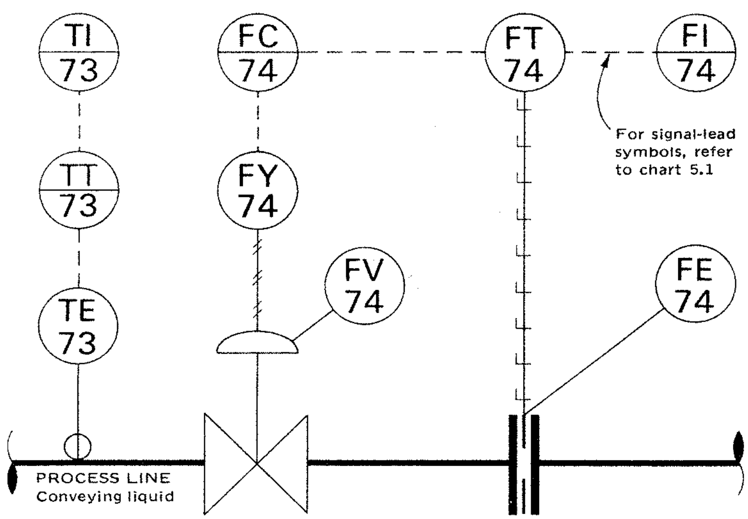
Sometimes, a multiple-function instrument will be indicated by a single balloon symbol, with a function identification, such as 'TRC' for a temperature recorder-controller. This practice is not preferred—it is better to draw (in this example) separate 'TR' and 'TC' balloons, touching.

INTERCONNECTED INSTRUMENTS ('LOOPS') 5.5.5

The ISA standard uses the term 'loop' to describe an interconnected group of instruments, which is not necessarily a closed-loop arrangement: that is, instrumentation used in a feedback (or feedforward) arrangement.

If several instruments are interconnected, they may be all allocated the same number for 'loop' identification. Figure 5.19 shows a process line served by one group of instruments (loop number 73) to sense, transmit and indicate temperature, and a second group (loop number 74) to sense, transmit, indicate, record and control flow rate.

EXAMPLE INSTRUMENT 'LOOPS' FIGURE 5.19



SIGNAL LEADS 5.5.6

Elements, transmitters, recorders, indicators and controllers communicate with each other by means of signal leads — which are represented by lines on the drawing. The signal can be a voltage, the pressure of a fluid, etc.—these are the most common signals.

Symbols for instrument signal leads are given in chart 5.1.

INSTRUMENTATION CODING : ISA CODING TABLE 5.3

PROCESS VARIABLE		TYPE OF INSTRUMENT	
ANALYSIS	A	ALARM	A
BURNER (Flame)	B	USER'S CHOICE	B
COMBUSTION	B	CONTROLLER	C
USER'S CHOICE	C	CONTROL VALVE	CV
USER'S CHOICE	D	TRAP	CV
VOLTAGE	E	SENSOR (Primary Element)	E
FLOW RATE	F	RUPTURE DISC	E
USER'S CHOICE	G	SIGHT or GAGE GLASS	G
CURRENT (Electric)	I	TELEVISION MONITOR	G
POWER	J	INDICATOR	I
TIME (Time Control/Clock)	K	CONTROL STATION	K
LEVEL	L	LIGHT (Pilot/Operation)	L
USER'S CHOICE	M	USER'S CHOICE	N
USER'S CHOICE	N	FLOW RESTRICTION ORIFICE	O
USER'S CHOICE	O	TEST POINT (Sample Point)	P
PRESSURE/VACUUM	P	RECORDER	R
RADIATION	R	SWITCH	S
SPEED (or Frequency)	S	TRANSMITTER	T
TEMPERATURE	T	MULTIFUNCTION	U
MULTIVARIABLE	U	VALVE/DAMPER	V
VIBRATION	V	WELL	W
WEIGHT (or Force)	W	UNCLASSIFIED	X
UNCLASSIFIED	X	RELAY	Y
EVENT (Response to)	Y	DRIVER	Z
POSITION, DIMENSION	Z	ACTUATOR	Z

QUALIFYING LETTER AFTER THE 'PROCESS VARIABLE' LETTER		
		THE QUALIFYING LETTER IS USED:—
DIFFERENTIAL	D	When the difference between two values of the process variable is involved
TOTAL	Q	When the process variable is to be summed over a period of time. For example, flow rate can be summed to give total volume
RATIO	F	When the ratio of two values of the process variable is involved
SAFETY ITEM	S	To denote an item such as a relief valve or rupture disc
'HAND'	H	To denote a hand-operated or hand-started item

QUALIFYING LETTER AFTER THE 'TYPE OF INSTRUMENT' LETTER		
HIGH	H	To denote instrument action on 'high' set value of the process variable
INTERMEDIATE	M	To denote instrument action on 'intermediate' set value of the process variable
LOW	L	To denote instrument action on 'low' set value of the process variable

LISTING PIPING MATERIEL ON DRAWINGS 5.6

In the engineering construction industry, it is usual for piping components to be given a code number which appears in the piping specification. In companies not primarily engaged in plant construction, materiel is frequently listed on drawings.

DIFFERENT FORMS OF LIST 5.6.1

This list is usually titled 'list of material', or preferably, 'list of materiel', as items of hardware are referred to. 'Parts list' and 'Bill of materiel' are alternate headings.

Either a separate list can be made for materiel on several drawings, or each drawing sheet can include a list for items on the particular drawing. Lists on drawings are written in the space above the title block. Column headings normally used for the list are:

LIST OF MATERIEL			
ITEM NUMBER	QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	REMARK, REQUISITION NUMBER, OR COMPANY CODE

SUGGESTED LISTING SCHEME 5.6.2

Vessels, pumps, machinery and instruments are normally listed separately from piping hardware. However, it is not uncommon, on small projects or revamp work, to list all materiel on a drawing.

CLASSIFICATION FOR PIPING COMPONENTS **CHART 5.11**

CLASS	INTENDED DUTY OF HARDWARE WITH RESPECT TO FLUID		EXAMPLE HARDWARE
I	CONVEYANCE: *To provide a path for fluid flow*		Pipe, fittings, ordinary flanges, bolt and gasket sets
II	FLOW CONTROL: *To produce a large change in flow rate or pressure of fluid*	(A) Non-powered	In-line valve, orifice plate, venturi
		(B) Powered	Pump, ejector
III	SEPARATION: *To remove material by mechanical means from the fluid*		Steam trap, discharge valve, safety or relief valve, screen, strainer
IV	HEATING OR COOLING: *To change the temperature of the fluid by adding or removing heat*		Jacketed pipe, tracer
V	MEASUREMENT: *To measure a variable of the fluid, such as flow rate, temperature, pressure, density, viscosity, turbidity, color*		Gages (all types), thermometers (all types), flow meter, densitometer, sensor housing (such as a thermowell) and other special fittings for instruments
VI	NONE: *Ancillary hardware*		Insulation, reinforcement, hanger, support

Haphazard listing of items makes reference troublesome. The scheme suggested in chart 5.11 is based on the duty of the hardware and can be extended to listing equipment if desired. Items of higher pressure rating and larger size can be listed first within each class.

LISTING SPECIFIC ITEMS 5.6.3

Under the heading DESCRIPTION, often on drawings the size of the item is stated first. A typical order is: SIZE (NPS), RATING (class, schedule number, etc.), NAME (of item), MATERIAL (ASTM or other material specification), and FEATURE (design feature).

Descriptions are best headed by the NAME of the item, followed by the SIZE, RATING, FEATURE(S), and MATERIAL. As material listings are commonly handled by data-processing equipment, beginning the description of an item by name is of assistance in handling the data. The description for 'pipe' is detailed.

EXAMPLE LISTING FOR PIPE

- NAME: State 'PIPE'
- SIZE: Specify nominal pipe size. See 2.1.3 and tables P-1
- RATING: Specify wall thickness as either a schedule number, a manufacturers' weight, etc. See tables P-1. SCH= schedule, STD= standard, XS= extra-strong, XXS= double-extra-strong, API= American Petroleum Institute.
- FEATURE: Specify design feature(s) unless covered by a pipe specification for the project.

  Pipe is available seamless or with a welded seam—examples of designations are: SMLS = seamless, FBW = furnace-butt-welded, ERW = electric-resistance-welded GALV = galvanized. Specify ends: T&C = threaded and coupled, BE = beveled end, PE = plain end.
- MATERIAL: Carbon-steel pipe is often ordered to ASTM A53 or A106, Grade A or B. Other specifications are given in tables 7.5 and 2.1.

POINTS TO CHECK WHEN MAKING THE LIST 5.6.4

- See that all items in the list have been given a sequential item number
- Label the items appearing on the piping drawings with the item number from the list. Write the item number in a circle with a fine line or arrow pointing to the item on the drawing. Each item in the list of materiel is indicated in this way once on the plan or elevational piping drawings
- Verify that all data on the list agree with:
  (1) Requirements set out in piping drawings
  (2) Available hardware in the manufacturers' catalogs

DESIGN OF PIPING SYSTEMS: Including Arrangement, Supporting, Insulation, Heating, Venting and Draining of Piping, Vessels and Equipment

ARRANGING PIPING 6.1

GUIDELINES & NOTES 6.1.1

Simple arrangements and short lines minimize pressure drops and lower pumping costs.

Designing piping so that the arrangement is 'flexible' reduces stresses due to mechanical or thermal movement—refer to figure 6.1 and 'Stresses on piping', this section.

Inside buildings, piping is usually arranged parallel to building steelwork to simplify supporting and improve appearance.

Outside buildings, piping can be arranged: (1) On piperacks. (2) Near grade on sleepers. (3) In trenches. (4) Vertically against steelwork or large items of equipment.

PIPING ARRANGEMENT

- Use standard available items wherever possible
- Do not use miters unless directed to do so
- Do not run piping under foundations. (Pipes may be run under grade beams)
- Piping may have to go thru concrete floors or walls. Establish these points of penetration as early as possible and inform the group concerned (architectural or civil) to avoid cutting existing reinforcing bars
- Preferably lay piping such as lines to outside storage, loading and receiving facilities, at grade on pipe sleepers (see figure 6.3) if there is no possibility of future roads or site development
- Avoid burying steam lines that pocket, due to the difficulty of collecting condensate. Steam lines may be run below grade in trenches provided with covers or (for short runs) in sleeves
- Lines that are usually buried include drains and lines bringing in water or gas. Where long cold winters freeze the soil, burying lines below the frost line may avoid the freezing of water and solutions, saving the expense of tracing long horizontal parts of the lines CHART 5.11
- Include removable flanged spools to aid maintenance, especially at pumps, turbines, and other equipment that will have to be removed for overhaul
- Take gas and vapor branch lines from tops of headers where it is necessary to reduce the chance of drawing off condensate (if present) or sediment which may damage rotating equipment
- Avoid pocketing lines—arrange piping so that lines drain back into equipment or into lines that can be drained
- Vent all high points and drain all low points on lines – see figure 6.47. Indicate vents and drains using symbols in chart 5.7. Carefully-placed drains and valved vents permit lines to be easily drained or purged during shutdown periods: this is especially important in freezing climates and can reduce winterizing costs

ARRANGE FOR SUPPORTING

- Group lines in pipeways, where practicable
- Support piping from overhead, in preference to underneath
- Run piping beneath platforms, rather than over them

REMOVING EQUIPMENT & CLEANING LINES

- Provide union- and flanged joints as necessary, and in addition use crosses instead of elbows, to permit removing material that may solidify

CLEARANCES & ACCESS

- Route piping to obtain adequate clearance for maintaining and removing equipment
- Locate within reach, or make accessible, all equipment subject to periodic operation or inspection – with special reference to check valves, pressure relief valves, traps, strainers and instruments
- Take care to not obstruct access ways – doorways, escape panels, truckways, walkways, lifting wells, etc.
- Position equipment with adequate clearance for operation and maintenance. Clearances often adopted are given in table 6.1. In some circumstances, these clearances may be inadequate–for example, with shell-and-tube heat exchangers, space must be provided to permit withdrawal of the tubes from the shell

CLEARANCES & DIMENSIONS **TABLE 6.1**

MINIMUM CLEARANCES		
HORIZONTAL CLEARANCES:	Operating space around equipment †	2ft 6in.
	Centerline of railroad to nearest obstruction: (1) Straight track	8ft 6in.
	(2) Curved track	9ft 6in.
	Manhole to railing or obstruction	3ft 0in.
VERTICAL CLEARANCES:	Over walkway, platform, or operating area	6ft 6in.
	Over stairway	7ft 0in.
	Over high point of plant roadway: (1) Minor roadway	17ft 0in.
	(2) Major roadway	20ft 0in.
	Over railroad from top of rail	22ft 6in.
MINIMUM HORIZONTAL DIMENSIONS		
Width of walkway at floor level		3ft 0in.
Width of elevated walkway or stairway		2ft 6in.
Width of rung of fixed ladder *See chart P-2.*		16in.
Width of way for forklift truck		8ft 0in.
VERTICAL DIMENSIONS		
Railing. Top of floor, platform, or stair, to: (1) Lower rail		1ft 9in.
(2) Upper rail		3ft 6in.
Manhole centerline to floor		3ft 0in.
Valves: *See table 6.2 and chart P-2.*		

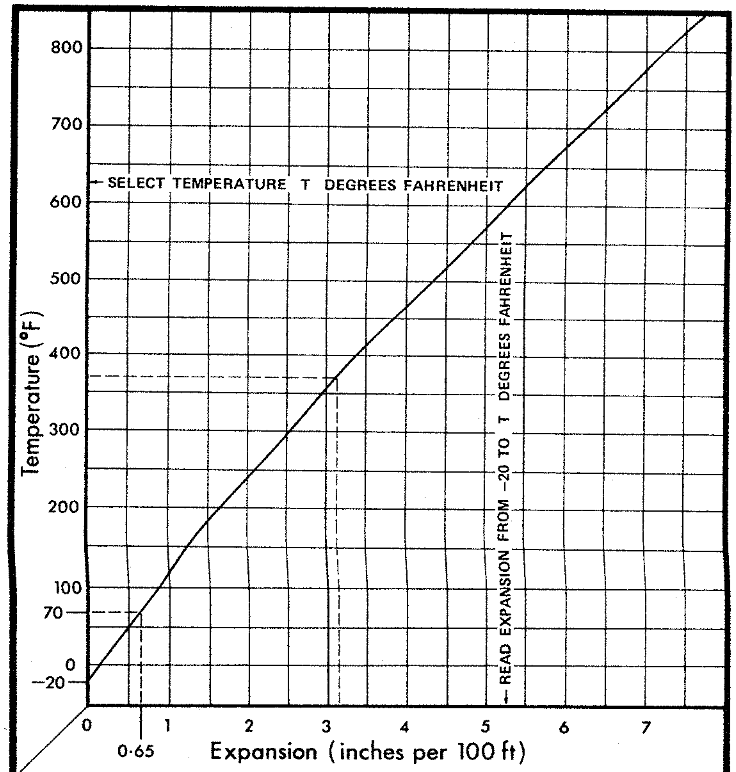
†Equipment such as heat exchangers, compressors and turbines will require additional clearance. Check manufacturers' drawings to determine particular space requirements. Refer to figure 6.33 and table 6.5 for spacing heat exchangers.

- Ensure very hot lines are not run adjacent to lines carrying temperature sensitive fluids, or elsewhere, where heat might be undesirable
- Establish sufficient headroom for ductwork, essential electrical runs, and at least two elevations for pipe run north–south and east–west (based on clearance of largest lines, steelwork, ductwork, etc.–see figure 6.49)
- Elevations of lines are usually changed when changing horizontal direction where lines are grouped together or are in a congested area, so as not to block space where future lines may have to be routed
- Stagger flanges, with 12-inch minimum clearance from supporting steel
- Keep field welds and other joints at least 3 inches from supporting steel, building siding or other obstruction. Allow room for the joint to be made
- Allow room for loops and other pipe arrangements to cope with expansion by early consultation with staff concerned with pipe stressing. Notify the structural group of any additional steel required to support such loops

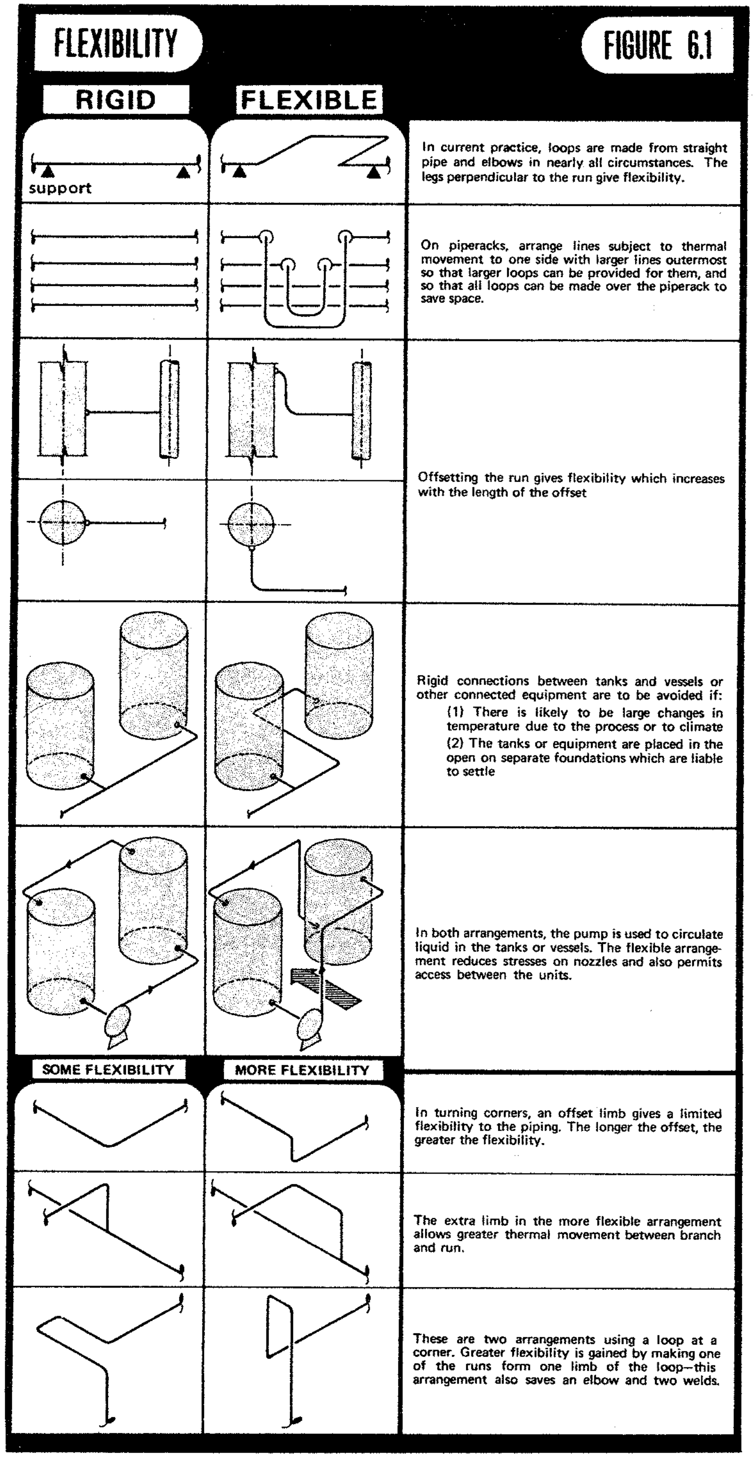
THERMAL MOVEMENT

Maximum and minimum lengths of a pipe run will correspond to the temperature extremes to which it is subjected. The amount of expansion or shrinkage in steel per degree change in temperature ('coefficient of expansion') is approximately the same – that is, the expansion from 40F to 41F is about the same as from 132 F to 133 F, or from 179 F to 180 F, etc. Chart 6.1 gives changes in line length for changes in temperature.

EXPANSION OF CARBON-STEEL PIPE **CHART 6.1**



FOR AN APPROXIMATE ANSWER, FIND TEMPERATURE DIFFERENCE AT LEFT AND READ INCHES EXPANSION PER 100 FT OF PIPE AT BOTTOM. FOR EXAMPLE, A 300 F RISE IN TEMPERATURE WOULD GIVE EXPANSION PER 100 FT AS 2.5 INCHES. (AN ACCURATE READING FROM 70 F TO 370 F IS 3.15 – 0.65 = 2.40 INCHES.)



STRESSES ON PIPING

THERMAL STRESSES Changes in temperature of piping, due either to change in temperature of the environment or of the conveyed fluid, cause changes in length of the piping. This expansion or contraction in turn causes strains in piping, supports and attached equipment.

SETTLEMENT STRAINS Foundations of large tanks and heavy equipment may settle or tilt slightly in the course of time. Connected piping and equipment not on a common foundation will be stressed by the displacement unless the piping is arranged in a configuration flexible enough to accommodate multiple-plane movement. This problem should not arise in new construction but could occur in a modification to a plant unit or process.

FLEXIBILITY IN PIPING

To reduce strains in piping caused by substantial thermal movement, flexible and expansion joints may be used. However, the use of these joints may be minimized by arranging piping in a flexible manner, as illustrated in figure 6.1. Pipe can flex in a direction perpendicular to its length: thus, the longer an offset, or the deeper a loop, the more flexibility is gained.

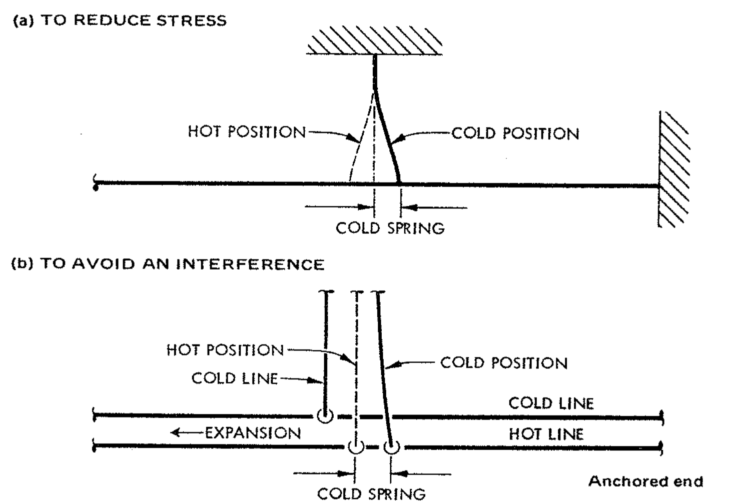
COLD SPRING

Cold springing of lines should be avoided if an alternate method can be used. A line may be cold sprung to reduce the amplitude of movement from thermal expansion or contraction in order: (a) To reduce stress on connections. (b) To avoid an interference.

CHART 6.1

Figure 6.2 schematically illustrates the use of cold springing for both purposes. Cold springing in example (a) consists of making the branch in the indicated cold position, which divides thermal movement between the cold and hot positions. In example (b) the cold spring is made equal to the thermal movement.

COLD SPRINGING **FIGURE 6.2**



FIGURES 6.1–6.2

TABLE 6.1

In the following example, cold springing is employed solely to reduce a stress:

A long pipe connected by a 90-degree elbow and flange to a nozzle may on heating expand so that it imposes a load on the nozzle in excess of that recommended. Assume that piping to the nozzle has been installed at ambient temperature, and that the pipe expands 0.75 inch when hot material flows thru it, putting a lateral (sideways) load of 600 lb on the nozzle.

If the pipe had 0.375 inch of its length removed before connection, the room-temperature lateral load on the nozzle would be about 300 lb (instead of zero), and the hot load would be reduced to about 300 lb.

The fraction of the expansion taken up can be varied. A cold spring of 50% of the expansion between the temperature extremes gives the most benefit in reducing stress. Cold springing is not recommended if an alternate solution can be used. Refer to the Code for Pressure Piping ANSI B31 and to table 7.2.

RESISTANCE OF PIPING TO FLOW

All piping has resistance to flow. The smaller the flow cross section and the more abrupt the change in direction of flow, the greater is the resistance and loss of pressure. For a particular line size the resistance is proportional to the length of pipe, and the resistance of fittings, valves, etc. may be expressed as a length of pipe having the same resistance to flow. Table F-10 gives such equivalent lengths of pipe for fittings, valves, etc.

Table F-11 gives pressure drops for water flowing thru SCH 40 pipe at various rates. Charts to determine the economic size (NPS) of piping are given in the Chemical Engineer's Handbook and other sources.

SLIDERULE FOR FLOW PROBLEMS

Problems of resistance to flow can be quickly solved with the aid of the slide-rule calculator obtainable from Tube Turns Division of Chemetron Corporation, PO Box 32160, Louisville, KY 40232.

PIPERACKS 6.1.2

A 'pipeway' is the space allocated for routing several parallel adjacent lines. A 'piperack' is a structure in the pipeway for carrying pipes and is usually fabricated from steel, or concrete and steel, consisting of connected ⊓-shaped frames termed 'bents' on top of which the pipes rest. The vertical members of the bents are termed 'stanchions'. Figure 6.3 shows two piperacks using this form of construction, one of which is 'double-decked'. Piperacks for only two or three pipes are made from 'T'-shaped members, termed 'tee-head supports'.

Piperacks are expensive, but are necessary for arranging the main process and service lines around the plant site. They are made use of in secondary ways, principally to provide a protected location for ancillary equipment.

Pumps, utility stations, manifolds, fire-fighting and first-aid stations can be located under the piperack. Lighting and other fixtures can be fitted to stanchions. Air-cooled heat exchangers can be supported above the piperack.

The smallest size of pipe run on a piperack without additional support is usually 2 inch. It may be more economic to change proposed small lines to 2-inch pipe, or to suspend them from 4-inch or larger lines, instead of providing additional support.

Table S-1 and charts S-2 give stress and support data for spans of horizontal pipe.

KEY FOR FIGURE 6.3

(1) WHEN USING A DOUBLE DECK, IT IS CONVENTIONAL TO PLACE UTILITY AND SERVICE PIPING ON THE UPPER LEVEL OF THE PIPERACK

(2) DO NOT RUN PIPING OVER STANCHIONS AS THIS WILL PREVENT ADDING ANOTHER DECK

(3) PLACE LARGE LIQUID-FILLED PIPES NEAR STANCHIONS TO REDUCE STRESS ON HORIZONTAL MEMBERS OF BENTS. HEAVY LIQUID-FILLED PIPES (12-in AND LARGER) ARE MORE ECONOMICALLY RUN AT GRADE–SEE NOTE (12)

(4) PROVIDE DISTRIBUTED SPACE FOR FUTURE PIPES–APPROXIMATELY AN ADDITIONAL 25 PERCENT (THAT IS, 20 PERCENT OF FINAL WIDTH–SEE TABLES A-1)

(5) HOT PIPES ARE USUALLY INSULATED AND MOUNTED ON SHOES

(6) WARM PIPES MAY HAVE INSULATION LOCALLY REMOVED AT SUPPORTS

(7) THE HEIGHT OF A RELIEF HEADER IS FIXED BY ITS POINT OF ORIGIN AND THE SLOPE REQUIRED TO DRAIN THE LINE TO A TANK, Etc.

(8) ELECTRICAL AND INSTRUMENT TRAYS (FOR CONDUIT AND CABLES) ARE BEST PLACED ON OUTRIGGERS OR BRACKETS AS SHOWN, TO PRESENT THE LEAST PROBLEM WITH PIPES LEAVING THE PIPEWAY. ALTERNATELY, TRAYS MAY BE ATTACHED TO THE STANCHIONS

(9) WHEN CHANGE IN DIRECTION OF A HORIZONTAL LINE IS MADE, IT IS BEST ALSO TO MAKE A CHANGE OF ELEVATION (EITHER UP OR DOWN). THIS AVOIDS BLOCKING SPACE FOR FUTURE LINES. 90-DEGREE CHANGES IN DIRECTION OF THE WHOLE PIPEWAY OFFER THE OPPORTUNITY TO CHANGE THE ORDER OF LINES. A SINGLE DECK IS SHOWN AT AN INTERMEDIATE ELEVATION

(10) SOMETIMES INTERFACES ARE ESTABLISHED TO DEFINE BREAKPOINTS FOR CONTRACTED WORK (WHERE ONE CONTRACTOR'S PIPING HAS TO JOIN WITH ANOTHERS). AN INTERFACE IS AN IMAGINARY PLANE WHICH MAY BE ESTABLISHED FAR ENOUGH FROM A WALL, SIDING, PROCESS UNIT, OR STORAGE UNIT TO ENABLE CONNECTIONS TO BE MADE

(11) PIPES SHOULD BE RACKED ON A SINGLE DECK IF SPACE PERMITS

(12) PIPING SHOULD BE SUPPORTED ON SLEEPERS AT GRADE IF ROADS, WALKWAYS, Etc., WILL NOT BE REQUIRED OVER THE PIPEWAY AT A LATER DATE. PIPING 'AT GRADE' SHOULD BE 12 INCHES OR MORE ABOVE GRADE

(13) CURRENT PRACTICE IS TO SPACE BENTS 20–25 FEET APART. THIS SPACING IS A COMPROMISE BETWEEN THE ACCEPTABLE DEFLECTIONS OF THE SMALLER PIPES AND THE MOST ECONOMIC BEAM SECTION DESIRED FOR THE PIPERACK. PIPERACKS ARE USUALLY NOT OVER 25 FEET IN WIDTH. IF MORE ROOM IS NEEDED, THE PIPERACK IS DOUBLE- OR TRIPLE-DECKED

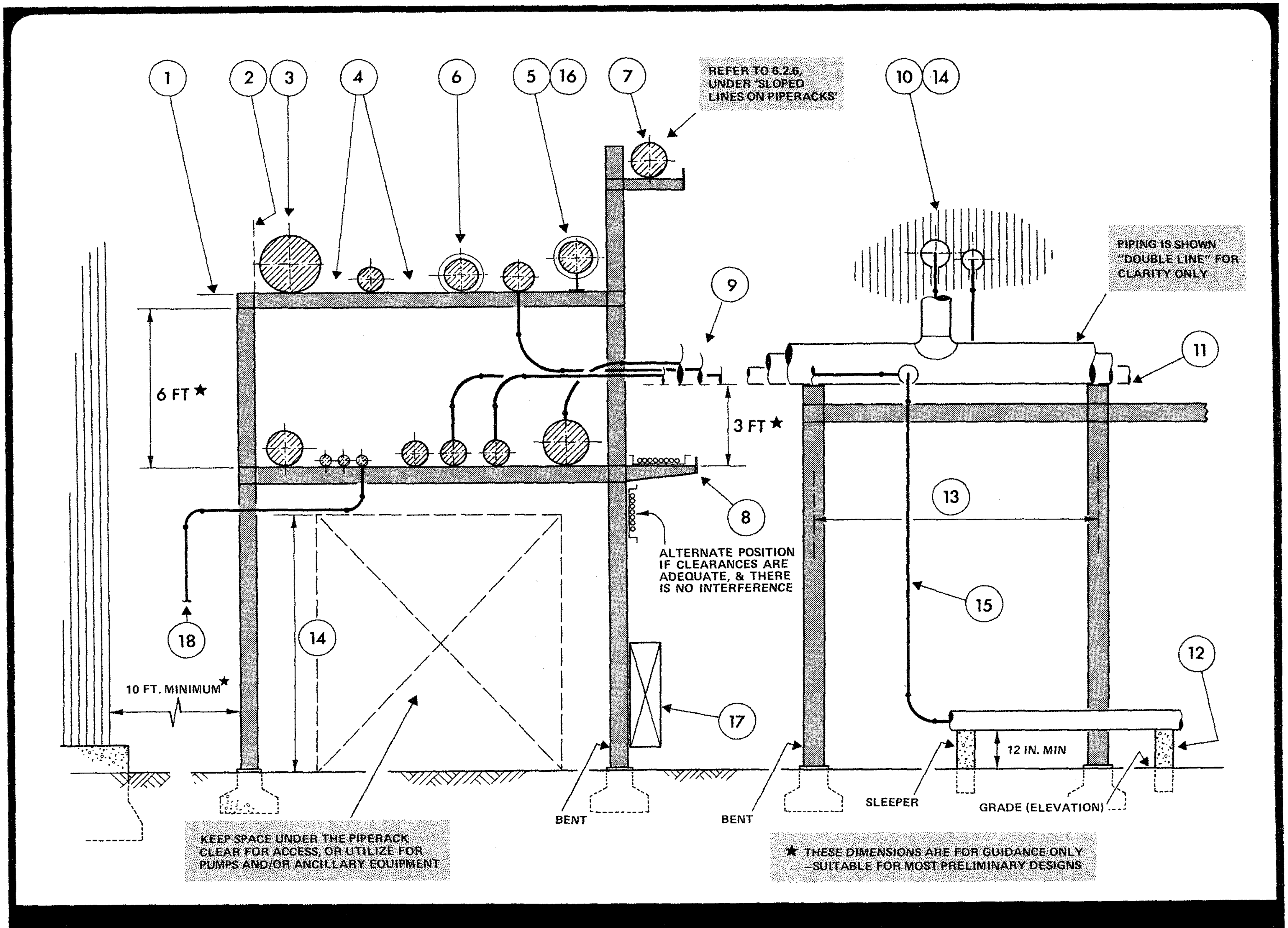
(14) MINIMUM CLEARANCE UNDERNEATH THE PIPERACK IS DETERMINED BY AVAILABLE MOBILE LIFTING EQUIPMENT REQUIRING ACCESS UNDER THE PIPERACK. VERTICAL CLEARANCES SHOULD BE AS SET OUT IN TABLE 6.1, BUT CANNOT NECESSARILY BE ADHERED TO AS ELEVATIONS OF PIPES AT INTERFACES ARE SOMETIMES FIXED BY PLANT SUBCONTRACTORS. IF THIS SITUATION ARISES, THE PIPING GROUP SHOULD ESTABLISH MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM ELEVATIONS WHICH THE PIPING SUBCONTRACTORS MUST WORK TO–THIS HELPS TO AVOID PROBLEMS AT A LATER DATE. CHECK THE MINIMUM HEIGHT REQUIRED FOR ACCESS WHERE THE PIPERACK RUNS PAST A UNIT OR PLANT ENTRANCE

(15) WHEN SETTING ELEVATIONS FOR THE PIPERACK, TRY TO AVOID POCKETS IN THE PIPING. LINES SHOULD BE ABLE TO DRAIN INTO EQUIPMENT OR LINES THAT CAN BE DRAINED

(16) GROUP HOT LINES REQUIRING EXPANSION LOOPS AT ONE SIDE OF THE PIPERACK FOR EASE OF SUPPORT–SEE FIGURE 6.1

(17) LOCATE UTILITY STATIONS, CONTROL (VALVE) STATIONS, AND FIREHOSE POINTS ADJACENT TO STANCHIONS FOR SUPPORTING

(18) LEAVE SPACE FOR DOWNCOMERS TO PUMPS, Etc., BETWEEN PIPERACK AND ADJACENT BUILDING OR STRUCTURE


1
2
3
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16
7
REFER TO 6.2.6, UNDER 'SLOPED LINES ON PIPERACKS'
10
14
PIPING IS SHOWN "DOUBLE LINE" FOR CLARITY ONLY
9
11
6 FT ★
3 FT ★
13
8
ALTERNATE POSITION IF CLEARANCES ARE ADEQUATE, & THERE IS NO INTERFERENCE
15
18
14
12
10 FT. MINIMUM★
17
12 IN. MIN
BENT
BENT
SLEEPER
GRADE (ELEVATION)
KEEP SPACE UNDER THE PIPERACK CLEAR FOR ACCESS, OR UTILIZE FOR PUMPS AND/OR ANCILLARY EQUIPMENT
★ THESE DIMENSIONS ARE FOR GUIDANCE ONLY —SUITABLE FOR MOST PRELIMINARY DESIGNS

FIGURE 6.3

Valves are used for these purposes:

(1) Process control during operation
(2) Controlling services and utilities—steam, water, air, gas and oil
(3) Isolating equipment or instruments, for maintenance
(4) Discharging gas, vapor or liquid
(5) Draining piping and equipment on shutdown
(6) Emergency shutdown in the event of plant mishap or fire

WHICH SIZE VALVE TO USE ?

Nearly all valves will be line size – one exception is control valves, which are usually one or two sizes smaller than line size; never larger.

At control stations and pumps it has been almost traditional to use line-size isolating valves. However, some companies are now using isolating valves at control stations the same size as the control valve, and at pumps are using 'pump size' isolating valves at suction and discharge. The choice is usually an economic one made by a project engineer.

The sizes of bypass valves for control stations are given in 6.1.4, under 'Control (valve) stations'.

WHERE TO PLACE VALVES

See 6.3.1 for valving pumps, under 'Pump emplacement & connections'.

- Preferably, place valves in lines from headers (on piperacks) in horizontal rather than vertical runs, so that lines can drain when the valves are closed. (In cold climates, water held in lines may freeze and rupture the piping: such lines should be traced – see 6.8.2)
- To avoid spooling unnecessary lengths of pipe, mount valves directly onto flanged equipment, if the flange is correctly pressure-rated. See 6.5.1 under 'Nozzle loading'
- A relief valve that discharges into a header should be placed higher than the header in order to drain into it
- Locate heavy valves near suitable support points. Flanges should be not closer than 12 inches to the nearest support, so that installation is not hampered
- For appearance, if practicable, keep centerlines of valves at the same height above floor, and in-line on plan view

OPERATING ACCESS TO VALVES

- Consider frequency of operation when locating manually-operated valves
- Locate frequently-operated valves so they are accessible to an operator from grade or platform. Above this height and up to 20 ft, use chain operators or extension stem. Over 20 ft, consider a platform or remote operation

VALVE OPERATING HEIGHTS * **TABLE 6.2**

ORDER OF PREFERENCE FOR VALVE LOCATION	STEM CENTERLINE ELEVATION FOR HORIZONTAL VALVES		HANDWHEEL ELEVATION FOR VERTICAL VALVES (upright, closed)	MINIMUM ELEVATION OF HANDWHEEL RIM FOR TILTED VALVES (handwheel overhead)	
	OPERATING	MAINTENANCE		ANGLE OF STEM FROM VERTICAL	MINIMUM ELEVATION
1st	3'–6" to 4'–6"	3'–6" to 4'–6"	3'–9" to 4'–3"		
2nd †	2'–0" to 3'–6"	1'–0" to 3'–6"	2'–0" to 3'–9"		
3rd † (HEAD HAZARD)	4'–6" to 6'–6" + ½ handwheel diameter	4'–6" to 7'–9"		30°	5'–0"
				45°	5'–6"
				60°	6'–0"
ACCEPTABLE FOR 1-INCH AND SMALLER VALVES	0'–6" to 2'–0" and 6'–9" to 7'–6"				

* REFER TO CHART P-2 IN PART II
† TO MINIMIZE HAZARD TO PERSONNEL IF VALVES ARE TO BE LOCATED AT HEIGHTS WITHIN 2nd AND 3rd CHOICES, AVOID POINTING STEMS INTO WALKWAYS AND WORKING AREAS. TRY TO PLACE VALVES CLOSE TO WALLS OR LARGE ITEMS WHICH ARE CLEARLY SEEN.

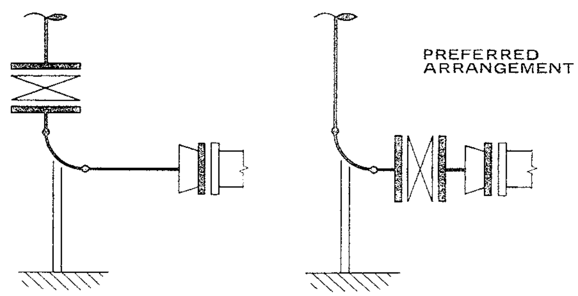
- Infrequently-used valves can be reached by a ladder—but consider alternatives
- Do not locate valves on piperacks, unless unavoidable
- Group valves which would be out of reach so that all can be operated by providing a platform, if automatic operators are not used
- If a chain is used on a horizontally-mounted valve, take the bottom of the loop to within 3 ft of floor level for safety, and provide a hook nearby to hold the chain out of the way –see 3.1.2, under 'Chain'
- Do not use chain operators on screwed valves, or on any valve 1½-inches and smaller
- With lines handling dangerous materials it is better to place valves at a suitably low level above grade, floor, platform, etc., so that the operator does not have to reach above head height

ACCESS TO VALVES IN HAZARDOUS AREAS

- Locate main isolating valves where they can be reached in an emergency such as an outbreak of fire or a plant mishap. Make sure that personnel will be able to reach valves easily by walkway or automobile
- Locate manually-operated valves at the plant perimeter, or outside the hazardous area
- Ensure that automatic operators and their control lines will be protected from the effects of fire
- Make use of brick or concrete walls as possible fire shields for valve stations
- Inside a plant, place isolating valves in accessible positions to shut feed lines for equipment and processes having a fire risk
- Consider the use of automatic valves in fire-fighting systems to release water, foam and other fire-fighting agents, responding to heat-fusible links, smoke detectors, etc., triggered by fire or undue rise in temperature —advice may be obtained from the insurer and the local fire department

MAKE MAINTENANCE SIMPLE

- o Provide access for mobile lifting equipment to handle heavy valves
- o Consider providing lifting davits for heavy valves difficult to move by other means, if access is restricted
- o If possible, arrange valves so that supports will not be on removable spools:



- o A plug valve requiring lubrication must be easily accessible, even though it may not be frequently operated

MAKE MAINTENANCE SAFE

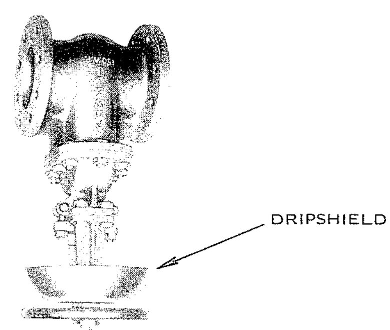
- o Use line-blind valves, spectacle plates or the 'double block and bleed' where positive shutoff is required either for maintenance or process needs – see 2.7

ORIENTATION OF VALVE STEMS

- o Do not point valve stems into walkways. truckways, ladder space, etc.
- o Unless necessary, do not arrange gate and globe valves with their stems pointing downward (at *any* angle below the horizontal), as:–

  (1) Sediment may collect in the gland packing and score the stem.

  (2) A projecting stem may be a hazard to personnel.
- o If an inverted position is necessary, consider employing a dripshield:



CLOSING DOWN LINES

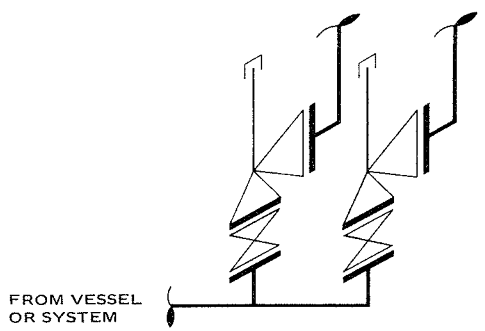
Consider valve-closing time in shutting down or throttling large lines. Rapid closure of the valve requires rapid dissipation of the liquid's kinetic energy, with a risk of rupturing the line. Long-distance pipelines present an example of this problem.

A liquid line fitted with a fast-closing valve should be provided with a standpipe upstream and close to the valve to absorb the kinetic energy of the liquid. A standpipe is a closed vertical branch on a line: air or other gas is trapped in this branch to form a pneumatic cushion.

IF THERE IS NO P&ID .....

- o Provide valves at headers, pumps, equipment, etc., to ensure that the system will be pressure-tight for hydrostatic testing, and to allow equipment to be removed for maintenance without shutting down the system
- o Provide isolating valves in all small lines branching from headers–for example, see figure 6.12
- o Provide isolating valves at all instrument pressure points for removal of instruments under operating conditions
- o Provide valved drains on all tanks, vessels, etc., and other equipment which may contain or collect liquids
- o Protect sensitive equipment by using a fast-closing check valve to stop backflow before it can gather momentum
- o Consider butt-welding or ring-joint flanged valves for lines containing hazardous or 'searching' fluids. Hydrogen is especially liable to leak
- o Consider seal welding screwed valves if used in hydrocarbon service –see chart 2.3 (inset sketch)
- o Provide sufficient valves to control flows
- o Consider providing a concrete pit (usually about 4 ft x 4 ft) for a valve which is to be located below grade
- o Consider use of temporary closures for positive shutoff–see 2.7
- o Provide a bypass if necessary for equipment which may be taken out of service
- o Provide a bypass valve around control stations if continuous flow is required. See 6.1.4 and figure 6.6. The bypass should be at least as large as the control valve, and is usually globe type, unless 6-inch or larger, when a gate valve is normally used (see 3.1.4, under 'Gate valve')
- o Provide an upstream isolating valve with a small valved bypass to equipment which may be subject to fracture if heat is too rapidly applied on opening the isolating valve. Typical use is in steam systems to lessen the risk of fracture of such things as castings, vitreous-lined vessels, etc.
- o Consider providing large gate valves with a valved bypass to equalize pressure on either side of the disc to reduce effort needed to open the valve

- Refer to 3.1.9 for valve orientation
- Extend safety-valve discharge risers that discharge to atmosphere at least 10 ft above the roof line or platform for safety. Support the vent pipe so as not to strain the valve or the piping to the valve. Pointing the discharge line upward (see figure 6.4) imposes less stress when the valve discharges than does the horizontal arrangement
- The downstream side of a safety valve should be unobstructed and involve the minimum of piping. The downstream side of a relief or safety-relief valve is piped to a relief header or knockout drum—see 6.11.3, under 'Venting gases', and 6.12, under 'Relieving pressure—liquids'
- Pipe exhausting to atmosphere is cut square, not at a slant as formerly done, as no real advantage is gained for the cost involved
- Normally, do not instal a valve upstream of a pressure-relief valve protecting a vessel or system from excessive pressure. However, if an isolating valve is used to facilitate maintenance of a pressure-relief valve, the isolating valve is 'locked open'—sometimes termed 'car sealed open' (CSO)
- In critical applications, two pressure-relief valves provided with isolating valves can be used



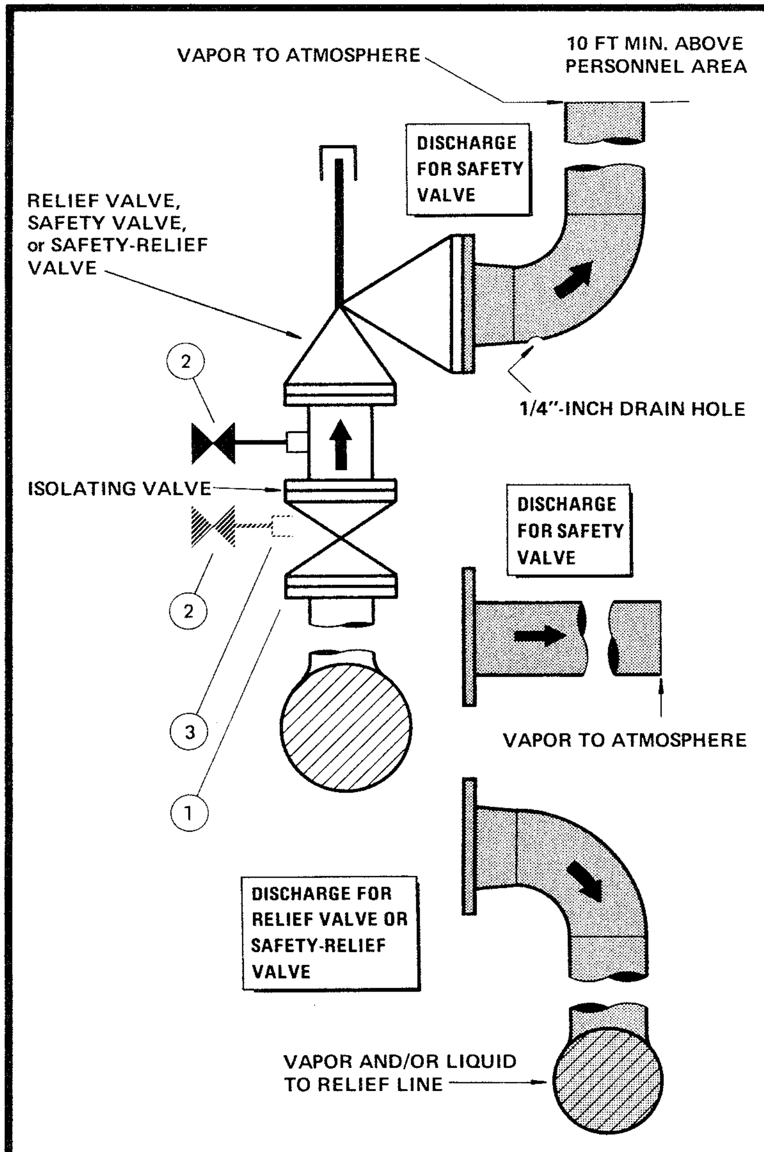
The installation of pressure-relieving devices and the use of isolating valves in lines to and from such devices is governed by the Code for Pressure Piping, ANSI B31 and the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code.

INSTALLING BUTTERFLY VALVES

- Ensure that the disc has room to rotate when the valve is installed, as the disc enters the piping in the open position
- Place butterfly valves with integral gaskets between welding-neck or socket-welding flanges—see 3.1.6, under 'Butterfly valve'. The usual method of welding a slip-on flange (see figure 2.7) will not give an adequate seal, unless the pipe is finished smooth with the face of the flange

PRESSURE-RELIEF-VALVE PIPING

FIGURE 6.4



KEY

(1) REFER TO 6.1.3 UNDER 'PIPING SAFETY AND RELIEF VALVES' REGARDING USE OF AN ISOLATING VALVE IN THIS POSITION

(2) IF AN ISOLATING VALVE IS PROVIDED, IT IS ALSO NECESSARY TO PROVIDE A BLEED VALVE TO RELIEVE PRESSURE BETWEEN THE ISOLATING VALVE AND THE PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE (FOR MAINTENANCE PURPOSES)

(3) IF A SPOOL BETWEEN THE TWO VALVES IS NOT USED, THE BLEED VALVE MAY BE PLACED AS SHOWN IF THE VALVE'S BODY CAN BE TAPPED

CONTROL (VALVE) STATIONS 6.1.4

A control station is an arrangement of piping in which a control valve is used to reduce and regulate the pressure or rate of flow of steam, gas, or liquid.

Control stations should be designed so that the control valve can be isolated and removed for servicing. To facilitate this, the piping of the stations should be as flexible as circumstances permit. Figure 6.5 shows ways of permitting control valve removal in welded or screwed systems. Figure 6.6 shows the basic arrangement for control station piping.

The two isolating valves permit servicing of the control valve. The emergency bypass valve is used for manual regulation if the control valve is out of action.

The bypass valve is usually a globe valve of the same size and pressure rating as the control valve. For manual regulation in lines 6-inch and larger, a gate valve is often the more economic choice for the bypass line–refer to 3.1.4, under 'Gate valve'.

Figures 6.7–11 show other ways of arranging control stations–many more designs than these are possible. These illustrations are all schematic and can be adapted to both welded and screwed systems.

DESIGN POINTS

- For best control, place the control station close to the equipment it serves, and locate it at grade or operating platform level
- Provide a pressure-gage connection downstream of the station's valves. Depending on the operation of the plant, this connection may either be fitted with a permanent pressure indicating gage, or be used to attach a gage temporarily (for checking purposes)
- Preferably, do not 'sandwich' valves. Place at least one of the isolating valves in a vertical line so that a spool can be taken out allowing the control valve to be removed
- If the equipment and piping downstream of the station is of lower pressure rating than piping upstream, it may be necessary to protect the downstream system with a pressure-relief valve
- Provide a valved drain near to and upstream of the control valve. To save space, the drain is placed on the reducer. The drain valve allows pressure between the isolating valve(s) and control valve to be released. One drain is used if the control valve fails open, and two drains (one each side of the control valve) if the control valve fails closed
- Locate stations in rack piping at grade, next to a bent or column for easy supporting

DRAFTING THE STATION

In plan view, instead of drawing the valves, etc., the station is shown as a rectangle labeled 'SEE DETAIL "X" ' or 'DWG "Y"–DETAIL "X" ', if the elevational detail appears on another sheet. See chart 5.7.

UTILITY STATIONS 6.1.5

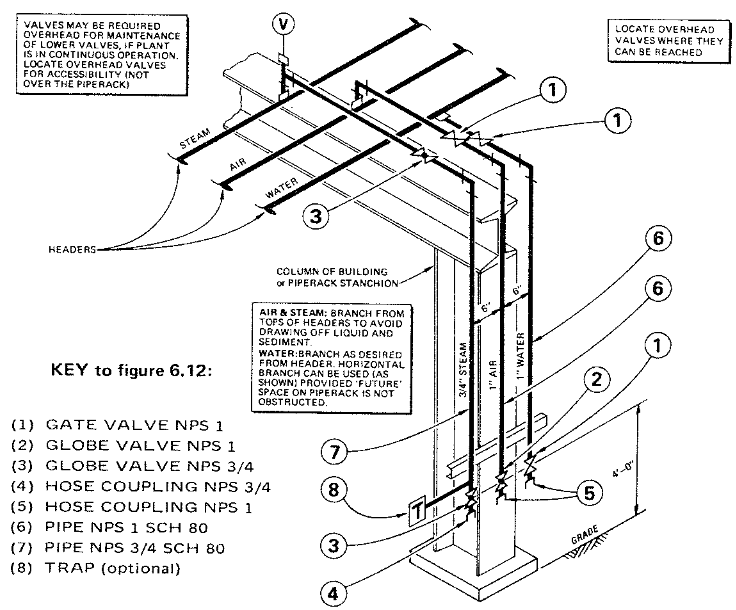
A utility station usually comprises three service lines carrying steam, compressed air and water. The steam line is normally ¾-inch minimum, and the other two services are usually carried in 1-inch lines. These services are for cleaning local equipment and hosing floors. (Firewater is taken from points fed from an independent water supply .)

The steam line is fitted with a globe valve and the air and water lines with gate valves. All are terminated with hose connections about 3½ ft above floor or grade. A utility station should be located at some convenient steel column for supporting, and all areas it is to serve should be reachable with a 50-ft hose.

Most companies have a standard design for a utility station. Figure 6.12 shows a design for a standard station which can be copied onto one of the design drawings for reference, or otherwise supplied with the drawings to the erecting contractor who usually runs the necessary lines. A notation used on plan views to indicate the station and services required is:

SERVICES:	STEAM, AIR, WATER	AIR, WATER	STEAM, WATER	STEAM, AIR
STATION SYMBOL:	S A W	A W	S W	S A

UTILITY STATION **FIGURE 6.12**



KEY to figure 6.12:

(1) GATE VALVE NPS 1
(2) GLOBE VALVE NPS 1
(3) GLOBE VALVE NPS 3/4
(4) HOSE COUPLING NPS 3/4
(5) HOSE COUPLING NPS 1
(6) PIPE NPS 1 SCH 80
(7) PIPE NPS 3/4 SCH 80
(8) TRAP (optional)

If subject to freezing conditions, utility station steam lines are usually trapped (otherwise, the trap can be omitted). Water is sometimes run underground in cold climates using an additional underground cock or plug valve with an extended key for operating, and a self-draining valve at the base of the riser. Another method to prevent freezing, is to run the water and steam lines in a common insulation.

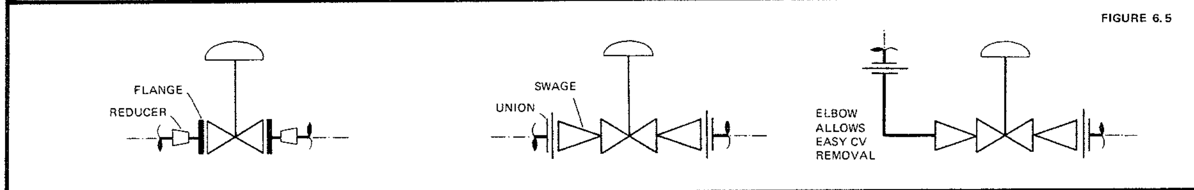
SCHEMATIC CONTROL STATION ARRANGEMENTS

FIGURES 6.5 - 6.11

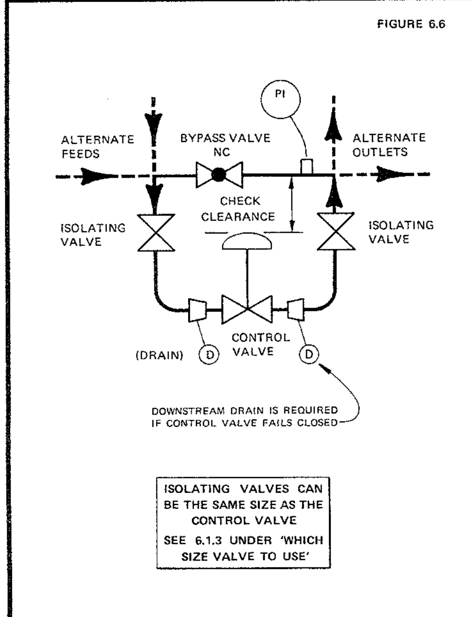
PIPING FITTINGS ALLOWING CONTROL VALVE REMOVAL

FLANGED CONTROL VALVES

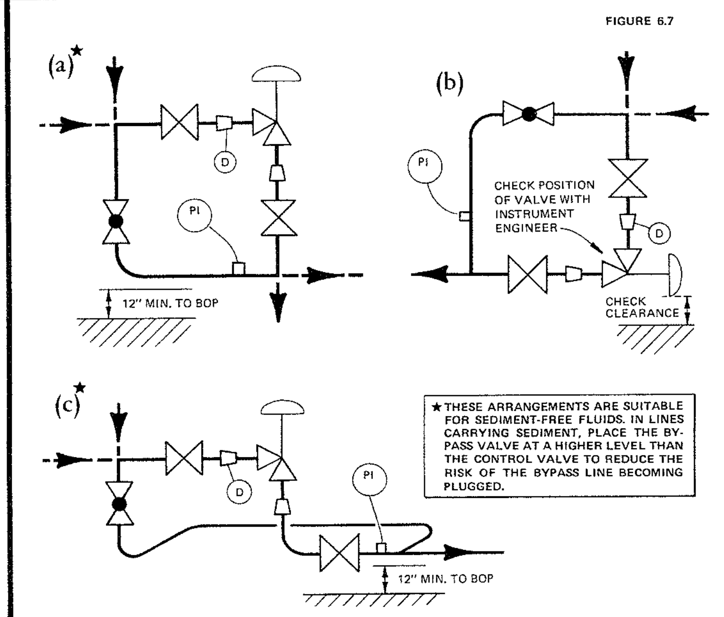
THREADED CONTROL VALVES



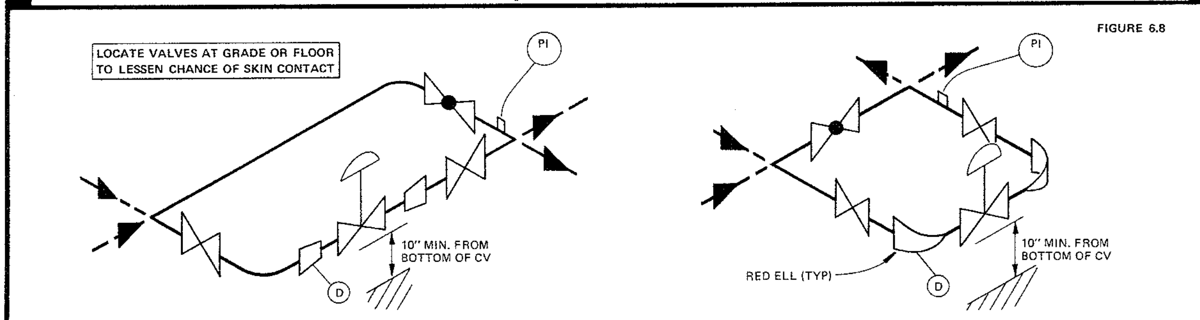
BASIC ARRANGEMENT



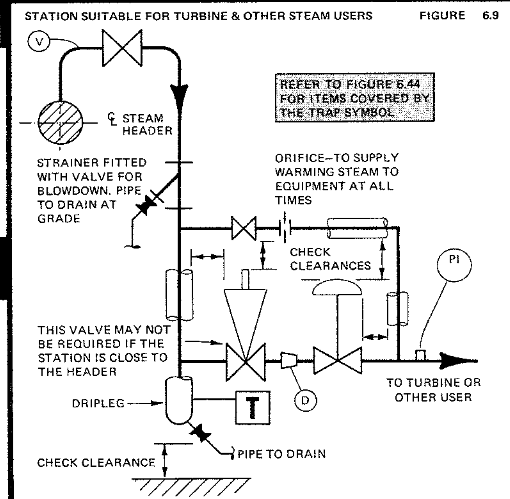
ARRANGEMENTS FOR ANGLE CV's

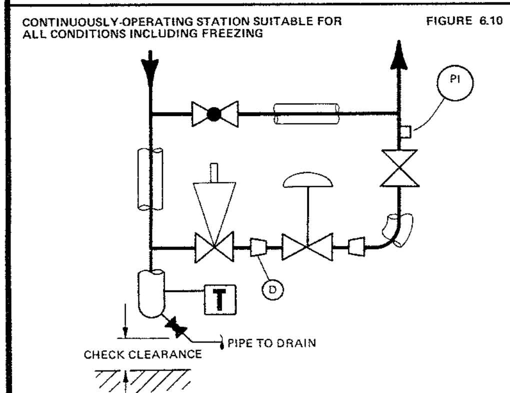


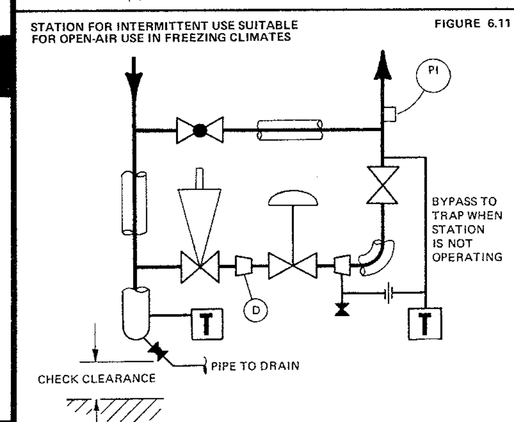
STATIONS FOR LIQUIDS HARMFUL TO PERSONNEL



STEAM STATIONS







ARRANGING SUPPORTS FOR PIPING 6.2

Pipe is held either from above by hangers or by supports of various types on which it rests. Hangers are also referred to as supports. Refer to 2.12 for typical hardware.

In the open, single pipes are usually routed so that they may be supported by fixtures to buildings or structures. A group of parallel pipes in the open is normally supported on a piperack—see 6.1.2.

Within a building, piping is routed primarily with regard to its process duty and secondarily with regard to existing structural steelwork, or to structural steel which may be conveniently added. Separate pipe-holding structures inside buildings are rare.

FUNCTIONS OF THE SYSTEM OF SUPPORT 6.2.1

The mechanical requirements of the piping support system are:

(1) To carry the weight of the piping filled with water (or other liquid involved) and insulation if used, with an ample safety margin – use a factor of 3 (= ratio of load just causing failure of support or hanger to actual load) or the safety factor specified for the project. External loading factors to be considered are the wind loads, the probable weight of ice buildup in cold climates, and seismic shock in some areas

(2) To ensure that the material from which the pipe is made is not stressed beyond a safe limit. In continuous runs of pipe, maximum tensile stress occurs in the pipe cross sections at the supports. Table S-1 gives spans for water-filled steel and aluminum pipe at the respective stress limits 4000 and 2000 psi. Charts S-2 give the maximum overhangs if a 3-ft riser is included in the span. The system of supports should minimize the introduction of twisting forces in the piping due to offset loads on the supports; the method of cantilevered sections set out in 6.2.4 substantially eliminates torsional forces

(3) To allow for draining. Holdup of liquid can occur due to pipes sagging between supports. Complete draining is ensured by making adjacent supports adequately tilt the pipe—see 6.2.6

(4) To permit thermal expansion and contraction of the piping—see 6.1.1, under 'Stresses on piping'

(5) To withstand and dampen vibrational forces applied to the piping by compressors, pumps, etc.

PIPING SUPPORT GROUP RESPONSIBILITIES 6.2.2

A large company will usually have a specialist piping support group responsible for designing and arranging supports. This group will note all required supports on the piping drawings (terminal job) and will add drawings of any special details.

The piping support group works in cooperation with a stress analysis group—or the two may be combined as one group—which investigates areas of stress due to thermal movement, vibration, etc., and makes recommendations to the piping group. The stress group should be supplied with preliminary layouts for this purpose by the piping group, as early as possible.

Supports for lines smaller than 2-inch and non-critical lines are often left to the 'field' to arrange, by noting 'FIELD SUPPORT' on the piping drawings.

LOADS ON SUPPORTS

Refer to tables P-1, which list the weights per foot of pipe and contained water (see 6.11.2). Weights of fittings, flanges, valves, bolts and insulation are given in tables W-1, compiled from suppliers' data.

ARRANGING POINTS OF SUPPORT 6.2.3

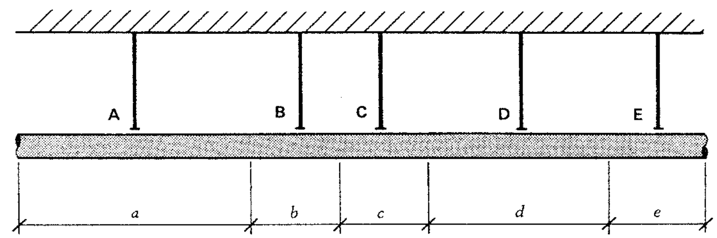
Pipe supports should be arranged bearing in mind all five points in 6.2.1. Inside buildings, it is usually necessary to arrange supports relative to existing structural steelwork, and this restricts choice of support points.

The method of support set out in 6.2.4 is ideal: In practice, some compromize may be necessary. The use of dummy legs and the addition of pieces of structural steel may be needed to obtain optimal support arrangements.

CALCULATING PREFERRED POINTS OF SUPPORT 6.2.4

Ideally, each point of support would be at the center of gravity of an associated length of piping. Carrying this scheme thru the entire piping system would substantially relieve the system from twisting forces, and supports would be only stressed vertically. A method of balancing sections of pipe at single support points is illustrated for a straight run of pipe in figure 6.13.

BALANCING SECTIONS OF PIPE FIGURE 6.13



Consider hanger **B** associated with a length of pipe b. This length of pipe is supported by **B**, located at its center of gravity, which is at the midway point for a straight length of uniform pipe. Hangers **A**, **C**, **D** and **E** are likewise placed at the respective centers of gravity of lengths of pipe a, c, d and e. If any length of pipe is removed, the balance of the rest of the line would be unaffected. Each of the hangers must be designed to adequately support the load of the associated piping—see 6.2.1, point (1).

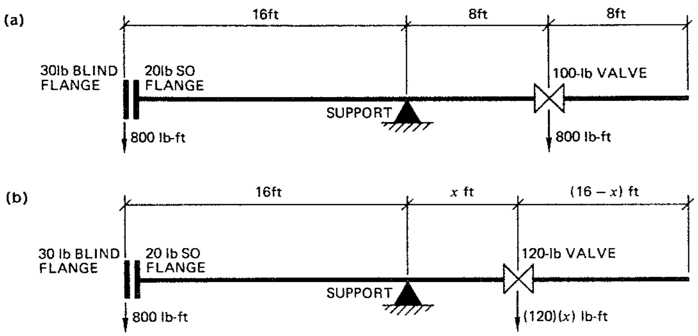
The presence of heavy flanges, valves, etc., in the piping will set the center of gravity away from the midpoint of the associated length. Calculation of support points and loadings is more quickly done using simple algebra. Answers may be found by making trial-and-error calculations, but this is much more tedious.

FIGURES 6.5-6.11 & 6.13

Correct location of piping supports can be determined by the use of 'moments of force'. Multiplying a force by the distance of its line of action from a point gives the 'moment' of the force about that point. A moment of force can be expressed in lb-ft (pounds weight times feet distance). The forces involved in support calculations either are the reactions at supports and nozzles, or are the downward-acting forces due to the weight of pipe, fittings, valves, etc.

In figure 6.14(a), the moment about the support of the two flanges is (30 + 20)(16) = 800 lb-ft, counter-clockwise. The moment of the 100-lb valve about the support is (100)(8) = 800 lb-ft, clockwise. As the lengths of pipe each side of the support are about the same, they may be omitted from the moment equation. The problem is simplified to balancing the valve and flanges.

USE OF MOMENTS **FIGURE 6.14**



Suppose it was required to balance this length of piping with a 120 lb valve on the right—where should the 120 lb valve be placed?

Referring to figure 6.14(b), if x represents the unknown distance of the 120 lb valve from the support, the piping section would be in balance if:

$$(50)(16) = (120)(x).$$

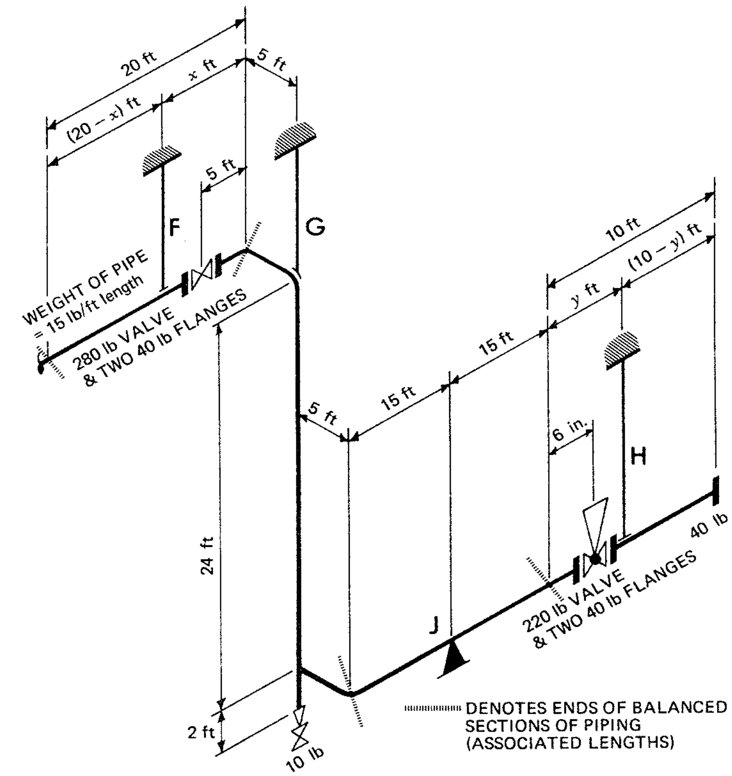
That is, if $x = (50)(16)/(120) = (800)/(120) = 6 \text{ ft } 8 \text{ in.}$

A more involved example follows:—

Figure 6.15 shows a length of 4-inch piping held by the hangers **F**, **G**, and **H**, and support **J**. The lengths of associated piping are shown by dashed separation lines. The weights of pipe and fittings are shown on the drawing. The 4-inch pipe is assumed to weigh 15 lb per foot of length. Welded elbows and tees are assumed to weigh the same as line pipe.

First consider the section associated with hanger **F**. The weight of pipe to the left of **F** is $(15)(20-x)$ lb, and as its center of gravity is at $(20-x)/(2)$ ft, its moment on the hanger is $(15)(20-x)^2/(2)$ lb-ft. The heavy valve and flanges are assumed to have their mass center 5 ft from the end, and their moment is $(x-5)(360)$ lb-ft. Ignoring the pipe 'replaced' by the valve, the weight of pipe to the right of **F** is $(15)(x)$ lb and its moment about **F** is $(15)(x)(x)/(2)$ lb-ft. As the associated length is in balance:

CALCULATING PIPE SUPPORTS **FIGURE 6.15**



$$(15)(20-x)^2/(2) = (360)(x-5) + (15)(x^2)/(2)$$

$$x = (80)/(11), \text{ or about 7 ft 3 in.}$$

The x^2 terms canceled—this must be so, as there can physically be only one value for x. The load on hanger **F** is (20)(15) + (360) or 660 lb.

The support **J** should be at the center of the associated length of pipe, as already shown in figure 6.15, and the load on the support is (30)(15), or 450 lb.

The hanger **G** is easily seen to be suitably placed, as there is 5 ft of 4-inch pipe overhanging each side. Only the load on the hanger need be calculated, which is (5 + 5 + 24 + 2)(15) + (10), or 550 lb.

The location of hanger **H** has to be found by a calculation like that for hanger **F**, except that the heavy terminal flange has also to be taken into account. The moment equation in lb-ft is:

$$(300)(y-0.5) + (15)(y^2)/(2) = (15)(10-y)^2/(2) + (40)(10-y)$$

which gives y as nearly 2 ft 8 in.

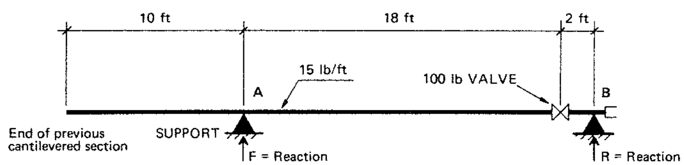
The load on hanger **H** is about (220)+(3)(40)+(15)(10), or 490 lb.

PROBLEM OF THE END

The supported length at one end of a run of piping may be cantilevered in the same way as the other lengths, and this has the advantage that if the piping terminates at a nozzle the load on the nozzle is minimal. However, it may be necessary to use or arrange a support at or near the end of a piping run. If the end of the run is vertical, the end support should be designed to carry the vertical run. The problem is usually more complex when the end of the run is horizontal.

The locations of fittings and support points will usually be already defined, and the problem is to calculate the reaction on the terminal support, and to see that the support is designed to withstand the load on it. In calculating the load on the terminal support, it should be made certain that the load *is* downward—with some arrangements, the piping would tend to raise itself off the terminal support (negative load) and if this type of arrangement is not changed, the terminal support will have to anchor the piping.

The sketch shows a horizontal end arrangement. Taking moments in lb-ft about the support **A**:



$$(15)(10)(\tfrac{1}{2})(10) = (15)(18+2)(\tfrac{1}{2})(18+2) + (100)(18) - (R)(18+2)$$

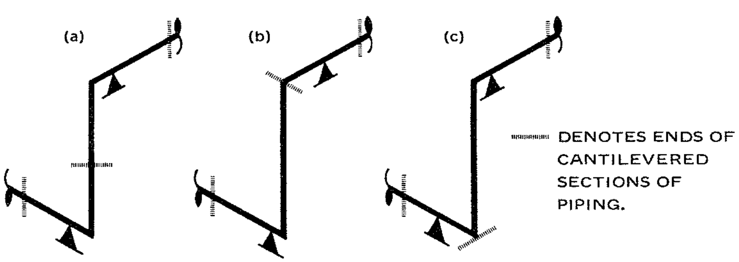
which gives $R = 202\tfrac{1}{2}$ lb.

The reaction, F, on the support **A** can be calculated by taking moments about the support **B** or another axis, or more simply by equating vertical forces:

$$F + 202\tfrac{1}{2} = (15)(10+18+2) + 100 = 550, \text{ which gives } F = 347\tfrac{1}{2} \text{ lb.}$$

PROBLEM OF THE RISER

Supports for lines changing in direction can be calculated by the cantilever method. Sketch (a) below shows that the weight of the vertical part of the piping can be divided between two cantilevered sections in any proportion suited to the available support points. Sketches (b) and (c) show the vertical piping associated wholly with the left- or right-hand cantilevered sections. The piping may be supported by means of a dummy leg, if direct support is not practicable.

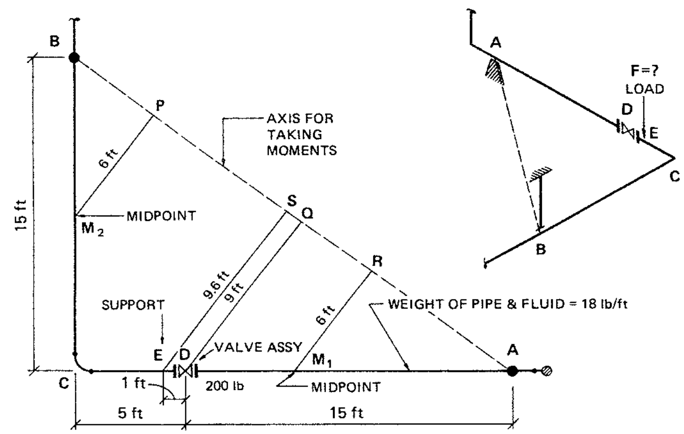


[TEXT CONTINUES OVERLEAF]

GRAPHIC METHOD FOR FINDING LOADS ON SUPPORTS

The following graphical method permits quick calculation of bearing loads for 'corner' piping arrangements.

PROBLEM To find the load to be taken by a support to be placed at point 'E' in the piping arrangement shown:



SOLUTION

[1] Draw the plan view to any convenient scale (as above)

[2] Add the axis line AB (this must pass thru points of support)

[3] Divide the run of piping into parts. Piping between the support points A and B is considered in three parts: (1) The valve. (2) The length of pipe BC. (3) The length of pipe AC—the short piece of line omitted for the valve is ignored, and the effect of the elbow neglected.

[4] Drop perpendiculars from midpoints M_1 and M_2, the valve and support point E to the axis line.

[5] Take moments about the axis line, measuring the lengths of perpendiculars M_2P, ES, DQ and M_1R directly from the plan view (these lengths are noted on the sketch):

PIPE LENGTH AC		PIPE LENGTH CB		VALVE ASSY.		LOAD ON SUPPORT
(20)(18)(6)	+	(15)(18)(6)	+	(200)(9)	=	(F)(9.6)

which gives the load on the support at E as:

$$F = 581 \text{ lb}$$

EXTENSION OF THE METHOD

The same method can be used if the angle at the corner is different from 90 degrees, or if vertical lines are included in the piping.

NOTES

[1] The axis line must pass thru points of support. If the axis line is not horizontal, the lengths of the perpendiculars are still measured directly from the plan view.

[2] This method does not take into account additional moments due to bending and torsion of pipe. However, it is legitimate to calculate loads on supports as if the pipe is rigid.

This problem often occurs when running pipes from one piperack to another, with a change in elevation, as in figure 6.15. Too much overhang will stress the material of the pipe beyond a safe limit near one of the supports adjacent to the bend, and the designer needs to know the allowable overhang.

The stresses set up in the material of the pipe set practical limits on the overhangs allowed at corners. The problem is like that for spans of straight pipe allowable between supports. Overhangs permitted by stated limits for stress are given in charts S-2.

PIPE SUPPORTS ALLOWING THERMAL MOVEMENT 6.2.5

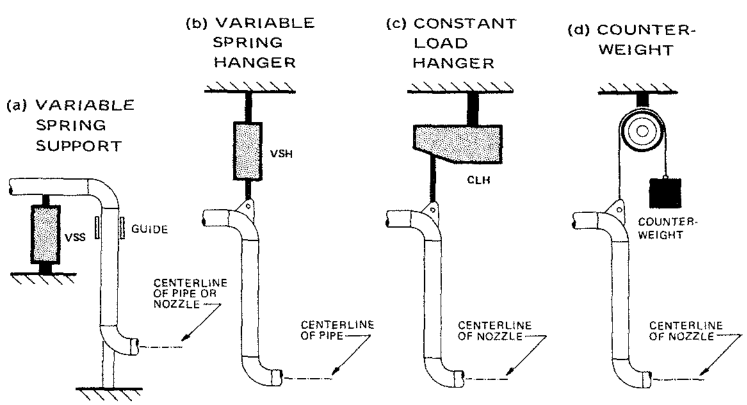
Piping subject to large temperature changes should be routed so as to flex under the changes in length–see figure 6.1. However, hangers and supports must permit these changes in length. Figures 2.72 A & B show a selection of hangers and supports able to accommodate movement. For single pipes hung from rod or bar hangers, the hanger should be sufficiently long to limit total movement to 10 degrees of arc.

SPRING SUPPORTS

There are two basic types of spring support: (1) Variable load. (2) Constant load–refer to 2.12.2. Apart from cost, the choice between the two types depends on how critical the circumstances are. For example, if a vertical line supported on a rigid support at floor level is subject to thermal movement, a variable-spring hanger or support at the top of the line is suitable–see figure 6.16 (a) and (b).

If a hot line comes down to a nozzle connected to a vessel or machine, and it is necessary to keep the nozzle substantially free from vertical loading, a constant-load hanger can be used–see figure 6.16(c). Cheaper alternate methods of supporting the load are by a cable-held weight working over a pulley, as illustrated in figure 6.16(d), or by a cantilevered weight.

VARIABLE- & CONSTANT-LOAD HANGERS & SUPPORTS FIGURE 6.16



SLOPED LINES AVOID POCKETING AND AID DRAINING 6.2.6

As pipe is not completely rigid, sagging between points of support must occur. In many instances, sagging is acceptable, but in others it must be restricted. The nature of the conveyed material, the process, and flow requirements determine how much sagging can be accepted. Sagging is reduced by bringing adjacent points of support closer. Pocketing of liquid due to sagging can be eliminated by sloping the line so that the difference in height between adjacent supports is at least equal to triple the deflection (sag) at the mid-point. Lines which require sloping include blowdown headers, pressure-relief lines, and some process, condensate and air lines. (Air lines are discussed in 6.3.2, and draining of compressed-air lines in 6.11.4.)

Complete draining may be required for lines used in batch processing to avoid contamination, or where a product held in a line may degenerate or polymerize, or where solids may settle and become a problem.

In freezing conditions, lines conveying condensate from traps to drains are sloped; condensate headers may be sloped (as an alternative to steam tracing), depending on the rate of flow.

In the past, steam lines were sloped to assist in clearing condensate, but the improved draining is now not considered to be worth the difficulty and expense involved.

SLOPED LINES ON PIPERACKS

Sloped lines can be carried on brackets attached to the piperack stanchions (see figure 6.3). To obtain the required change in elevation at each bent, the brackets may be attached at the required elevations; alternately, a series of brackets can be arranged at the same elevation and the slope obtained by using shoes of different sizes–this method leads to fewer construction problems.

Shoes of graded sizes are also the best method for sloping smaller lines on the piperack. It is not usual or desirable to hang lines from the piperack unless necessary vertical clearances can be maintained.

SLOPED LINES IN BUILDINGS

Inside a building, both large and small sloped lines can rest on steel brackets, or be held with hangers. Rods with turnbuckles are used for hangers on lines required to be sloped. Otherwise, drilled flat bar can be used. (Adjustable brackets are available from the Unistrut and Kindorf ranges of support hardware.)

SUPPORTING PIPE MADE FROM PLASTICS OR GLASS 6.2.7

Pipe made either from flexible or rigid plastics cannot sustain the same span loads as metal pipe, and requires a greater number of support points. One way of providing support is to lay the pipe upon lengths of steel channel sections or half sections of pipe, or by suspending it from other steel pipes. The choice of steel section would depend on the span loads and the size and type of plastic pipe.

For glass process and drain lines, hangers for steel pipe are used, provided that they hold the pipe without causing local strains and are padded so as not to crack the pipe. Rubber and asbestos paddings are suitable. Uninsulated horizontal lines from 1 to 6 inch in size containing gas or liquid of specific gravity less than 1.3 should be supported at 8 to 10 ft intervals. Couplings and fittings should be about 1 ft from a point of support.

DESIGN POINTERS 6.2.8

Terms such as 'dummy leg', 'anchor', 'shoe', etc., used in detailing supporting hardware are explained in 2.12.2. Refer to chart 5.7 for symbols.

GENERAL

- Design hangers for 2½-inch and larger pipe to permit adjustment after installation
- If piping is to be connected to equipment, a valve, etc., or piping assembly that will require removal for maintenance, support the piping so that temporary supports are not needed
- Base load calculations for variable-spring and constant-load supports on the operating conditions of the piping (do not include the weight of hydrostatic test fluid)
- If necessary, suspend pipes smaller than 2-inch nominal size from 4-inch and larger pipes

DUMMY LEGS

Table 6.3 suggests sizes for dummy legs. The allowable stress on the wall of the elbow or line pipe to which the dummy leg is attached sets a maximum length for the leg. The advice of the stress group should be sought.

APPROXIMATE SIZES FOR DUMMY LEGS **TABLE 6.3**

NPS of Piping (inches)	2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14
NPS of Pipe forming Leg (in.)	1½	2	3	4	6	8	8	10
Size of W-Flange (in.)					5	8	8	10

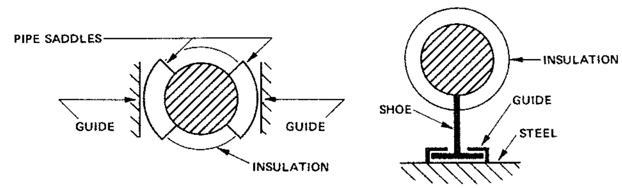
ANCHORS

Anchors are required as stated in the following two points. However, advice from the stress and/or piping support groups should be obtained:

- Provide anchors as necessary to prevent thermal or mechanical movement overloading nozzles on vessels or machinery, branch connections, cast-iron valves, etc.
- Provide anchors to control direction of expansion; for example, at battery limits and on piping leaving units, so that movement is not transmitted to piping on a piperack

SHOES, GUIDES, & SADDLES

- Do not use shoes on uninsulated pipes, unless required for sloping purposes. For reduced friction where lines are long and subject to movement, slide plates are an alternative—see 2.12.2.
- Use of wye-type shoes enables pipes to be placed on the shoe before welding and makes construction easier – see figure 2.72A
- Welding the pipe directly to shoes is not always acceptable; for example with rubber-lined pipe. Bolted or strapped shoes are more suitable
- Check the code pertinent to the project, as it may prohibit 'partial' welds for supports—that is, welds that do not encircle the pipe
- Provide slots in shoes to accept the straps or wires used to hold insulation to pipe
- Provide guides for long straight pipes subject to thermal movement, either by guiding the shoe or by guiding pipe support saddles attached to the pipe, as shown:



- For better stress distribution in the pipe wall, pipe support saddles are usually used on large lines. They can also be used for lines that may twist over when moving

SUPPORTING VALVES

- Provide support as close as possible to heavy valves, or try to get valves moved close to a suitable point where support can be provided
- Large valves and equipment such as meters located at grade will usually require a concrete foundation for support

WELDING PIPE-SUPPORT & PLATFORM BRACKETS TO VESSELS, Etc.

- Instruct the vendor to add brackets required on pressure vessels prior to stress-relieving and testing—otherwise, retesting and recertification may be obligatory
- It is permissible to specify brackets to be welded to non-pressure vessels provided that the strength of the vessel is not degraded

SUPPORTING PIPE AT NOZZLES

Ensure that nozzles on machinery, compressors, pumps, turbines, etc., are substantially free from loads transmitted by the piping, which may be due to the weight of the piping, or to movement in the piping resulting from contraction, expansion, twisting, vibration or surging. Equipment suppliers will sometimes state maximum loadings permissible at nozzles. ***Excessive loads applied to nozzles on machinery can force it from alignment and may cause damage.***

Piping to pumps, turbines, etc., should be supported adequately, but should allow the equipment to be removed. Supports for this piping are best made integral with the concrete foundations, especially if thermal movement occurs and should be on the same level as the base of the equipment, so that on heating or cooling, vertical differential expansion and contraction between supports and equipment will be minimized.

FIGURE 6.16

TABLE 6.3

PUMP EMPLACEMENT & CONNECTIONS 6.3.1

TYPICAL PIPING FOR CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS

Most pumps used in industry are of the centrifugal type. Figures 6.17 and 6.18 show typical piping and fittings required at a centrifugal pump together with the valves necessary to isolate the pump from the system.

The check valve is required to prevent possible flow reversal in the discharge line. A permanent in-line strainer is normally used for screwed suction piping and a temporary strainer for butt-welded/flanged piping. The temporary strainer is installed between flanges—see figure 2.69. A spool is usually required to facilitate removal.

Although centrifugal pumps are provided with suction and discharge ports of cross-sectional area large enough to cope with the full rated capacity of the pump, it is often necessary with thick fluids or with long suction lines to use an inlet pipe of larger size than the inlet port, to avoid cavitation. Cavitation is the pulling by the pump of vapor spaces in the pumped liquid, causing reduction of pumping efficiency, noisy running, and possible impellor and bearing damage. Refer to 6.1.3, under 'Which size valve to use?'.

Most pumps have end suction and top discharge. Limitations on space may require another configuration, such as top suction with top discharge, side suction with side discharge, etc. Determination of nozzle orientation takes place when equipment layout and piping studies are made.

AUXILIARY, TRIM, or HARNESS PIPING

Pumps, compressors and turbines may require water for cooling bearings, for mechanical seals, or for quenching vapors to prevent their escape to atmosphere. Piping for cooling water or seal fluid is usually referred to as auxiliary, trim, or harness piping, and the requirement for this piping is normally shown on the P&ID. This piping is usually shown in isometric view on one of the piping drawings.

In order to cool the gland or seal of a centrifugal pump and ensure proper sealing, it is usually supplied with liquid from the discharge of the pump, by a built-in arrangement, or piped from a connection on the pump's casing. The gland may be provided with a cooling chamber, requiring piped water. If a pump handles hot or volatile liquid, seal liquid may be piped from an external source.

DRAINING

Each pump is usually provided with a drain hub 4 to 6 inches in diameter, positioned about 9 inches in front of the pump foundation on the centerline of the pump. The drain hub is piped to the correct sewer or effluent line—see 6.13. If two small pumps have a common foundation, they can share the same drain hub.

Most centrifugal pumps have baseplates that collect any leakage from the pump. The baseplate will have a threaded connection which is piped to the drain hub. Waste seal water is also piped to the drain hub—see figure 6.19.

- In outside installations in freezing climates, provide a valved drain from the pump's casing
- Provide a short spool for a 3/4-inch drain between the on/off valve and the check valve, to drain the discharge line. If the valve is large enough, the drain can be made by drilling and tapping a boss on the check valve, as shown in figure 6.17, note (3), in which instance no spool is required.

INSTALLATION

- Do not route piping over the pump, as this interferes with maintenance. It is better to bring the piping forward of the pump as shown in figure 6.17
- Leave vertical clearance over pumps to permit removal for servicing —sufficient headroom must be left for a mobile crane for all but the smaller pumps, unless other handling is planned
- If pumps positioned close to supply tanks are on separate foundations, avoid rigid piping arrangements, as the tanks will 'settle' in the course of time
- Locate the pump as closely as practicable to the source of liquid to be pumped from storage tanks, sumps, etc., with due consideration for flexibility of the piping
- Position valves for ease of operation placing them so they are unlikely to be damaged by traffic and will not be a hazard to personnel—see table 6.2 and chart P-2
- The foundation may be of any material that has rigidity sufficient to support the pump baseplate and withstand vibration. A concrete foundation built on solid ground or a concrete slab floor is usual. The pump is positioned, the height fixed (using packing), and the grout is then poured. Grout thickness is not usually less than one inch—see figure 6.17
- A pit in which a pump is installed should have a drain, or have a sump that can be drained or pumped out
- Make the concrete foundation at least as large as the baseplate, and ensure that concrete extends at least 3 inches from each bolt

VALVES

- Valves are 'line size' unless shown otherwise on the P&ID. See 6.1.3 under 'Which size valve to use?'
- Use tilting disc or swing check valves for preference
- Do not use globe valves for isolating pumps. Suction and discharge line isolating valves are usually gate valves, but may be other valves offering low resistance to flow

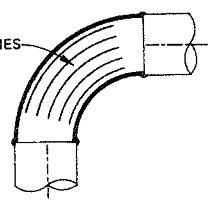
SUCTION LINE

To avoid cavitation, the pump must be at the correct elevation, related to the level or head of the liquid being pumped. If the location of the pump has not previously been established on an equipment arrangement drawing, refer to the engineer involved.

Concentric reducers are used in lines 2-inch and smaller. Eccentric reducers are used in lines 2½-inch and larger, and are arranged to avoid: (1) Creating a vapor space. (2) Creating a pocket which would need to be drained. These conditions set the configuration of the reducer—that is, whether it is to be installed 'top flat' or 'bottom flat'.

If a centrifugal pump has the suction nozzle at the end (in line with the drive shaft), an elbow may be connected directly to the nozzle at any orientation.

If a pump has the suction nozzle at the side with split flow to the impellor provide a straight run of pipe equal to 3 to 5 pipe diameters of the suction line to connect to the nozzle. Alternately, an elbow may be connected to the suction nozzle, but it must be arranged in a plane at 90 degrees to the driving shaft, to promote equal flow to both sides of the impellor. If an elbow must be in the same plane as the driving shaft of the pump, consider the use of turning (or splitter) vanes to induce more even flow. Uneven flow causes damage to the impellor and bearings.



- Route suction lines as directly as possible so as not to starve the pump and incur the risk of cavitation
- If the pump draws liquid from a sump at a lower elevation, provide a combined foot valve and strainer. A centrifugal pump working in this situation requires priming initially—provide for this by a valved branch near the inlet port, or by other means
- Provide a strainer in the suction line—see figures 6.17 thru 6.21. Do not place a temporary startup screen immediately downstream of a valve, as debris may back up and prevent the valve from being closed

DISCHARGE LINE

The outlet pipe for centrifugal and other non-positive displacement pumps is in most cases chosen to be of larger bore than the discharge port, in order to reduce velocity and consequent pressure drop in the line. A concentric reducer or reducing elbow is used in the discharge line to increase the diameter. There is no restriction on the placement of elbows in discharge lines as there is in suction lines.

- Provide a pressure connection in the discharge line, close to the pump outlet – see figures 6.17 thru 6.21. It may be necessary to provide a short spool for this purpose if there is no pressure point tapping on the pump discharge nozzle
- For locations of drain connections in the discharge line, see figures 6.17 thru 6.21

PUMPS WITH SCREWED CONNECTIONS

A pump with screwed connections requires unions in the suction and discharge lines to permit removal of the pump.

PIPING FOR POSITIVE-DISPLACEMENT PUMPS

Reciprocating and rotary pumps of this type must be protected against overloading due to restriction in the discharge line. If a positive-displacement pump is not equipped with a relief valve by the manufacturer, provide a relief valve between the pump discharge nozzle and the first valve in the discharge line. The discharge from the relief valve is usually connected to the suction line between the isolating valve and the pump.

As positive displacement pumping does not greatly change the flow velocity, reducers and increasers are not usually required in suction and discharge lines. See figures 6.20 and 6.21. A positive-displacement pump having a pulsating discharge may set the piping into vibration, and to reduce this an air chamber (pneumatic reservoir) such as a standpipe can be provided downstream of the discharge valve.

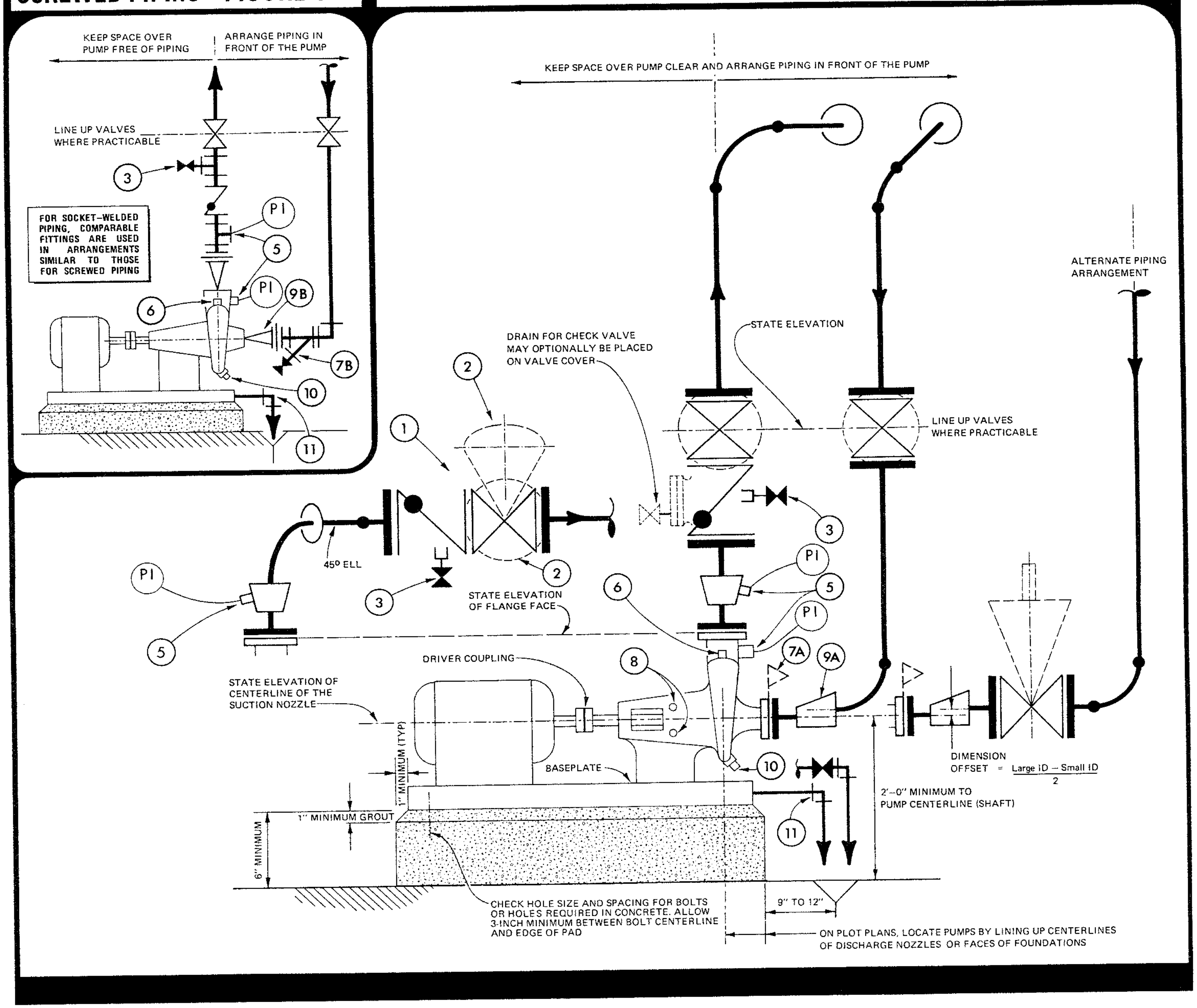
KEEPING MATERIAL FROM SOLIDIFYING IN THE PUMP

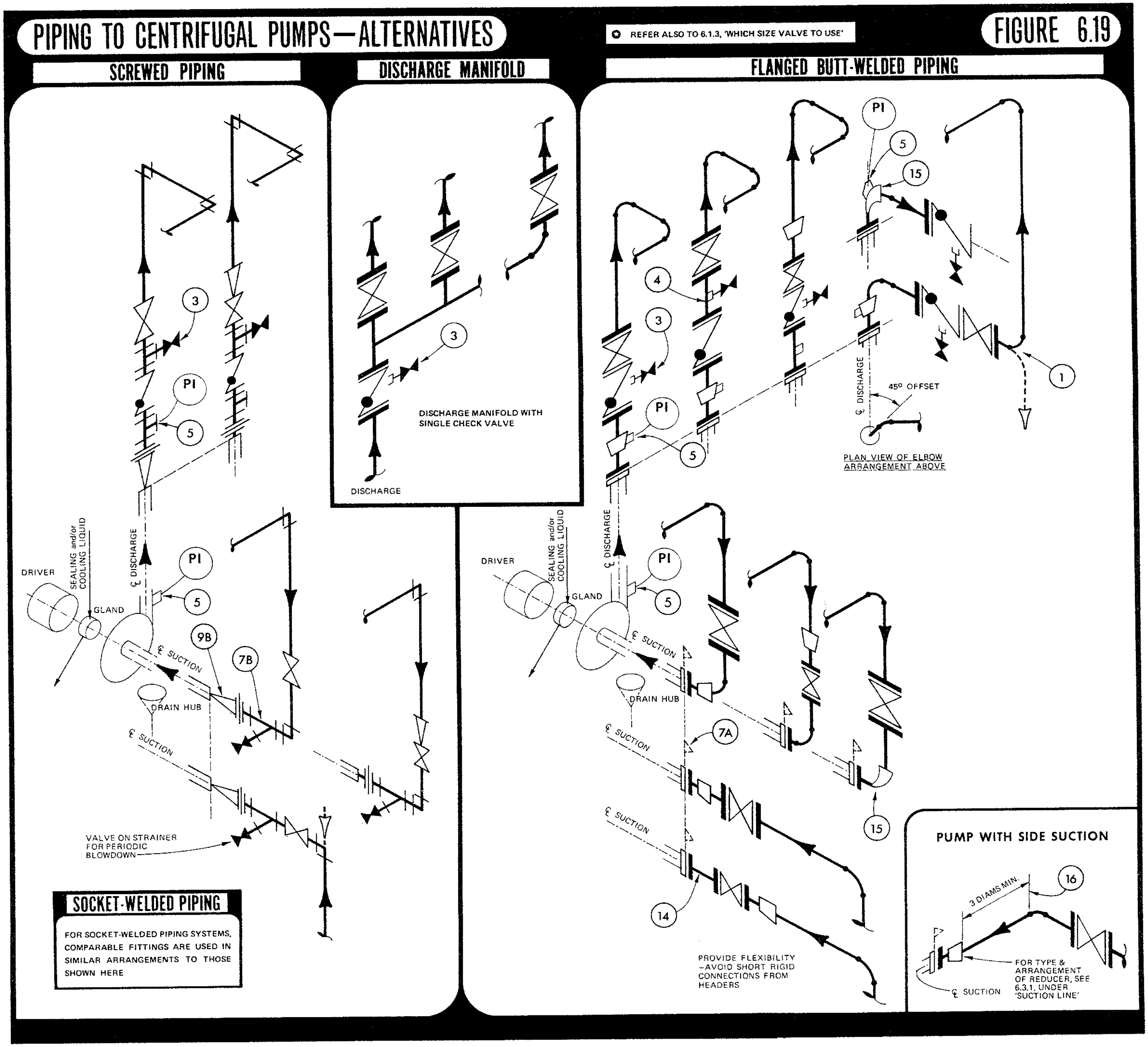
It may be necessary to trace a pump (see 6.8.2) in order to keep the conveyed material in a fluid state, especially after shutdown. This problem arises either with process material having a high melting point, or in freezing conditions. Alternately, jacketed pumps can be employed (such as Foster jacketed pumps available from Parks-Cramer).

FIGURES 6.17 THRU 6.21 ARE ON THE FOLLOWING THREE PAGES, & THE KEY FOR THESE FIGURES IS ON THE THIRD OF THESE PAGES

CENTRIFUGAL PUMP PIPING IN ELEVATION

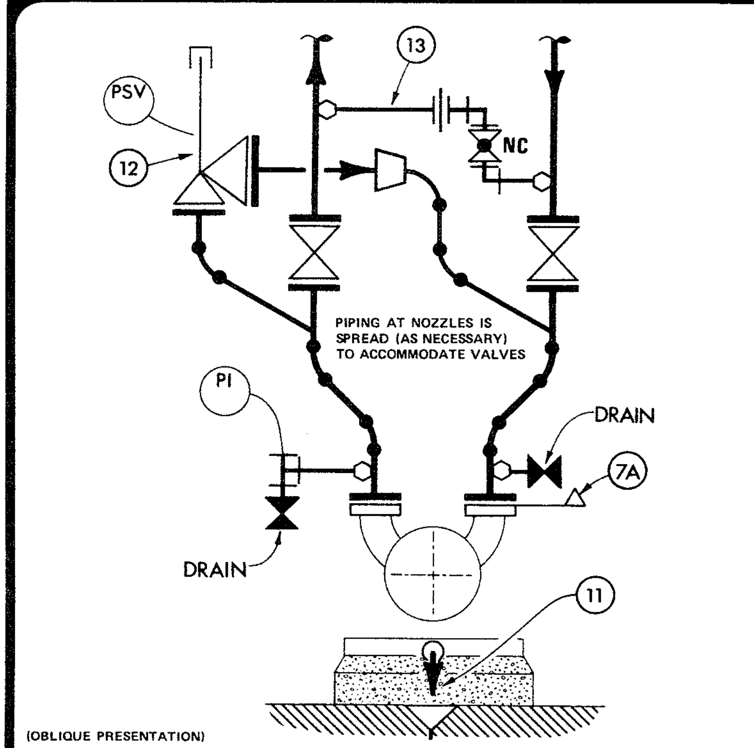
SCREWED PIPING FIGURE 6.18 | FLANGED BUTT-WELDED PIPING FIGURE 6.17



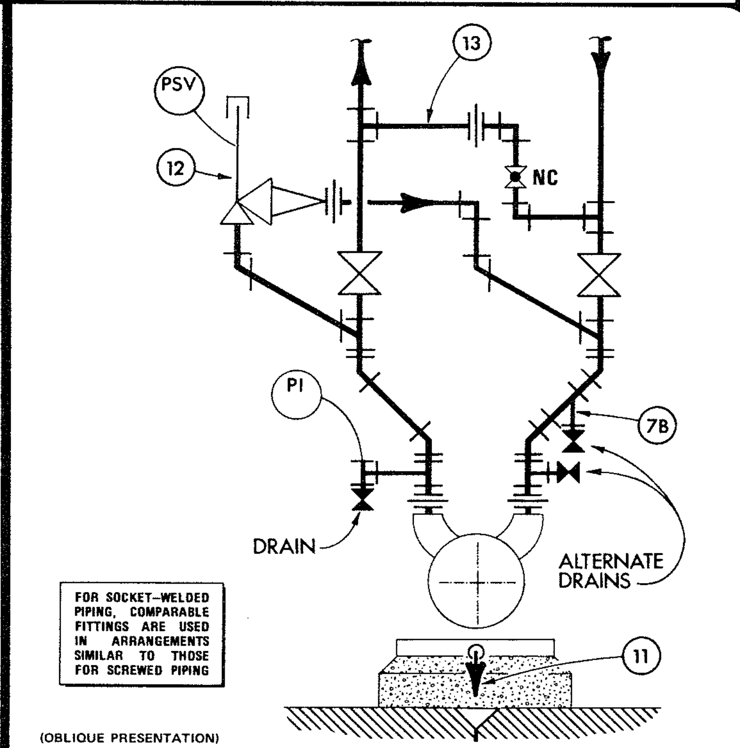

PIPING TO CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS—ALTERNATIVES
REFER ALSO TO 6.1.3, 'WHICH SIZE VALVE TO USE'
FIGURE 6.19
SCREWED PIPING
DISCHARGE MANIFOLD
FLANGED BUTT-WELDED PIPING
DISCHARGE MANIFOLD WITH SINGLE CHECK VALVE
DISCHARGE
DRIVER
SEALING and/or COOLING LIQUID
GLAND
℄ DISCHARGE
℄ SUCTION
DRAIN HUB
PI
3
4
5
1
7A
7B
9B
14
15
16
VALVE ON STRAINER FOR PERIODIC BLOWDOWN
45° OFFSET
PLAN VIEW OF ELBOW ARRANGEMENT ABOVE
PROVIDE FLEXIBILITY –AVOID SHORT RIGID CONNECTIONS FROM HEADERS
PUMP WITH SIDE SUCTION
3 DIAMS MIN.
FOR TYPE & ARRANGEMENT OF REDUCER, SEE 6.3.1, UNDER 'SUCTION LINE'
SOCKET-WELDED PIPING
FOR SOCKET-WELDED PIPING SYSTEMS, COMPARABLE FITTINGS ARE USED IN SIMILAR ARRANGEMENTS TO THOSE SHOWN HERE

PIPING FOR POSITIVE-DISPLACEMENT PUMPS

FLANGED BUTT-WELDED PIPING FIGURE 6.20



SCREWED PIPING FIGURE 6.21



KEY FOR FIGURES 6.17-6.21

(1) ALTERNATE HORIZONTAL DISCHARGES, WITH LINE OFFSET AND WITH VALVES LAID OVER AND OFFSET AS NECESSARY—THIS MAY BE NECESSARY IF THE VERTICAL POSITION PLACES HANDWHEEL OUT OF REACH OR IF DISCHARGE NEEDS TO TURN DOWN

(2) ALTERNATE POSITIONS FOR HANDWHEEL

(3) PROVIDE 1/2 TO 3/4-INCH DRAIN ON CHECK VALVE ABOVE DISC (A DRAINPOINT OR BOSS IS USUALLY PROVIDED ON 2-INCH AND LARGER VALVES) AND RUN LINE TO DRAIN. OTHERWISE, PLACE DRAIN ON SPOOL BETWEEN CHECK AND ISOLATING VALVES. ON SCREWED AND SOCKET-WELDED PIPING, PROVIDE A TEE FOR THE DRAIN CONNECTION

(4) SPOOL FOR DRAIN POINT, IF DRAIN CANNOT GO ON CHECK VALVE

(5) ALTERNATE PRESSURE GAGE POINTS ON DISCHARGE PIPING IF POINT IS NOT PROVIDED ON PUMP BY VENDOR

(6) CASING VENT. CAN BE USED FOR SEAL LIQUID TAKEOFF

(7 A) TEMPORARY STARTUP STRAINER

(7 B) PERMANENT LINE STRAINER FOR SCREWED OR SOCKET-WELDED PIPING

(8) CONNECTIONS FOR COOLING OR SEAL LIQUID, USUALLY WATER OR OIL

(9 A) REDUCER
(9 B) SWAGE (SWAGED NIPPLE)
{ CONCENTRIC TYPES MAY BE USED ON PUMPS WITH INLET PORTS 2-INCH AND SMALLER

(10) CASING DRAIN PLUG. RUN VALVED LINE IF LIQUID IS LIKELY TO FREEZE

(11) PIPE BASEPLATE OF PUMP TO DRAIN HUB. PROVIDE HUB AT EACH PUMP. PIPE HUB TO APPROPRIATE DRAIN OR SEWER. IF TWO PUMPS ARE ON A COMMON BASE, THEY CAN SHARE THE SAME HUB

(12) BYPASS PROTECTS POSITIVE-DISPLACEMENT PUMP AND DRIVER IF AN ATTEMPT IS MADE TO OPERATE PUMP WITH A DISCHARGE VALVE CLOSED

(13) BYPASSES FOR PUMPS OPERATING IN PARALLEL ALLOW FLOW IN SUCTION AND DISCHARGE LINES TO A HEADER IF A PUMP IS SHUT DOWN

(14) SPOOL FOR TEMPORARY STRAINER

(15) REDUCING ELBOW MAY REPLACE REGULAR ELBOW AND REDUCER

(16) IF A PUMP HAS SIDE SUCTION WITH SPLIT FLOW TO IMPELLOR, PROVIDE 3 OR MORE DIAMETERS OF STRAIGHT PIPE AS SHOWN, OR CONNECT AN ELBOW IN A PLANE AT 90 DEGREES TO THE IMPELLOR SHAFT

COMPRESSOR PIPING 6.3.2

Refer to 3.2.2 for a description of compressors and associated equipment. A compressor supplies compressed air or a gas to process or other equipment. A compressor is usually purchased as a 'package unit', which includes coolers, and the designer is left with the problem of installing it and piping auxiliaries to it. These various auxiliaries are shown in figure 6.23.

Compressors may be installed in the open, or within a plant or separate compressor house. An arrangement of compressor, ancillary equipment and distribution lines is shown in figure 6.22 (derived from an illustration by Atlas Copco).

COMPRESSOR HOUSE

- If the compressor is handling a gas heavier than air, eliminate pits or trenches in the compressor house to avoid a suffocation or explosion risk
- Provide air entry louvers if a compressor takes air from within a compressor house or other building
- Provide maintenance facilities, including a lifting rail or access for mobile lifting equipment. Allow adequate floor space for use during maintenance. Additional access may be required for installation
- Prevent transmission of vibration by providing a foundation for the compressor, separate from the compressor-house foundation
- Consider the use of noise-absorbing materials and construction for a compressor house

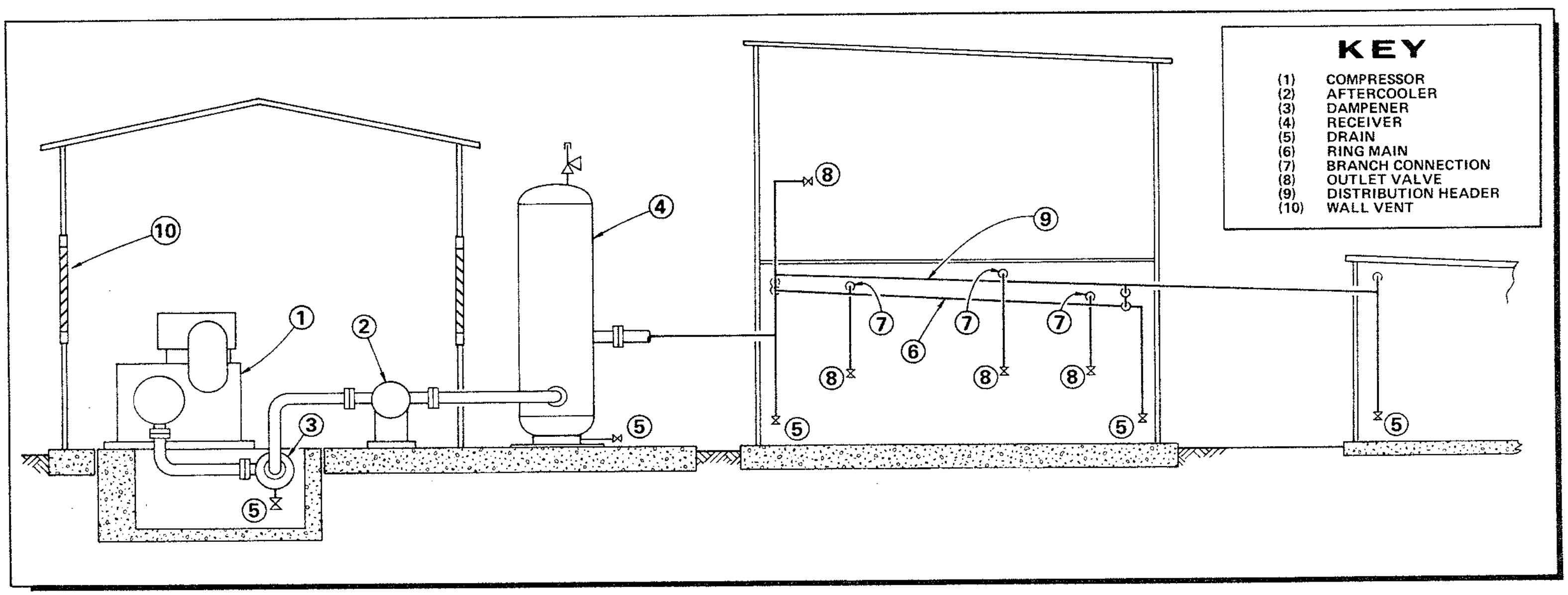
The vendor's drawings should be examined to determine what auxiliary piping, valves and equipment covered in the following design points are to be supplied with the compressor by the vendor:

COMPRESSOR & PIPING LAYOUT

- Install the compressor on a concrete pad or elevated structure. Piling is often a necessary part of the foundation
- Large reciprocating compressors are often installed on an elevated structure to allow access to valves and provide space for piping. Provide a platform for operation and maintenance of such an installation
- Keep piping clear of cylinders of reciprocating compressors and provide withdrawal space at cylinder heads
- Use long-radius elbows or bends, not short-radius elbows or miters
- If the compressor and the pressurized gas are cooled with water, route cooling water first to the aftercooler, then to the intercooler (for a two-stage machine), and lastly to the cylinder jackets (or casing jacket, if present, in other types of compressor)
- Arrange an air compressor, associated equipment and piping so that water is able to drain continuously from the system
- Pipe a separate trapped drain for each pressure stage. Ensure that the pressure into which any trap discharges will be lower than that of the system being drained—less the pressure drop over the trap and its associated piping. Do not pipe different pressure stages thru separate check valves to a common trap
- If a toxic or otherwise hazardous gas is to be compressed, vent possible shaft seal leakage to the suction line to avoid a dangerous atmosphere forming around the compressor
- Do not overlook substantial space required for lube oil and seal oil control consoles for compressors
- Discuss piping arrangement with the stress group

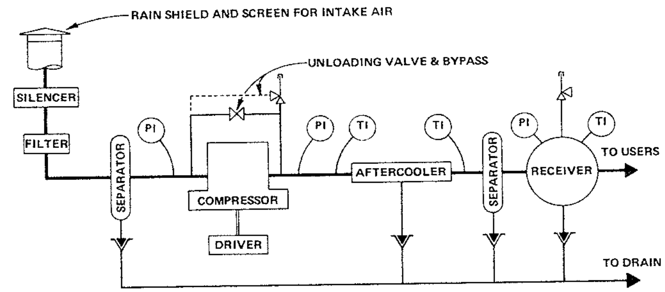
AIR-COMPRESSOR PIPING

FIGURE 6.22

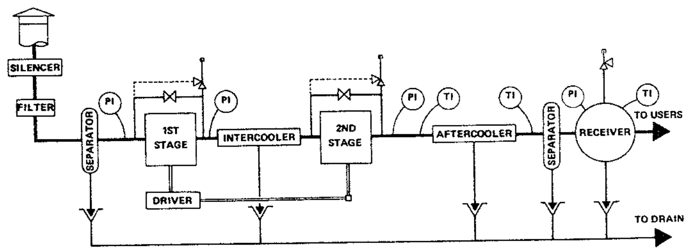


SCHEMATIC ARRANGEMENTS OF COMPRESSED-AIR EQUIPMENT — **FIGURE 6.23**

(a) SINGLE-STAGE COMPRESSOR



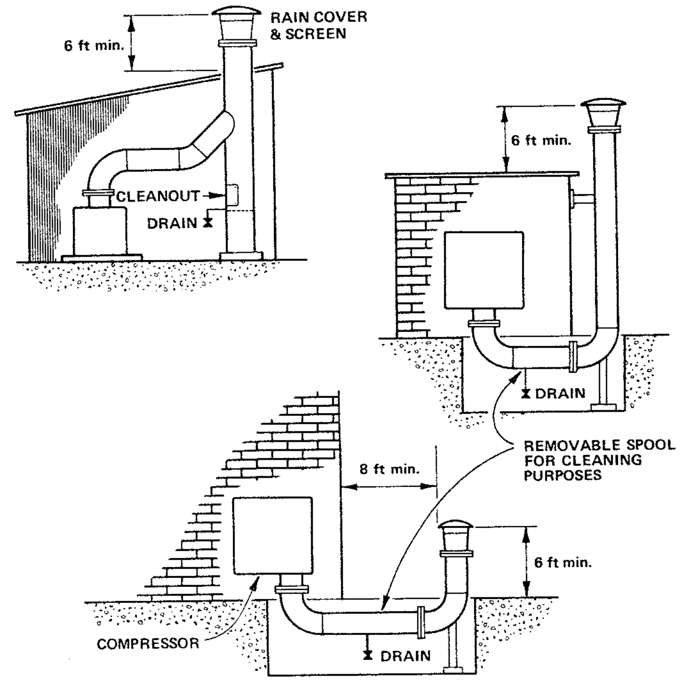
(b) TWO-STAGE COMPRESSOR



SUCTION PIPING FOR AIR COMPRESSORS

- To reduce damage to a compressor by abrasion or corrosion, the air supply needs to be free from solids and water (water in the air intake does not affect operation of liquid-ring air compressors). Air intakes are best located where the atmosphere is uncontaminated by exhaust gases, industrial operations, or by traffic
- For efficiency the air supply should be taken from the coolest source such as the shaded side of a building, keeping to building clearances shown in figure 6.24
- If the air supply is from outside the building, locate the suction point above the roofline, and away from walls to avoid excessive noise
- Keep suction piping as short as possible. If a line is unavoidably long and condensate likely to form, provide a separator at the compressor intake
- Provide a rain cover and screen as shown in figure 6.24
- Small (and sometimes medium-sized) air compressors usually take air from inside a building. Large air compressors take air from outside a compressor house (figure 6.24): this minimizes effects on the building of pulsations radiated from the air inlet. In both instances, a filter is needed to remove dust, which is always present to some extent
- Filters must have capacity to retain large quantities of impurities with low pressure drop, and must be rugged enough to withstand pulsations from reciprocating compressors
- Provide a pressure gage connection between filter and compressor to allow the pressure drop across the filter to be measured in order to check when cleaning or replacement is needed
- Use a temporary screen at the compressor inlet at startup—see 2.10.4
- Avoid low points in suction lines where moisture and dirt can collect. If low points cannot be avoided, provide a clean-out —see figure 6.24
- If the suction line is taken from a header, take it from the top of the header to reduce the chance of drawing off moisture or sediment
- A line-size isolating valve is required for the suction line if the suction line draws from a header shared with other compressors
- Consider pickling or painting the inside of the suction piping to inhibit rust formation and lessen the risk of drawing rust into the compressor

SUCTION LINES TO AIR COMPRESSORS — **FIGURE 6.24**



DISCHARGE PIPING (GENERAL)

Discharge piping should be arranged to allow for thermal movement and draining. Anchors and braces should be provided to suppress vibration. The outflow from the aftercooler will usually be wet (from the excess moisture in suction air) and this water must be continually removed.

- An isolating valve in the discharge line is line-size
- Provide discharge piping with connections for temperature and pressure gages
- Provide an unloading valve and bypass circuit connected upstream of the discharge isolating valve, and downstream of the suction isolating valve, so as to ensure circulation thru the compressor during unloading, and to permit equalizing pressure in the compressor—see 3.2.2, under 'Unloading'
- Normally locate a receiver close to the compressor. (Auxiliary receivers may be located near points of heavy use.)
- For draining compressed-air discharge lines, refer to 6.11.4

The use of dampeners and volume bottles in the discharge is discussed in 3.2.2, under 'Equipment for compressors'.

LOADS & VIBRATION

The design of supports for piping to large compressors (especially for reciprocating machines) requires special knowledge. Usually, collaboration is necessary with the piping support group, the stress group, and the compressor manufacturer's representative. A major problem is that the compressor may be forced from alignment with its driver if the piping and supports are not properly arranged.

If a diesel or gasoline engine is used as driver, a flexible joint on the engine's exhaust pipe will reduce transmission of vibration, and protect the exhaust nozzle. Flexible connections are sometimes needed on discharge and suction piping. Pulsation in discharge and—to a lesser extent—suction lines, tends to vibrate piping. This effect is reduced by using bellows, large bends and laterals, instead of elbows and tees.

INSTRUMENTATION & INSTRUMENT CONNECTIONS

Figure 6.23 shows the more useful locations for pressure and temperature gages, but does not show instrumentation for starting, stopping and unloading the compressors. Simple compressor control arrangements using pressure switches have long been used, but result in frequent starting and stopping of the compressor, causing unnecessary wear to equipment.

Automatic control using an unloading valve is superior: table 3.6 gives the working principles—see 3.2.2, under 'Unloading'. Further information can be found in the 'Compressor installation manual' (Atlas-Copco). Unloading valves are allocated instrument numbers.

The air-pressure signals for unloading, starting, loading and stopping a compressor should be free from pulsations. It is best to take these signals from a connection on the receiver or a little downstream of it.

Details of construction of instrument connections are given in 6.7. Instrument branches should be braced to withstand transmission of line vibration.

ISOLATING VALVES FOR COMPRESSOR

Compressors operating in parallel should be provided with isolating valves arranged so that any compressor in the group may be shut down or removed. An isolating valve at the discharge should be placed downstream of the pressure-relief valve and any bypass valve connection. The isolating valve at the suction should be upstream of the bypass valve connection. Isolating valves are not required for a single compressor installation.

PRESSURE-RELIEF VALVES

Pressure-relief valves should be installed on interstage piping and on a discharge line from a compressor to the first downstream isolating valve. A pressure-relief valve may be vented to the suction line—see figure 6.23. Each pressure-relief valve should be able to discharge the full capacity of the compressor.

CHECK VALVE

Unless supplied with (or integral with) a compressor, a check valve must be provided to prevent backflow of stored compressed air or other gas.

DISTRIBUTION OF COMPRESSED AIR

Headers larger than 2-inch are often butt welded. Distribution lines are screwed and usually incorporate malleable-iron fittings, as explained in 2.5.1. Equipment used in distribution piping is described in 3.2.2.

A more efficient layout for compressed air lines is the ring main with auxiliary receivers placed as near as possible to points of heavy intermittent demand. The loop provides two-way air flow to any user.

COMPRESSED AIR USAGE

The compressed air provided for use in plants is designated 'instrument air', 'plant air' or 'process air'. Instrument air is cleaned and dried compressed air, used to prevent corrosion in some instruments. Plant air is compressed air but is usually neither cleaned nor dried, although most of the moisture and oil, etc., can be collected by a separator close to the compressor, especially if adequate cooling can take place. Plant air is used for cleaning, power tools, blowing out vessels, etc: if used for air-powered tools exclusively, some suspended oil is advantageous for lubrication, although filter/lube units are usually installed in the air line to the tool.

FIGURES 6.23 & 6.24

Process air is compressed air, cleaned and dried, which may be used in the process stream for oxidizing or agitation. The trend is to supply cleaned and dried air for both general process and instrument purposes. This avoids running separate lines for process and instrument air.

Process and instrument air for some applications requires to have an oil content less than 10 parts per million. As almost all oily contaminants are present as extremely small droplets (less than 1 micron in diameter) mechanical filtration may be ineffective; adsorption equipment can efficiently remove the oil.

PIPING TO STEAM TURBINES 6.4

A turbine is a machine for deriving mechanical power (rotating shaft) from the expansion of a gas or vapor (usually air or steam, in industrial plants).

Steam turbines are used where there is a readily-available source of steam, and are also used to drive standby process pumps in critical service in the event of an electrical power failure, and emergency standby equipment such as firewater pumps and electric generators.

Figure 6.9 shows a schematic arrangement of piping for automatic operation. There are similarities between steam-turbine and pump and compressor piping. Their common requirements are:–

(1) To limit loads on nozzles from weight of piping or from thermal movement
(2) To provide access and overhead clearance
(3) To prevent harmful material trom entering the machine

INLET (STEAM FEED) 6.4.1

In order to guard against damage to a steam turbine, protective piping arrangements such as those mentioned in table 6.4 are needed in the steam feed.

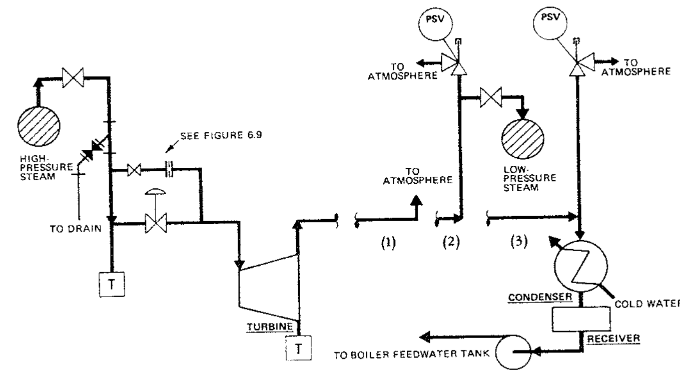
PROTECTIVE PIPING FOR FEEDING STEAM TO TURBINE **TABLE 6.4**

HAZARD TO TURBINE	PROTECTIVE PIPING
FOREIGN MATTER & WATER IN THE STEAM FEED	DRIPLEG & STRAINER, or SEPARATOR, IN THE FEED LINE (See figure 6.9)
EXCESSIVE PRESSURE IN STEAM FEED CAUSING OVER-FAST RUNNING OR CASING RUPTURE	PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE &/OR CONTROL VALVE IN THE FEED LINE
THERMAL SHOCK, DUE TO TOO RAPID HEATING ON STARTUP	ORIFICE BYPASS TO FEED SMALL AMOUNT OF STEAM TO TURBINE AT ALL TIMES

EXHAUST (STEAM DISCHARGE) 6.4.2

Figure 6.25 shows three methods for dealing with the turbine's exhaust. Steam from an intermittently operated turbine may be run to waste and all that is required is a simple run of pipe to the nearest outside wall or up thru the roof. Exhausts should be well clear of the building and arranged so as not to be hazardous to personnel. The turbine discharge will include drops of water and oil from the turbine, which are best collected and run to drain. A device suitable for this purpose is a Swartwout 'exhaust head' shown in figure 6.26. Alternately, steam discharged from a continuously running turbine may be utilized elsewhere, in a lower-pressure system.

TURBINE EXHAUST ARRANGEMENTS **FIGURE 6.25**



KEY:

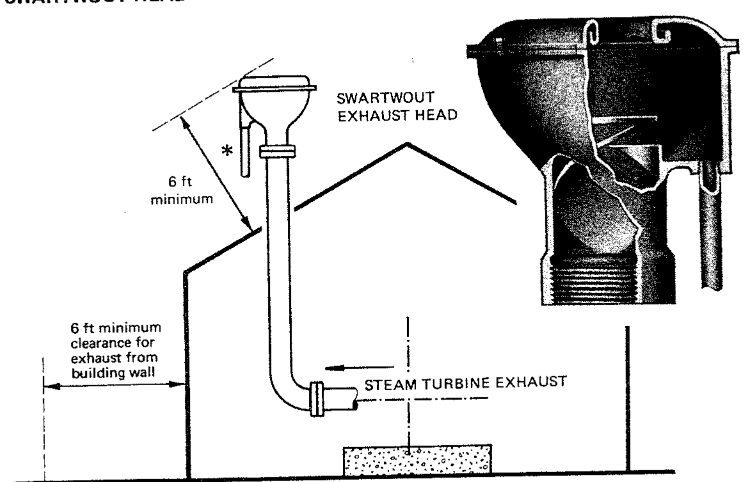
(1) Exhaust is discharged directly to atmosphere. Suitable for small turbine in intermittent use.
(2) Exhaust is taken to a low-pressure header for use elsewhere. Suitable for continuously-operating turbine, to avoid wasting steam.
(3) Exhaust is condensed to increase pressure drop across the turbine.

BYPASS STEAM & OTHER PIPING FOR TURBINES 6.4.3

An orifice plate is used as a 'bleed' bypass to ensure that steam constantly passes thru the turbine. An orifice plate is used rather than a straight pipe, as a changeable constriction is needed. Alternately, the small amount of steam needed to keep the turbine warm can be admitted by a cracked-open valve in a bypass—a wasteful and uncertain practice.

A trap is fitted to the casing of the turbine to remove condensate. Piping is provided to supply seal liquid to the turbine's bearings—refer to 6.3.1, under 'Auxiliary, trim, or harness piping'.

SWARTWOUT HEAD **FIGURE 6.26**



*Condensate line from exhaust head is piped to drain

VESSEL CONNECTIONS 6.5.1

Vessel connections are often made with couplings (for smaller lines), flanged or welding nozzles, and pads fitted with studs, designed to mate with flanged piping. Nozzle outlets are also made by extrusion, to give a shape like that of the branch of a welding tee–this gives a good flow pattern, but is an expensive method usually reserved for such items as manifolds and dished heads. Weldolets, sockolets and thredolets are suitable for vessel connections and are available flat-based for dished heads, tanks, and large vessels.

Almost any type of connection may be made to open vessels or vessels vented to atmosphere, but for pressure vessels, the applicable design code will dictate requirements for connections (and possible reinforcement–see 2.11).

PRESSURE VESSELS

With exceptions and limitations stated in section 8 of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, vessels subject to internal or external operating pressures not exceeding 15 PSI need not be considered to be pressure vessels. A vessel operating under full or partial vacuum and not subject to an external pressure greater than 15 PSI would not require Code certification.

VESSEL DRAWING & REQUIRED NOZZLES

Preliminary piping layouts are made to determine a suitable nozzles arrangement. A sketch of the vessel showing all pertinent information is sent to the vessel fabricator, who then makes a detail drawing. The preliminary studies for pressure vessel piping layouts should indicate where pipe supports and platforms (if required) are to be located. In the event that the vessel has to be stress-relieved, the fabricator can provide clips or brackets–see 6.2.8, under 'Welding pipe-support and platform brackets to vessels, etc.'

Figure 5.14 shows the type of drawing or sketch sent to a vessel fabricator.

NOZZLES NEEDED ON VESSELS

- Nozzles needed on non-pressure vessels include: inlet, outlet, vent (gas or air), manhole, drain, overflow, agitator, temperature element, level instrument, and a 'steamout' connection, sometimes arranged tangentially, for cleaning the vessel
- Nozzles needed on pressure vessels include: inlet, outlet, manhole, drain, pressure relief, agitator, level gage, pressure gage, temperature element, vent, and for 'steamout', as above
- Check whether nozzles are required for an electric heater, coils for heating or cooling, or vessel jacket. A jacket requires a drain and vent
- Check special nozzle needs, such as for flush-bottom tank valves (see 3.1.9)

PIPE FLEXIBLY TO NOZZLES

- Provide additional flexibility in lines to a vessel from pumps and other equipment mounted on a separate foundation (if liable to settle)
- Be cautious in making rigid straight connections between nozzles. Such connections may be acceptable if both items of equipment are on the same foundation, and are not subject to more than normal atmospheric temperature changes (see figure 6.1)

NOZZLE LOADING

- Ensure that a nozzle can take the load imposed on it by connected piping–see 6.2.8, under 'Supporting pipe at nozzles'. Manufacturers often can provide nozzle-loading data for their standard equipment
- Check all connections to ensure that stresses due to thermal movement, and shock pressures ('kicks') from opening pressure relief valves, etc., are safely handled

FRACTIONATION COLUMN PIPING (OR TOWER PIPING) 6.5.2

6 .4 .5.2

As columns and their associated equipment take different forms, according to process needs, the following text gives a simplified explanation of column operation, and outlines basic design considerations.

THE COLUMN'S JOB

A fractionation column is a type of still. A simple still starts with mixed liquids, such as alcohol and water produced by fermenting a grain, etc., and by boiling produces a distillate in which the concentration of alcohol is many times higher than in the feed. In the petroleum industry in particular, mixtures not of two but a great many components are dealt with. Crude oil is a typical feed for a fractionation column, and from it the column can form simultaneously several distillates such as wax distillate, gas oil, heating oil, naphtha and fuel gases. These fractions are termed 'cuts'.

COLUMN OPERATION

The feed is heated (in a 'furnace' or exchanger) before it enters the column. As the feed enters the column, quantities of vapor are given off by 'flashing', due to the release of pressure on the feed.

FIGURES 6.25 & 6.26

As the vapors rise up the column, they come into intimate contact with downflowing liquid–see figure 6.29. During this contact, some of the heavier components of the vapor are condensed, and some of the lighter components of the downflowing liquid are vaporized. This process is termed 'refluxing'.

If the composition of the feed remains the same and the column is kept in steady operation, a temperature distribution establishes in the column. The temperature at any tray is the boiling point of the liquid on the tray. 'Cuts' are not taken from every tray. The P&ID shows cuts that are to be made, including alternatives–nozzles on selected trays are piped, and nozzles for alternate operation are provided with line blinds or valves.

TABLE 6.4

COLUMN PIPING

FIGURES 6.27 AND 6.28

"Piping Guide"©

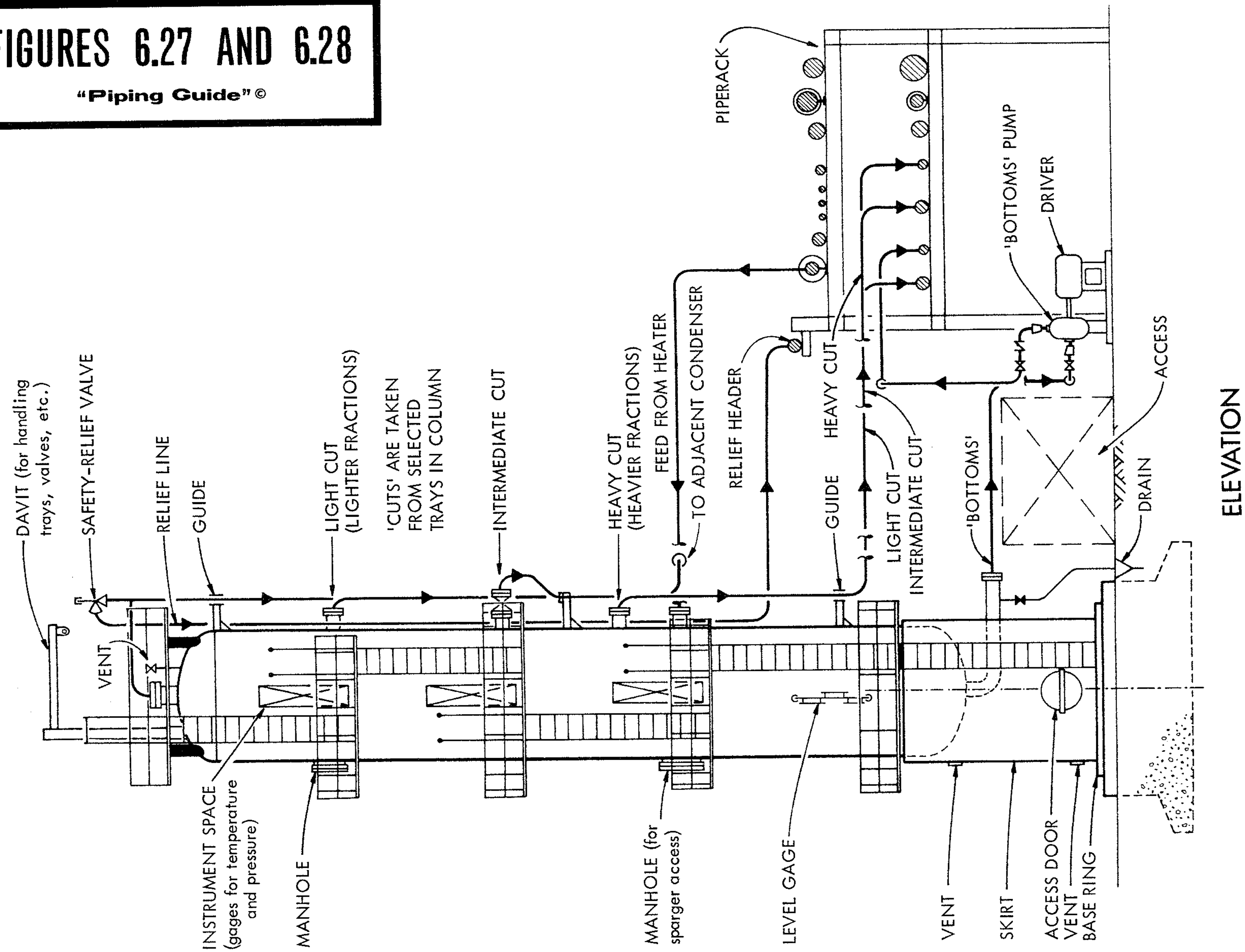
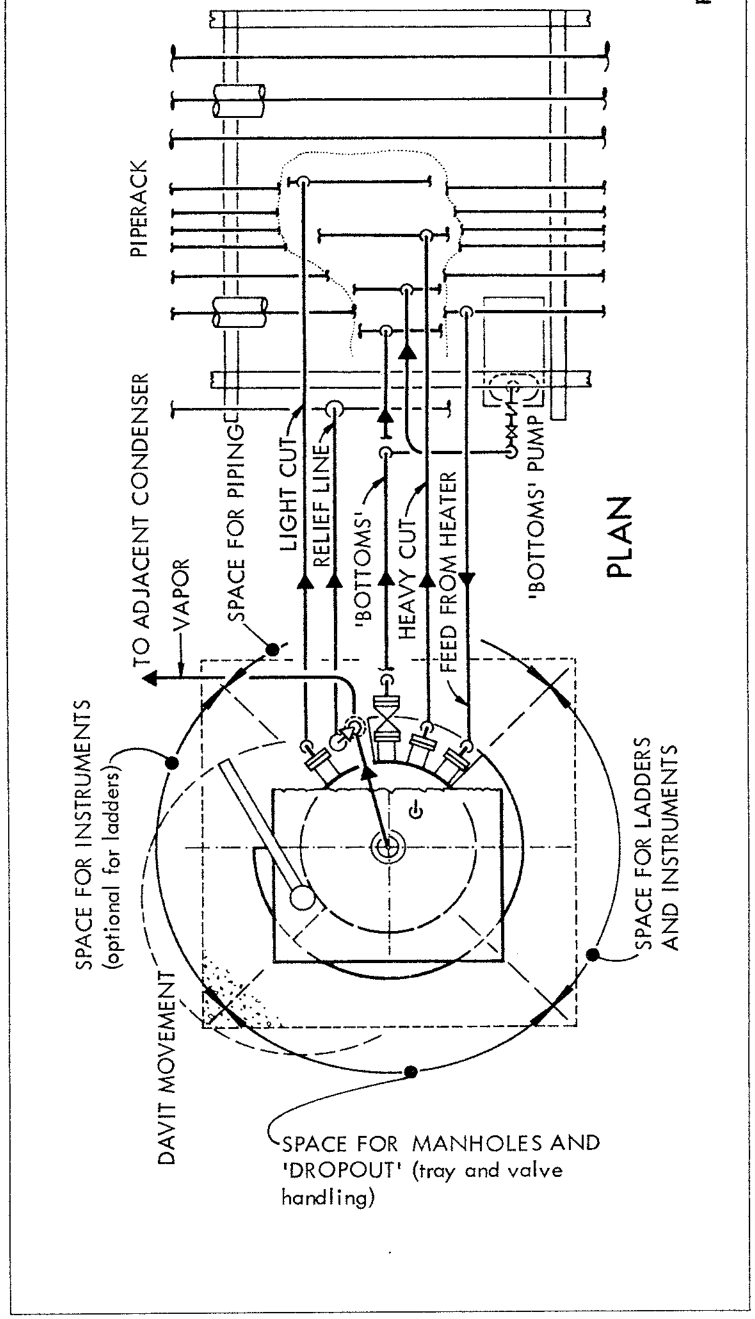


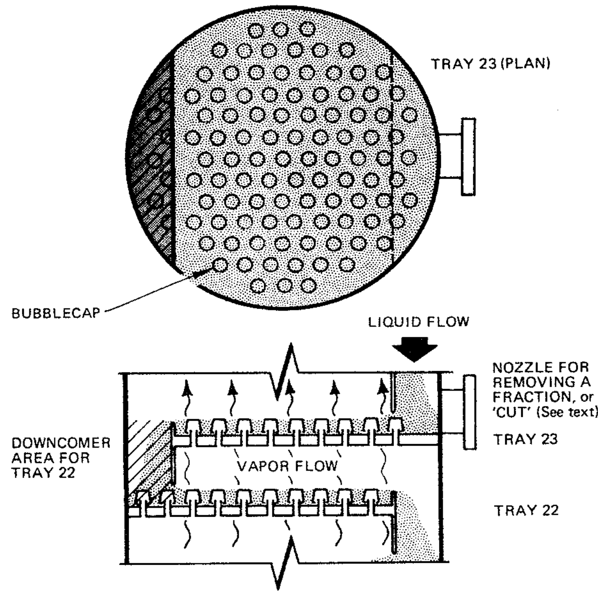
FIGURE 6.27

FIGURE 6.28



Trays are of various designs. Their purpose is to collect a certain amount of liquid but allow vapors to pass up thru them so that vapor and liquid come into contact. (Refer to figure 6.29, which shows simple bubblecap trays —many tray designs are available.)

TRAYS & BUBBLECAPS **FIGURE 6.29**



To produce the required 'cuts', a column operates under steady temperature, feed, and product removal conditions. Starting from cold, products are collected after steady conditions are reached, and the column is then operated continuously.

All materials enter and leave the column thru pipes; therefor columns are located close to pipracks. Figures 6.27 and 6.28 show an arrangement. Products from the column are piped to collecting tanks (termed 'drums', 'accumulators', etc.) and held for further processing, or storage.

If the vapor from the top of the column is condensible, it is piped to a condenser to form a volatile liquid. The condenser may be mounted at grade, or sometimes on the side of the column.

Product from the top of the column may be gaseous at atmospheric pressure after cooling; if the product liquefies under moderate pressure, it may be stored pressurized in containers.

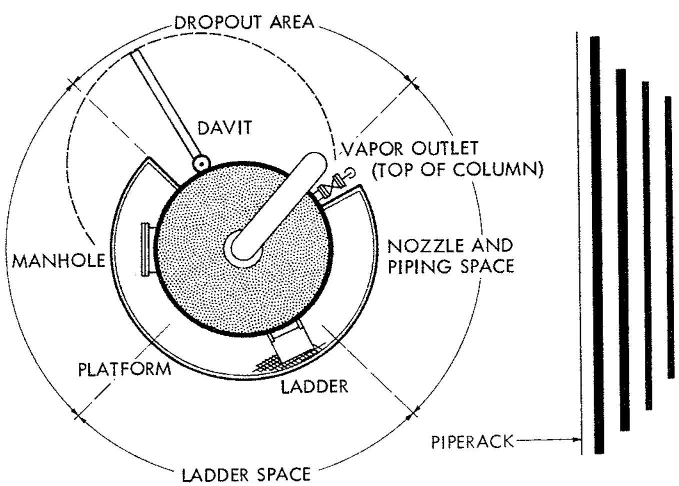
In addition to the condenser for the top product, a steam-heated heat exchanger, termed a 'reboiler', may be used to heat material drawn from a selected level in a column; the heated material is returned to the column. Reboilers are required for tall columns, and for columns operated at high temperatures, which are subject to appreciable loss of heat. Mounting the reboiler on the side of the column minimizes piping.

Material from the bottom of a column is termed 'bottoms', and must be pumped away (see figure 6.27)—this material consists of 'heavier' (higher molecular weight) liquids which either did not vaporize, or had condensed, plus any highly viscous material and solids in the feed.

COLUMN ORIENTATION & REQUIREMENTS

Simultaneously with orientating nozzles and arranging piping to the column, the piping designer decides the positions of manholes, platforms, ladders, davit, and instruments.

COLUMN ORIENTATION **FIGURE 6.30**



Manholes are necessary to allow installation and removal of tray parts.

Platforms and ladders are required for personnel access to valves on nozzles, to manholes, and to column instruments.

A davit is needed to raise and lower column parts, and a dropout area has to be reserved.

MANHOLES & NOZZLES

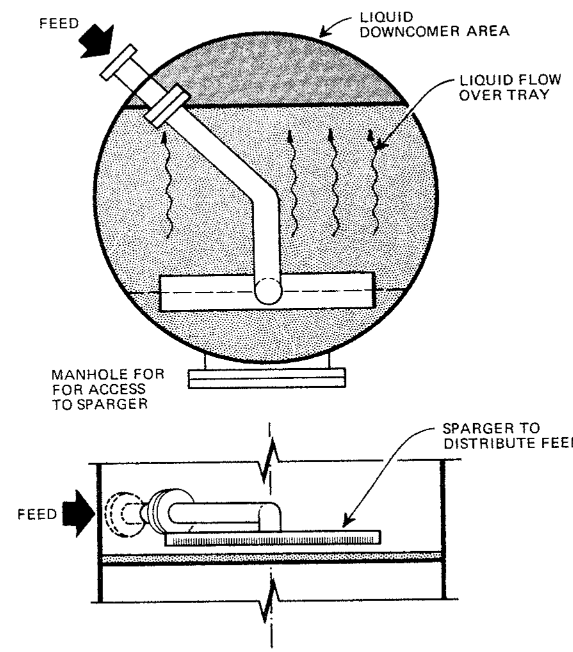
For a particular project or column, manholes are preferably of the same type. They should be located away from piping, and within range of the davit.

If required, manholes can be placed off the column centerlines (plan view).

The manhole serving the sparger unit (figure 6.31) should permit easy removal of the unit, which may be angled to place the feed connection in a desired position.

The portions of the column wall available for nozzles are determined by the orientation and type of tray—see figure 6.29. Elevations of nozzles are taken from the column data sheet (normally in the form of a vessel drawing).

SPARGER UNIT **FIGURE 6.31**



If the cuts are to be taken either from even-numbered trays, or from odd-numbered trays, all nozzles can be located on one side of the column, facing the piperack. If cuts are to come from both even- and odd-numbered trays, it will almost certainly be impossible to arrange all nozzles toward the piperack. (See 'Arranging column piping', this section.)

PLATFORMS & LADDERS

Platforms are required under manholes, valves at nozzles, level gages, controllers if any, and pressure relief valves. Columns may be grouped and sometimes interconnecting platforms between columns are used. Individual platforms for a column are usually shaped as circular segments, as shown in figure 6.30. A platform is required at the top of the column, for operating a davit, a vent on shutdown, and for access to the safety-relief valve. This top platform is often rectangular.

Usual practice is to provide a separate ladder to go from grade past the lowest platform. Ladders are arranged so that the operator steps sideways onto the platforms.

Ladder length is usually restricted to 30 ft between landings. Some States allow 40 ft (check local codes). If operating platforms are further apart than the maximum permissible ladder height, a small intermediate platform is provided.

Ladders and cages should conform to the company standard and satisfy the requirements of the US Department of Labor (OSHA), part 1910.(D).

DAVIT

Referring to figure 6.30, the davit should be located at the top of the column so that it can lower and raise tray parts, piping, valves, etc., between the platforms and the dropout area at grade.

ARRANGING COLUMN PIPING

To achieve simplicity and good arrangement, some trial-and-error working is necessary. Columns are major pieces of equipment, and their piping needs take precedence over other piping.

As lines from nozzles on the column are run down the length of the column, it is logical to start arranging downcomers from the top and proceed down the column. A lower nozzle may need priority, but usually piping can be arranged more efficiently if the space requirements of piping coming from above are already established.

Sometimes tray spacing is increased slightly to permit installation of manholes. It may be possible to rotate trays within limits, to overcome a difficulty in arranging column piping. Such changes in tray spacing and arrangement must be sanctioned by the process engineer and vessel designer.

- Allocate space for vertical lines from lower nozzles, avoiding running these lines thru platforms if possible
- Lines from the tops of columns tend to be larger than others. Allocate space for them first, keeping the lines about 12 inches from the platforms and the wall of the column—this makes supporting easier, and permits access to valves, instruments, etc.
- Allocate space for access (manholes, ladders) clear of piping—especially clear of vertical lines
- Provide a clear space for lowering equipment from the top of a column (for maintenance, etc.)
- Provide access for mobile lifting equipment to condenser and reboiler
- Provide clearance to grade (approximately 8ft) under the suction line, from the column to the bottoms pump
- Arrange vent(s) in the skirt of the column
- Ensure that no low point occurs in the line conveying 'bottoms' to the suction port of the bottoms pump, in order to avoid blocking of this line due to cooling, etc.

INFORMATION NEEDED TO ARRANGE THE COLUMN PIPING

- Plot plan showing space available for column location, and details of equipment which is to connect to the column
- P&ID for nozzle connections, NPSH of bottoms pump, instrumentation, line blinds, relief valves, etc.
- Column data sheets and sketch of column showing elevations of nozzles
- Line designation sheets, to obtain operating temperatures of lines for calculating thermal movement
- Details of trays and other internal parts of the column
- Restrictions on the heights of ladders
- Operational requirements for the plant

BOTTOMS PUMP & ELEVATION OF COLUMN

The elevation of a column is set primarily by the NPSH required by the bottoms pump, the access required under the suction line to the bottoms pump, and by requirements for a thermosyphon reboiler, if used.

VALVES

Valves and blinds which serve the tower should be positioned directly on nozzles, for economy. It is desirable to arrange other valves so that lines are self-draining.

Platforms should be located to give access to large valves. Small valves may be located at the ends of platforms. Control valves should be accessible from operating platforms or from grade.

The pressure-relief valve for the relief line should be placed at the highest point in the line, and should be accessible from the top platform.

Valves should not be located within the skirt of the column.

INSTRUMENTS & CONNECTIONS

Temperature connections should be located to communicate with liquids in the trays, and pressure connections with the vapor spaces below the trays. Access to isolated gages can be provided by ladder.

Gages, and gage and level glasses, must be visible when operating valves, and be accessible for maintenance.

Gages and other instruments should be located clear of manholes and accessways to ladders and platforms. If necessary, temperature and pressure gages may be located for reading from ladders. Locating instruments at one end of a circular platform may allow a narrower platform.

THERMAL INSULATION

Thermal insulation of the exterior of a column may be required in order to reduce heat loss to the atmosphere. Insulation may be inadequate to maintain the required temperature distribution; in these circumstances, a reboiler is used. Thermal insulation is discussed in 6.8.1.

FOUNDATION FOR COLUMN

The base ring of a column's skirt is attached to a reinforced-concrete construction. The lower part of this construction, termed the 'foundation', is below grade, and is square in plan view: the upper part, termed the 'base', to which the base ring is attached, is usually octagonal and projects above grade approximately 6 inches.

FIGURES S
6.30 & 6.31 33

PIPING FOR HEAT EXCHANGERS 6.6

Heat exchangers are discussed in 3.3.5.

DATA NEEDED TO PLAN EXCHANGER PIPING 6.6.1

Preliminary exchanger information should be given early to the piping group, so that piping studies can be made with special reference to orientation of nozzles. Before arranging heat-exchanger piping, the following information is needed:

PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM This will show the fluids that are to be handled by the exchangers, and will state their flow rates, temperatures and pressures.

EXCHANGER DATA SHEETS One of these sheets is compiled for each exchanger design by the project group. The piping group provides nozzle orientation sketches (resulting from the piping studies). The data sheet informs the manufacturer or vendor of the exchanger concerning performance and code stamp requirements, materials, and possible dimensional limitations.

TEMA CODING FOR EXCHANGER TYPE

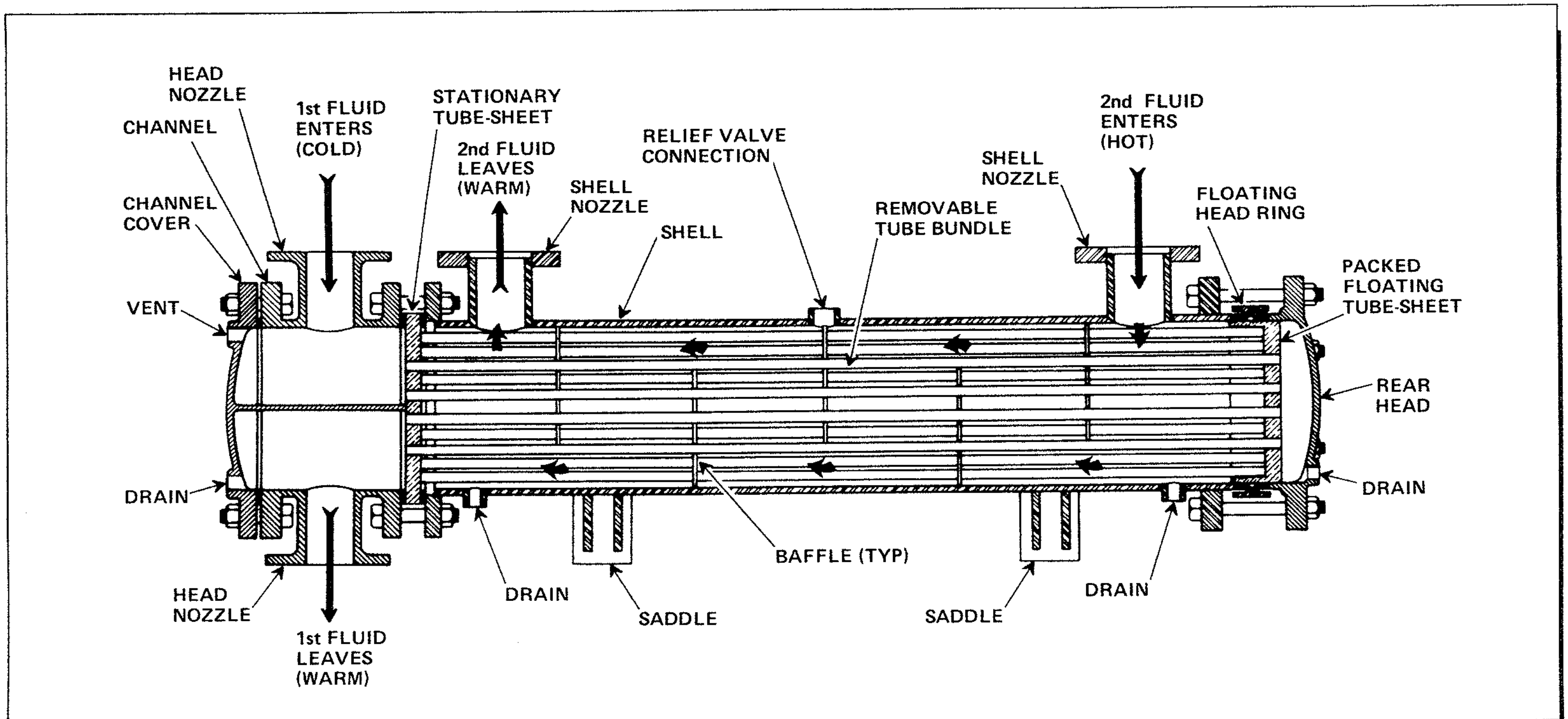
The Tubular Exchangers Manufacturers Association (TEMA) has devised a method for designating exchanger types, using a letter coding. The exchanger shown in figure 6.32 would have the basic designation AEW. See chart H-1.

DESIGN POINTERS 6.6.2

Engineering Notes:

- Provide the shell with a pressure-relieving device to protect against excessive shell-side pressure in the event of internal failure
- Put fouling and/or corrosive fluids inside the tubes as these are (except U-type) easily cleaned, and cheaper to replace than the shell
- Put the hotter fluid in the tubes to reduce heat loss to the surroundings
- However, if steam is used to heat a fluid in an exchanger, passing the steam thru the shell has advantages: for example, condensate is far easier to handle shellside. Insulation of the shell is normally required to protect personnel, and to reduce the rates of condensate formation and heat loss
- Pass refrigerant or cooling liquid thru the tubes, if the exchanger is not insulated, for economic operation
- If heat transfer is between two liquids, a countercurrent flow pattern will usually give greater overall heat transfer than a paralleled flow pattern, other factors being the same
- Orientate single-tube spiral, helical and U-tube exchangers (with steam fed thru the tube) to permit outflow of condensate

SHELL-AND-TUBE HEAT EXCHANGER WITH REMOVABLE TUBE BUNDLE — FIGURE 6.32



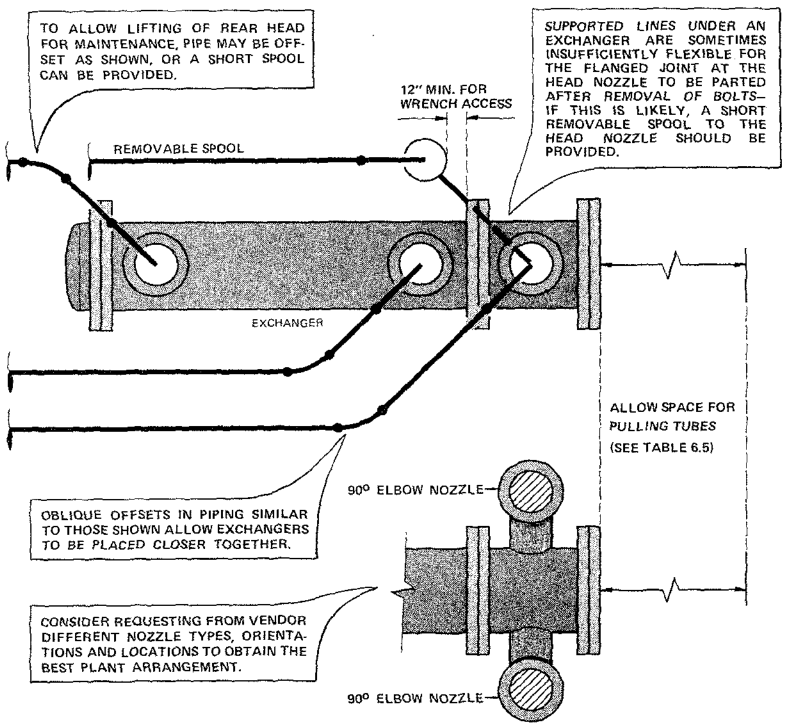
Nozzle Positions:

- Arrange nozzles to suit the best piping and plant layout. Nozzles may be positioned tangentially or on elbows, as well as on vertical or horizontal centerlines (as usually offered at first by vendors). Although a tangential or elbowed nozzle is more expensive, it may permit economies in piping multiple heat exchangers
- Make condensing vapor the descending stream
- Make vaporizing fluid the ascending stream

Locating Exchangers:

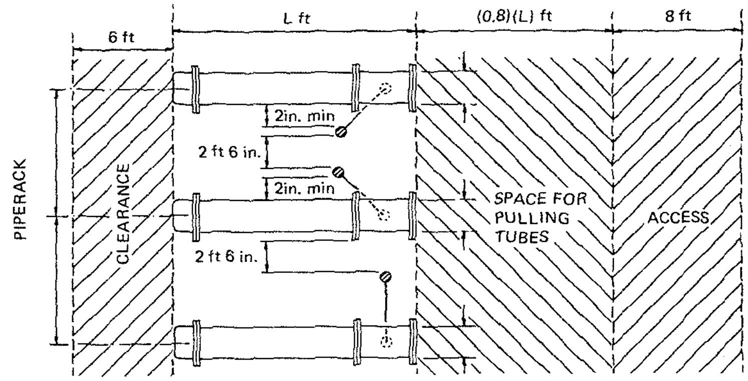
- Position exchangers so that piping is as direct and simple as possible. To achieve this, consider alternatives, such as reversing flows, arranging exchangers side-by-side or stacking them, to minimize piping
- Elevate an exchanger to allow piping to the exchanger's nozzles to be arranged above grade or floor level, unless piping is to be brought up thru a floor or from a trench
- Exchangers are sometimes of necessity mounted on structures, process columns and other equipment. Special arrangements for maintenance and tube handling will be required

PIPING TO NOZZLES OF HEAT EXCHANGERS — **FIGURE 6.33**

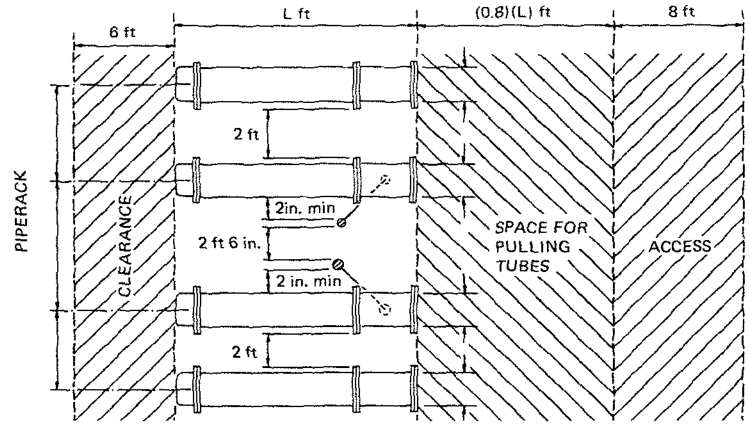


MINIMUM SPACING & CLEARANCES FOR MULTIPLE HEAT EXCHANGERS — **TABLE 6.5**

(a) Exchangers arranged with 2 ft 6 in. operating space between piping



(b) Exchangers arranged with 2 ft 0 in. maintenance space between paired units and 2 ft 6 in. operating space between piping

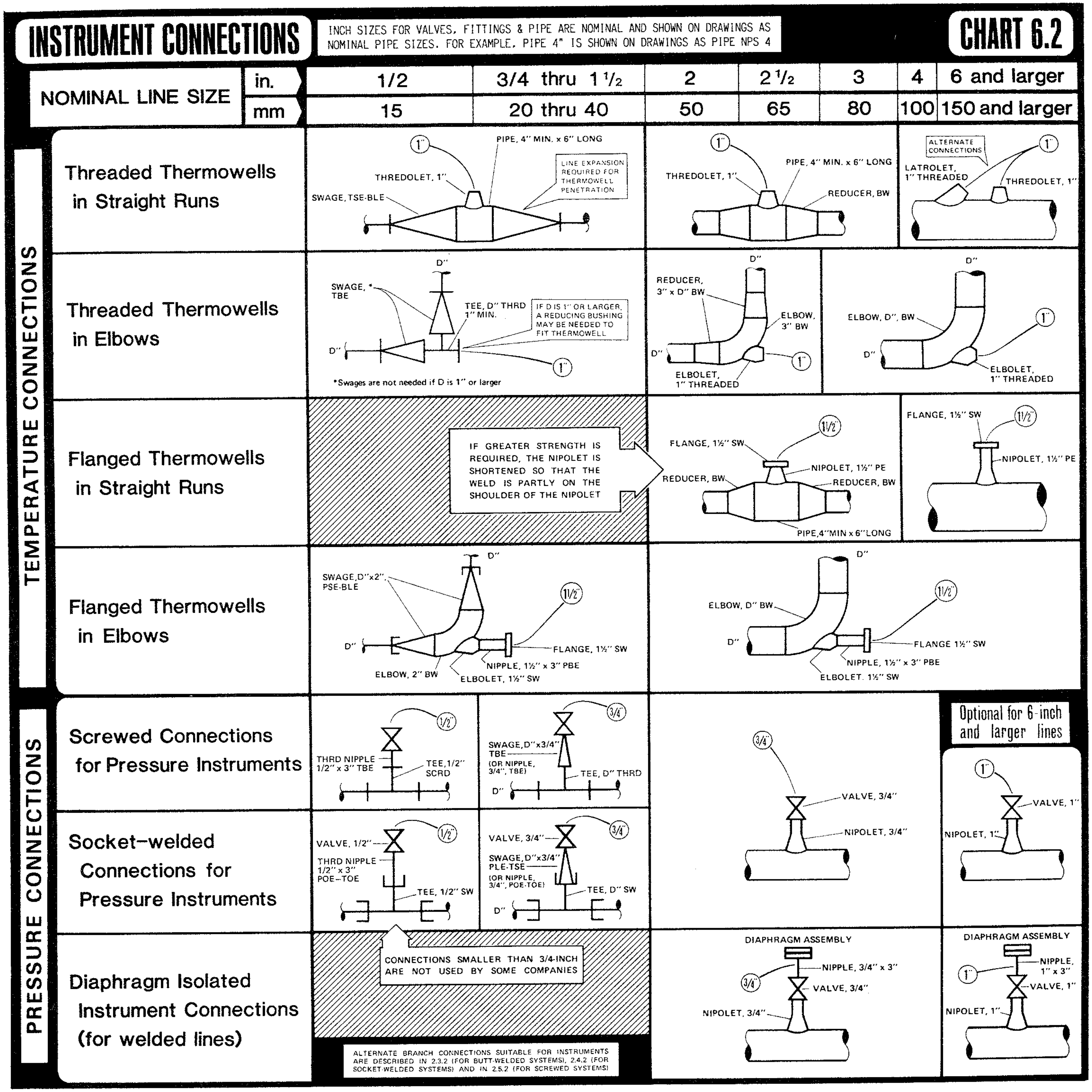


NOTES	(1)	Show outlines of exchanger supports or foundations before arranging piping
	(2)	Add to clearances shown, thicknesses of insulation for exchanger shells and connected piping
	(3)	Provide additional clearance to the 2'–6" operating space if valve handwheels and valve stems, etc., protrude, depending on piping arrangement

Operating and Maintenance Requirements:

- Access to operating valves and instruments (on one side only suffices)
- Operating space for any davit, monorail or crane, etc., both for movement and to set loads down
- Access to exchanger – space is needed for tube-bundle removal, for cleaning, and around the exchanger's bolted ends (channelcover and rear head) and the bolted channel-to-shell closure
- Access for tube bundle removal is often given on manufacturers' drawings, and is usually about 1½ times the bundle length. 15 to 20 ft clearance should be allocated from the outer side of the last exchanger in a row for mobile lifting equipment access and tube handling

FIGURES 6.32 & 6.33
TABLE 6.5



INSTRUMENT CONNECTIONS
INCH SIZES FOR VALVES, FITTINGS & PIPE ARE NOMINAL AND SHOWN ON DRAWINGS AS NOMINAL PIPE SIZES. FOR EXAMPLE, PIPE 4" IS SHOWN ON DRAWINGS AS PIPE NPS 4
CHART 6.2
NOMINAL LINE SIZE
in.
mm
1/2
15
3/4 thru 1 1/2
20 thru 40
2
50
2 1/2
65
3
80
4
100
6 and larger
150 and larger
TEMPERATURE CONNECTIONS
Threaded Thermowells in Straight Runs
PIPE, 4" MIN. x 6" LONG
THREDOLET, 1"
SWAGE, TSE-BLE
LINE EXPANSION REQUIRED FOR THERMOWELL PENETRATION
REDUCER, BW
ALTERNATE CONNECTIONS
LATROLET, 1" THREADED
THREDOLET, 1"
Threaded Thermowells in Elbows
SWAGE, * TBE
TEE, D" THRD 1" MIN.
IF D IS 1" OR LARGER, A REDUCING BUSHING MAY BE NEEDED TO FIT THERMOWELL
*Swages are not needed if D is 1" or larger
REDUCER, 3" x D" BW
ELBOW, 3" BW
ELBOLET, 1" THREADED
ELBOW, D", BW
Flanged Thermowells in Straight Runs
IF GREATER STRENGTH IS REQUIRED, THE NIPOLET IS SHORTENED SO THAT THE WELD IS PARTLY ON THE SHOULDER OF THE NIPOLET
FLANGE, 1½" SW
NIPOLET, 1½" PE
REDUCER, BW
PIPE, 4" MIN x 6" LONG
Flanged Thermowells in Elbows
SWAGE, D"x2", PSE-BLE
ELBOW, 2" BW
ELBOLET, 1½" SW
NIPPLE, 1½" x 3" PBE
FLANGE, 1½" SW
ELBOW, D" BW
PRESSURE CONNECTIONS
Screwed Connections for Pressure Instruments
THRD NIPPLE 1/2" x 3" TBE
TEE, 1/2" SCRD
SWAGE, D"x3/4" TBE (OR NIPPLE, 3/4", TBE)
TEE, D" THRD
VALVE, 3/4"
NIPOLET, 3/4"
Optional for 6-inch and larger lines
VALVE, 1"
NIPOLET, 1"
Socket-welded Connections for Pressure Instruments
VALVE, 1/2"
THRD NIPPLE 1/2" x 3" POE-TOE
TEE, 1/2" SW
VALVE, 3/4"
SWAGE, D"x3/4" PLE-TSE (OR NIPPLE, 3/4", POE-TOE)
TEE, D" SW
Diaphragm Isolated Instrument Connections (for welded lines)
CONNECTIONS SMALLER THAN 3/4-INCH ARE NOT USED BY SOME COMPANIES
DIAPHRAGM ASSEMBLY
NIPPLE, 3/4" x 3"
VALVE, 3/4"
NIPOLET, 3/4"
NIPPLE, 1" x 3"
VALVE, 1"
NIPOLET, 1"
ALTERNATE BRANCH CONNECTIONS SUITABLE FOR INSTRUMENTS ARE DESCRIBED IN 2.3.2 (FOR BUTT-WELDED SYSTEMS), 2.4.2 (FOR SOCKET-WELDED SYSTEMS) AND IN 2.5.2 (FOR SCREWED SYSTEMS)

INSTRUMENT CONNECTIONS 6.7

PRIMARY CONNECTIONS TO LINES & EQUIPMENT 6.7.1

Connections will usually be specified by company standards or by the specifications for the project. If no specification exists, full- and half-couplings, swaged nipples, thredolets, nipolets and elbolets, etc., may be used. Chart 6.2 illustrates instrument connections used for lines of various sizes. The fittings shown in chart 6.2 are described in chapter 2. Orifice flange connections are discussed in 6.7.5.

CHOOSING THE CONNECTION 6.7.2

The choice of instrument connection will depend on the conveyed fluid and sometimes on the required penetration of the element into the vessel or pipe. Instrument connections should be designed so that servicing or replacement of instruments can be carried out without interrupting the process. Valves are needed to isolate gages for maintenance during plant operation and during hydrostatic testing of the piping system. These valves are shown in chart 6.2 and are referred to as 'root' or 'primary' valves.

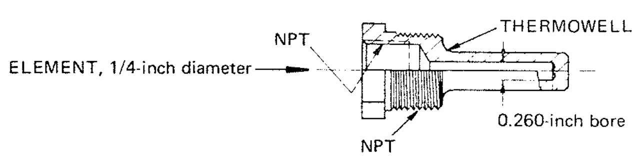
TEMPERATURE & PRESSURE CONNECTIONS 6.7.3

Chart 6.2 illustrates various methods for making temperature and pressure connections. At the bottom of chart 6.2 a method of connecting a diaphragm flange assembly (diaphragm isolator) is shown. Corrosive, abrasive or viscous fluid in the process line presses on one side of the flexible diaphragm, and the neutral fluid (glycol, etc.) on the other side transmits the pressure.

If the conveyed fluid is hazardous or under high pressure a branch fitted with a bleed valve is inserted between the gage and its isolating valve, to relieve pressure and/or drain the liquid before servicing the gage. The bleed valve can also be used to sample, or for adding a comparison gage.

- Position connections for instruments so that the instruments can be seen when operating associated valves, etc.
- Pressure connections for vessels containing liquids are usually best located above liquid level
- A temperature-measuring element is inserted into a metal housing termed a 'thermowell'. Place thermowells so that they are in contact with the fluid—an elbow is a good location, due to the increased turbulence

THERMOWELL CONSTRUCTION (EXAMPLE)



LEVEL GAGE CONNECTIONS (TYPICAL) 6.7.4

- Locate a liquid level controller (float type, for example) clear of any turbulence from nozzles
- More than one level gage, level switch, etc., may be required on a vessel: consider installing a 'strongback' to a horizontal vessel on which instrument connections have to be made—see figure 6.34(c)

LEVEL-GAGE CONNECTIONS **FIGURE 6.34**

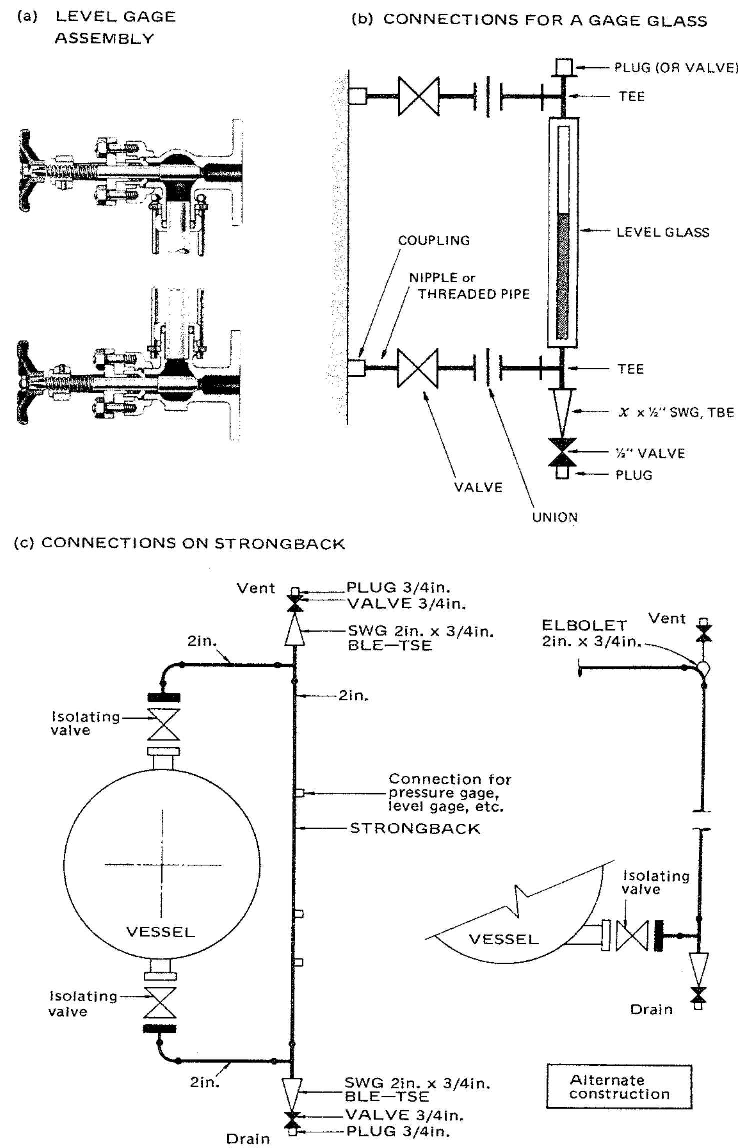


CHART 6.2

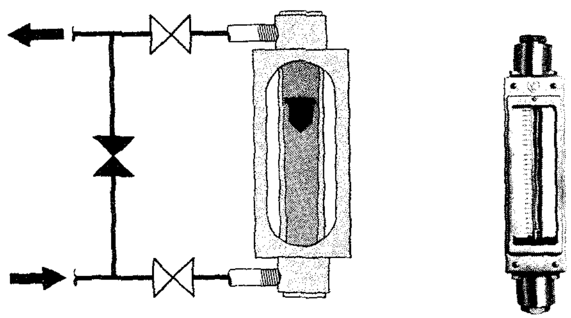
FIGURE 6.34

ROTAMETER CONNECTIONS

A rotameter consists of a transparent tube with tapered and calibrated bore, arranged vertically, wide end up, supported in a casing or framework with end connections. The instrument should be connected so that flow enters at the lower end and leaves at the top. A ball or spinner rides on the rising gas or liquid inside the tapered tube – the greater the flow rate, the higher the ball or spinner rides. Isolating valves and a bypass should be provided, as in figure 6.35

ROTAMETER **FIGURE 6.35**

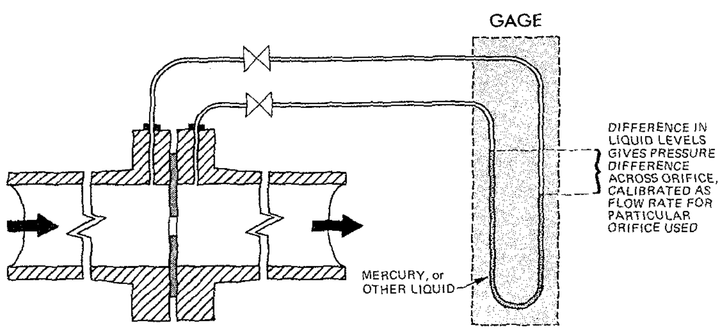
(a) PIPING TO ROTAMETER (b) INDUSTRIAL ROTAMETER



ORIFICE PLATE ASSEMBLY

An 'orifice plate' is a flat disc with a precisely-made hole at its center. It offers a well-defined obstruction to flow when inserted in a line–see figure 6.36. The resistance of the orifice sets up a pressure difference in the fluid either side of the plate, which can be used to measure the rate of flow.

ORIFICE PLATE ASSEMBLY & GAGE (MANOMETER) **FIGURE 6.36**



The orifice plate is held between special flanges having 'orifice taps'–these are tapped holes made in the flange rims, to which tubing and a pressure gage can be connected, as in figure 6.36. A pressure gage may be termed a 'manometer'.

Manometers for use with orifice plate assemblies are calibrated in terms of differential pressure by the manufacturer. The meter run (that is, the piping in which the orifice plate is to be installed) must correspond with the piping used to calibrate the orifice plate–the readings will be in error if there is very much variation in these two piping arrangements.

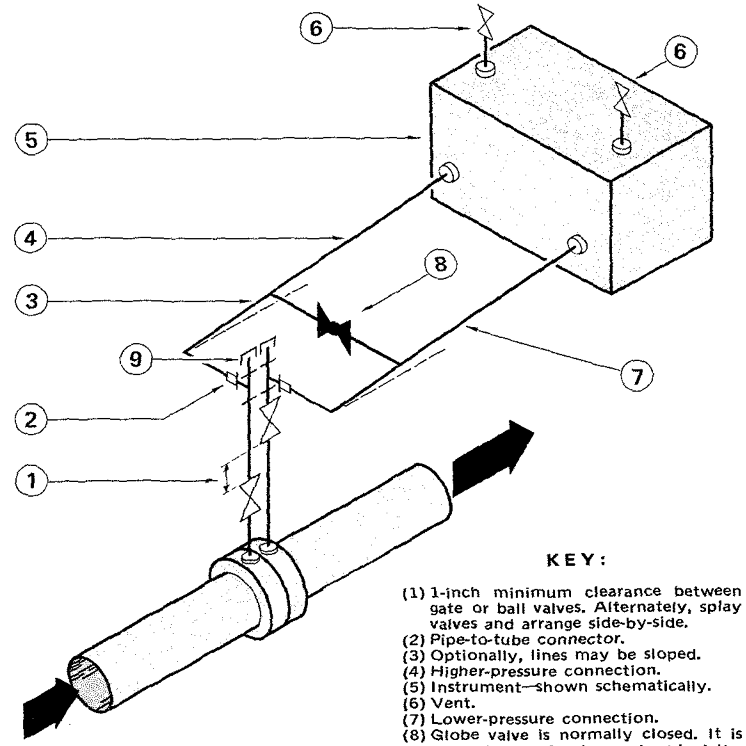
Sometimes the orifice assembly includes adjacent piping, ready for welding in place. Otherwise, lengths of straight pipe, free from welds, branches or obstruction, should be provided upstream and downstream of the orifice assembly.

Table 6.6 shows lengths of straight pipe required upstream and downstream of orifice flanges (for different piping arrangements) to sufficiently reduce turbulence in liquids for reliable measurement.

PIPING TO FLANGE TAPS

Figure 6.37 shows a suitable tapping and valving arrangement at orifice flange taps. In horizontal runs, the taps are located at the tops of the flanges in gas, steam and vapor lines. An approximately horizontal position avoids vapor locks in liquid lines. Taps should not be pointed downward, as sediment may collect in pipes and tubes.

CONNECTIONS TO ORIFICE FLANGES & INSTRUMENT **FIGURE 6.37**



KEY:

(1) 1-inch minimum clearance between gate or ball valves. Alternately, splay valves and arrange side-by-side.
(2) Pipe-to-tube connector.
(3) Optionally, lines may be sloped.
(4) Higher-pressure connection.
(5) Instrument–shown schematically.
(6) Vent.
(7) Lower-pressure connection.
(8) Globe valve is normally closed. It is opened only for 'zero checking' the instrument.
(9) Cap. Removed for 'rodding out'.

STRAIGHT PIPE RUN TO THE ORIFICE

The arrangement of orifice plate assemblies should be made in consulation with the instrument engineer. Usually, it is preferred to locate orifice plate assemblies in horizontal lines.

Flow conditions consistent with those used to calibrate the instrument are ensured by providing adequately long straight sections of pipe upstream and downstream of the orifice. Table 6.6 gives lengths that have been found satisfactory for liquids.

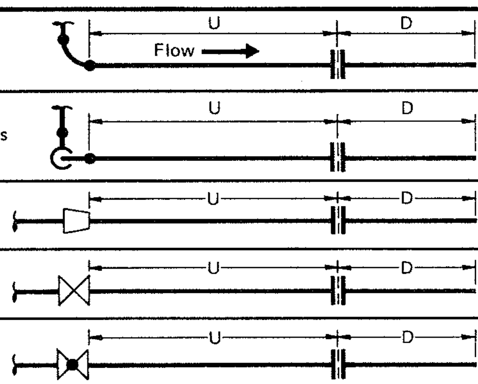
STRAIGHT PIPE UPSTREAM & DOWNSTREAM OF ORIFICE ASSEMBLY — **TABLE 6.6**

KEY NUMBER OF PIPING ARRANGEMENT	U=UPSTREAM D=DOWNSTREAM	RATIO OF INTERNAL DIAMETERS OF ORIFICE PLATE AND PIPE					
		1 : 8	1 : 4	3 : 8	1 : 2	5 : 8	3 : 4 *
		MINIMUM RUNS OF STRAIGHT PIPE REQUIRED UPSTREAM AND DOWNSTREAM OF ORIFICE, IN PIPE DIAMETERS (NPS)					
1	U	6	6	6	6¾	10	17
	D	2½	3	3¼	3¾	4	4½
2	U	13	13	13	15	20	31
	D	2½	3	3¼	3¾	4	4½
3	U	6	6	6	7½	10¼	13½
	D	2½	3	3¼	3¾	4	4½
4	U	5	5	5½	6½	8¼	11
	D	2½	3	3¼	3¾	4	4½
5	U	16½	18½	21½	25	32	44
	D	2½	3	3¼	3¾	4	4½

* USE THIS COLUMN FOR PRELIMINARY PLANNING

KEY: PIPING ARRANGEMENTS FOR ABOVE RUN LENGTHS

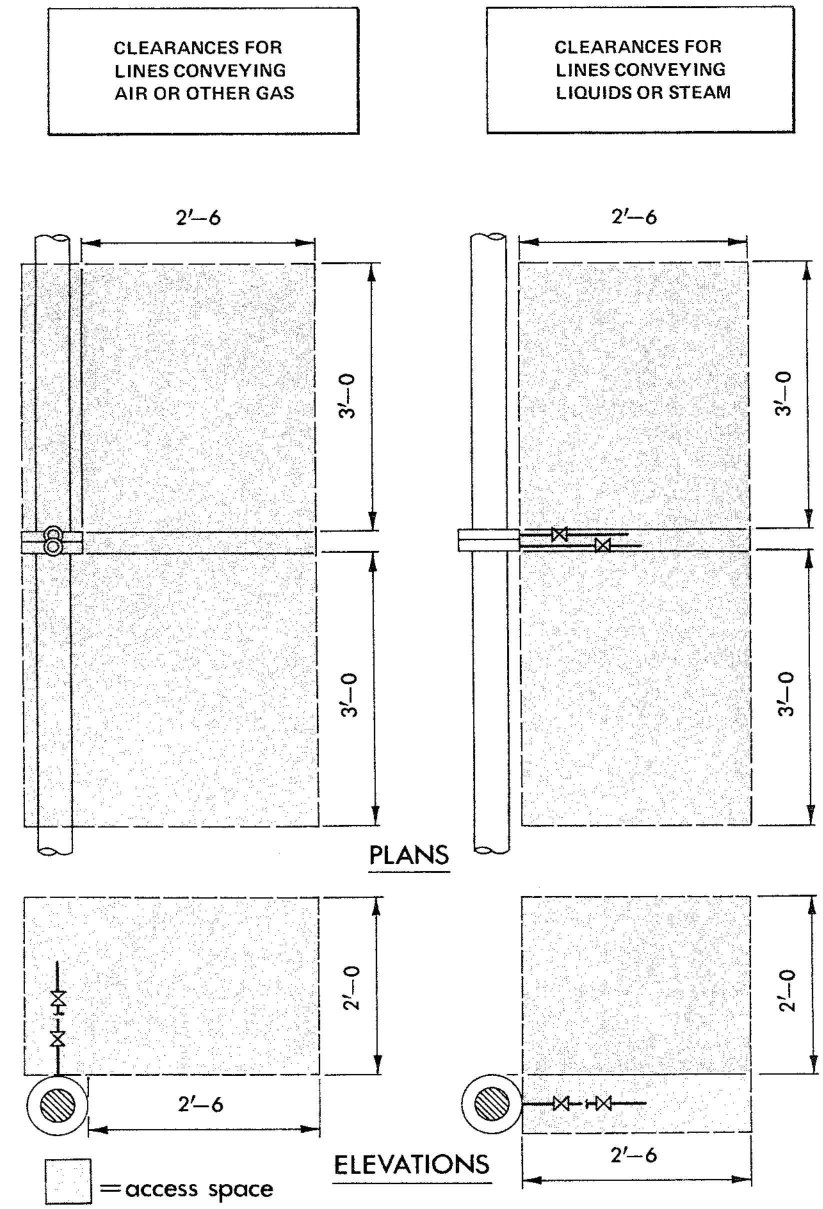
1	Ell or Tee
2	Two 90° Ells
3	Reducer or Increaser
4	Gate Valve
5	Globe Valve



CLEARANCES

Clear space should be left around an orifice assembly. Figure 6.38 shows minimum clearances required for mounting instruments, seal pots, etc., and for maintenance.

CLEARANCES TO ORIFICE ASSEMBLIES — **FIGURE 6.38**



KEEPING PROCESS MATERIAL AT THE RIGHT TEMPERATURE 6.8

To ensure continuity of plant operations it is necessary to maintain some process, service and utility lines within a desired temperature range in order to keep materials in a fluid state, to prevent degradation, and to prevent damage caused by liquids freezing in cold conditions. Piping can be kept warm by insulation, or by applying heat to the insulated piping—this is 'jacketing' or 'tracing', as discussed in 6.8.2 and 6.8.3.

THERMAL INSULATION 6.8.1

INSULATION

'Insulation' is covering material having poor thermal conductivity applied externally to pipe and vessels, and is used: (1) To retain heat in a pipe or vessel so as to maintain process temperature or prevent freezing. (2) To minimize transfer of heat from the surroundings into the line or vessel. (3) To safeguard personnel from hot lines. The choice of insulation is normally included with the piping specification. The method of showing insulation on piping drawings is included in chart 5.7.

Installed insulation normally consists of three parts: (1) The thermal insulating material. (2) The protective covering for it. (3) The metal banding to fasten the covering. Most insulating materials are supplied in formed pieces to fit elbows, etc. Formed coverings are also available. Additionally, it is customary to paint the installed insulation, and to weatherproof it before painting, if for external use.

The principal thermal insulating materials and their accepted approximate maximum line temperatures, where temperature cycling (repetitive heating and cooling periods) occurs are: asbestos (1200 F), calcium silicate (1200 F), cellular glass [foamglas] (800 F), cellular silica (1600 F), diatomaceous silica plus asbestos (1600 F), mineral fiber (250–1200 F, depending on type), mineral wool (1200 F), magnesia (600 F), and polyurethane foam (250 F). Certain foamed plastics have a very low conductivity, and are suitable for insulating lines as cold as –400 F. Rock cork [bonded mineral fiber] is satisfactory down to –250 F, and mineral wool down to –150 F.

HOW THICK SHOULD INSULATION BE ?

Most insulation in a plant will not exceed 2 inches in thickness. A rough guide to insulation thicknesses of the more common materials required on pipe to 8-inch size is:

GUIDE TO INSULATION THICKNESS **TABLE 6.7**

APPLICATION	TYPICAL INSULATING MATERIAL	USUAL THICKNESS OF INSULATION
Hot Lines (to 500 F)	Asbestos, Silicate, Magnesia	1 to 2 inches
Cold Lines (to –150 F)	Mineral Wool	1 to 3 inches
Personnel Protection	Asbestos, Silicate, Magnesia	1 inch

For personnel protection insulation should be provided up to a height of about 8 ft above operating floor level. Alternately, wire mesh guards can be provided. The following more detailed table gives insulation thickness for heat conservation, based on 85% magnesia to 600 F, and calcium silicate above 600 F.

INSULATION REQUIRED FOR PIPE AT VARIOUS TEMPERATURES **TABLE 6.8**

NOMINAL PIPE SIZE	INCHES THICKNESS OF INSULATION FOR STATED TEMPERATURE RANGE					
	Temperature Range in Degrees Fahrenheit					
(in.)	below 400	400-549	550-699	700-899	900-1049	1050-1200
to 1	1	1	1.5	2	2	2.5
1.5	1	1.5	1.5	2	2	2.5
2	1	1.5	1.5	2	2.5	3
3	1	1.5	1.5	2.5	2.5	3
4	1	1.5	1.5	2.5	2.5	3.5
6	1	1.5	1.5	2.5	3	3.5
8	1.5	1.5	2	2.5	3	3.5
10	1.5	1.5	2	2.5	3	4
12	1.5	2	2	2.5	3	4
14	1.5	2	2	3	3	4
16	2	2	2	3	3.5	4
18	2	2	2	3	3.5	4
20	2	2	2	3	3.5	4
24	2	2	2	3	3.5	4

JACKETING & TRACING 6.8.2

The common methods by which temperatures are maintained, other than by simple insulation, are jacketing and tracing (with insulation).

JACKETING

Usually, 'jacketing' refers to double-walled construction of pipe, valves, vessels, hose, etc., designed so that a hot or cold fluid can circulate in the cavity between the walls. Heating media include water, oils, steam, or proprietary high-boiling-point fluids which can be circulated at low pressure, such as Dowtherm or Therminol. Cooling media include water, water mixtures and various alcohols.

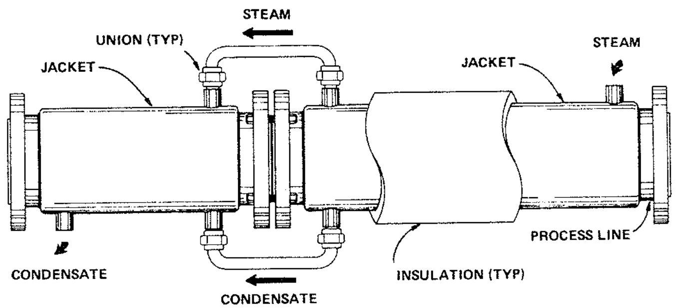
Jacketed pipe can be made by the piping fabricator, but an engineered system bought from a specialist manufacturer would be a more reliable choice. The jumpover lines connecting adjacent jackets, thru which the heating or cooling medium flows are factory-made by the specialist manufacturer with less joints than those made on-site, where as many as nine screwed joints may be necessary to make one jumpover. Details of the range of fittings, valves and equipment available and methods of construction for steel jacketed piping systems can be found in Parks-Cramer's and other catalogs.

Another type of jacketing is 'Platecoil' (Tranter Manufacturing Inc.) which is a name given to heat transfer units fabricated from embossed metal sheets, joined together to form internal channeling thru which the heating (or cooling) fluid is passed. The term 'jacketing' is also applied to electric heating pads or mantles which are formed to fit equipment. It also sometimes refers to the spiral winding of electric tracing and fluid tracing lines around pipes, vessels, etc.

JACKETED PIPE & HOSE

FIGURE 6.39

(a) JACKETED PIPING SHOWING JUMPOVERS

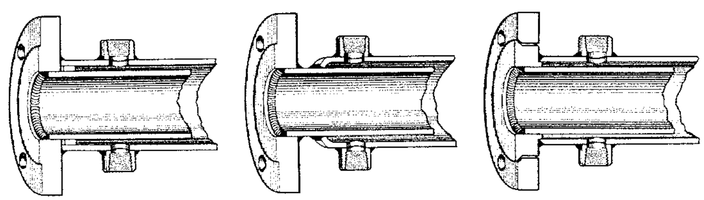


(b) THREE METHODS FOR FORMING FLANGED ENDS

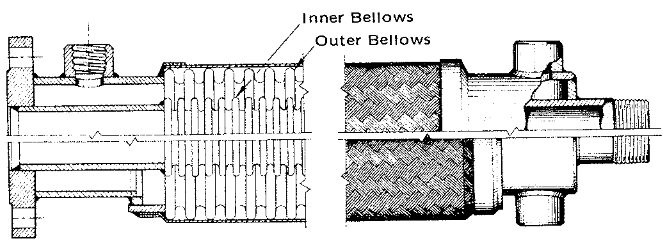
Standard End

Swaged End

Insert End



(c) CONSTRUCTIONS FOR JACKETED HOSE



TRACING

External 'tracing' consists in running tubing filled with a hot fluid (usually steam), or electric heating cables, in contact with the outer surface of the pipe to be kept warm. The tubing or cables may be run parallel to the pipe or wound spirally around it. The pipe and tracer(s) are encased in thermal insulation.

An alternative, now little used due to sealing and cleaning problems, is internal tracing by means of tubing fitted inside the line to be heated. An internal tracer is termed a 'gutline'.

'Unitrace' (Aluminum Company of America) is an integral product and tracer pipe extruded in aluminum, which gives excellent heat transfer. The system uses flanges and jumpover fittings similar to those used for jacketed systems to connect adjacent traced sections of the lines.

Electric tracing allows close control of temperature, and can provide a wider range of temperatures than steam heating.

GETTING HEAT TO THE PROCESS LINE (USING STEAM)

If the process line temperature has to approach that of the available steam, jacketing gives the best results. Barton and Williams have stated [4] that the cheaper method of welding steam tracers directly to the process lines has proven adequate. In this unusual method, the welding is 'tack' or continuous depending on how much heat is required to be transferred thru the weld.

A greater rate of heat transfer may be achieved by using two (seldom more) parallel tracers. Sometimes a single tracer is spirally wound about the pipe, but spiral winding should be restricted to vertical lines where condensate can drain by gravity. If the temperature of the conveyed fluid has to be closely maintained, winding the tracer is too inaccurate—but it is a suitable method for getting increased heating in non-critical applications.

To improve heat transfer between the tracer and pipe, they may either be pressed into contact by banding or wiring them together at frequent (1 to 4 ft) intervals, or a heat-conducting cement such as 'Thermon' can be applied. Unless used to anchor the tracer, banding is normally applied sufficiently loosely to permit the tracer to expand.

Hot spots occur at the bands. If this is undesirable for a product line, a thin piece of asbestos may be inserted between tracer and line.

CHOOSING THE SYSTEM

There are advantages and disadvantages with the various systems. Piping which is to be externally traced can be planned with little concern for the tracing.

Fluid-jacketed systems are flanged, and last-minute changes could result in delays. Jacketing offers superior heat transfer and should be seriously considered for product lines, especially for those conveying viscous liquids and material which may solidify, whereas service lines usually just need to be kept from freezing and tracing is quite adequate for them. If process material has to be kept cold in the line, refrigerant-jacketed systems are the only practicable choice.

For process lines, all systems should be evaluated on the criteria of heat distribution, initial cost and long-term operating and maintenance costs before a decision can be made.

WHERE TRACING & JACKETING ARE SHOWN

Using the symbols given in chart 5.7, tracing is shown on the plan and elevation drawings of the plant piping and it will similarly be indicated on the isometric drawings. It will also be indicated on any model used. Tracing is one of the last aspects of plant design, and steam subheaders can either be shown directly on the piping drawings or on sepias or film prints.

FIGURE 6.39

TABLES 6.7 & 6.8

STEAM TRACING 6.8.3

This is a widely-used way of keeping lines warm—surplus steam is usually available for this purpose. Figure 6.40 shows typical tracing arrangements. A steam-tracing system consists of tracer lines separately fed from a steam supply header (or subheader), each tracer terminating with a separate trap. Horizontal pipes are commonly traced along the bottom by a single tracer. Multiply-traced pipe, with more than two tracers, is unusual.

STEAM PRESSURE FOR TRACING

Steam pressures in the range 10 to 200 PSIG are used. Sometimes steam will be available at a suitable pressure for the tracing system, but if the available steam is at too high a pressure, it may be reduced by means of a control (valve) station—see 6.1.4. Low steam pressures may be adequate if tracers are fitted with traps discharging to atmospheric pressure. If a pressurized condensate system is used, steam at 100 to 125 PSIG is preferred.

SIZING HEADERS

The best way to size a steam subheader or condensate header serving several tracers is to calculate the total internal cross-sectional area of all the tracers, and to select the header size offering about the same flow area. Table 6.9 allows quick selection if the tracers are all of the same size:

NUMBER OF TRACERS PER HEADER

TABLE 6.9

HEADER SIZE (IN.)	SIZE OF TRACER (IN.)				
	1/4	3/8	1/2	3/4	1
	NUMBER OF TRACERS				
¾	9	4	2	1	–
1	16	7	4	2	1
1½	36	16	9	4	2
2	64	28	16	7	4

MAXIMUM LENGTHS & RISES

The rate at which condensate forms and fills the line determines the length of the tracer in contact with the pipe. Too many variables are involved to give useful maximum tracer lengths. Most companies have their own design figure (or figures based on experience) for this: usually, length of tracer in contact with pipe does not exceed 250 ft.

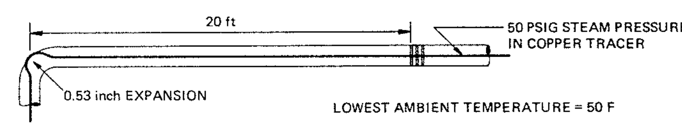
1 PSI steam will lift condensate about 2.3 ft, and therefor vertical rises will present no problem unless low-pressure steam is being used. Companies prefer to limit the vertical rise in a tracer at any one place to 6 ft (for 25-49 PSIG steam) or 10 ft (for 50-100 PSIG steam). As a rough guide, the total height, in feet, of all the rises in one tracer may be limited to one quarter of the initial steam pressure, in PSIG. For example, if the initial steam pressure is 100 PSIG, the total height of all risers in the tracer should be limited to 25 ft. The rise for a sloped tracer is the difference in elevations between the ends of the sloping part of the tracer.

EXPANSION OF THE TRACER, & ANCHORING

Expansion can be accommodated by looping the tracer at elbows and/or providing horizontal expansion loops in the tracer. Vertical downward expansion loops obstruct draining and will cause trouble in freezing climates, unless the design includes a drain at the bottom of the loop, or a union to break the loop. It is necessary to anchor tracers to control the amount of expansion that can be tolerated in any one direction. Straight tracers 100 ft or longer are usually anchored at their midpoints.

Expansion at elbows must be limited where no loop is used and excessive movement of the tracer could lift the insulation. In such cases the tracer is anchored not more than 10 to 25 ft away from an elbow which limits start-up expansion to 1/2 to 3/4 inch in most cases. The distance of the anchor from the elbow is best calculated from the ambient and steam temperatures.

EXAMPLE: System traced with copper tubing: coefficient of linear expansion of copper = 0.000009 per deg F. Steam pressure to be used = 50 PSIG (equivalent steam temperature 298F). Lowest ambient temperature = 50 F. If the anchor is located 20 ft from the elbow, the maximum expansion in inches is (298–50)(0.000009)(20)(12) = 0.53 in. This expansion will usually be tolerable even for a small line with the tracer construction for elbows shown in figure 6.40.



PIPE, TUBE & FITTINGS FOR TRACING

SCH 80 carbon steel pipe, or copper or stainless steel tubing is used for tracers. Selection is based on steam pressure and required tracer size. In practice, tracers are either 1/2 or 3/8-inch size, as smaller sizes involve too much pressure drop, and larger material does not bend well enough for customary field installation.

1/2-inch OD copper tube is the most economic material for tracing straight piping. 3/8-inch OD copper tubing is more useful where small bends are required around valve bodies, etc. Copper tubing can be used for pressures up to 150 PSIG (or to 370 F). Table T-1 gives data for copper tube.

Supply lines from the header are usually socket welded or screwed and seal-welded depending on the pressures involved and the company's practice. A pipe-to-tube connector is used to make the connection between the steel pipe and tracer tube – see figure 2.41.

TRACING VALVES & EQUIPMENT

Different methods are used. Some companies require valves to be wrapped with tracer tubing. Others merely run the tubing in a vertical loop alongside and against the valve body. In either method, room should be left for removing flange bolts, and unions should be placed in the tracer so that the valve or equipment can be removed.

STEAM TRACING DETAILS

FIGURE 6.40

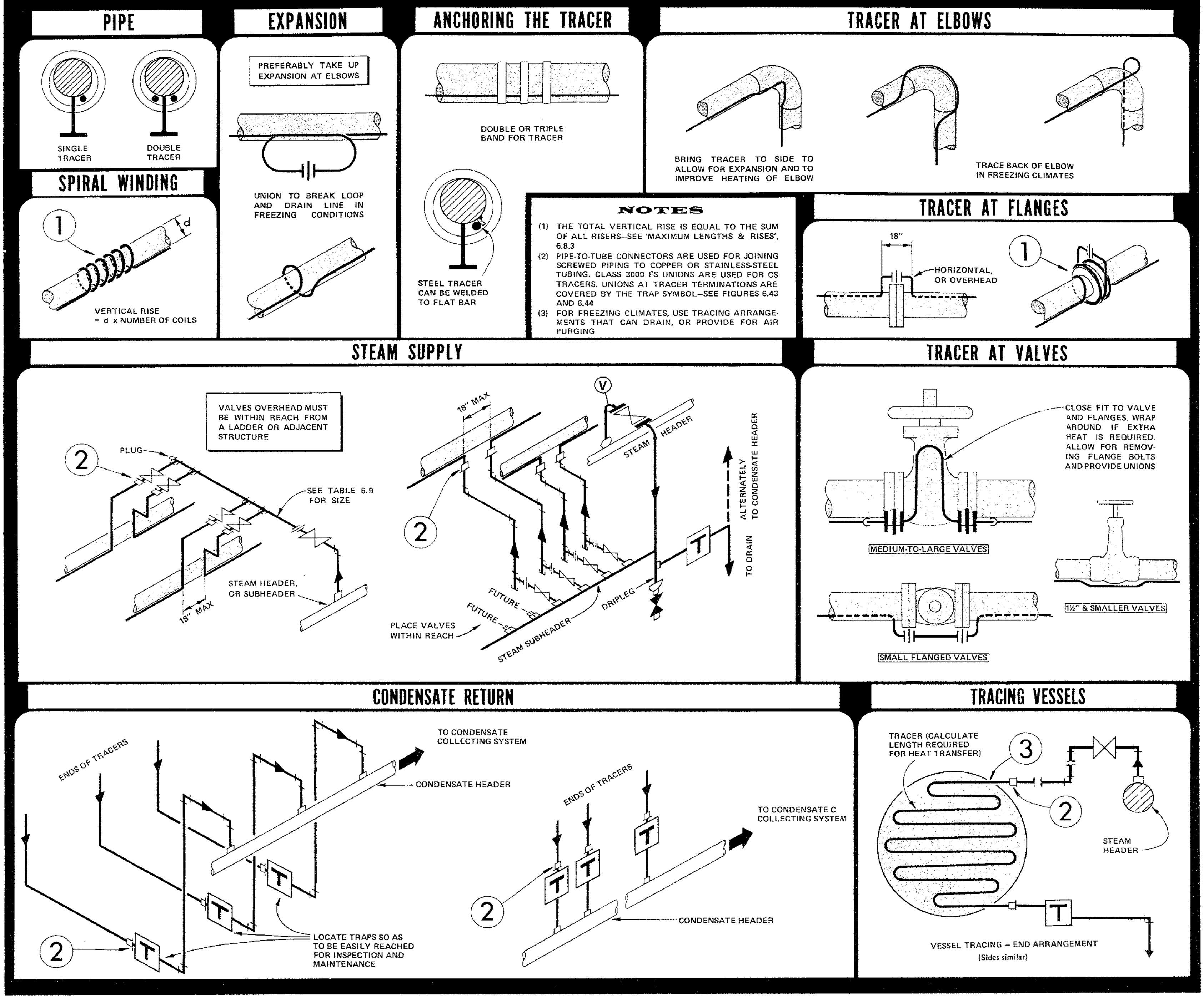


FIGURE 6.40

TABLE 6.9

DESIGN POINTS FOR STEAM TRACING & INSULATION

- Run tracers parallel to and against the underside of the pipe to be heated
- Ensure that the temperature limit for process material is not exceeded by the temperature of the steam supplying the tracer. Hot spots occur at bands—see 6.8.2, under 'Getting heat to the process line'
- Run a steam subheader from the most convenient source if there is no suitable existing steam supply that can be used either directly or by reducing the pressure of the available steam
- Take tracer lines separately from the top of the subheader, and provide an isolating valve in the horizontal run
- Feed steam first to the highest point of the system of lines to be traced, so that gravity will assist the flow of condensate to trap(s) and condensate header
- Do not split (branch) a tracer and then rejoin—the shorter limb would take most of the steam
- Preferably, absorb expansion of the tracer at elbows. If loops are used in the line, arrange them to drain on shutdown
- Keep loops around flanges horizontal or overhead, and provide unions so that tracers can be disconnected at flanges
- If possible, group supply points and traps, locating traps at grade or platform level
- Do not place a trap at every low point of a tracer (as is the practice with steam lines) but provide a trap at the end of the tracer
- Do not run more than one tracer to a trap
- Increased heating may be obtained:
  (1) By using more than one tracer
  (2) By winding the tracer in a spiral around the line
  (3) By applying heat-transfer cement to the tracer and line
  (4) By welding the tracer to the line—refer to 6.8.2, under 'Getting heat to the process line'
- Reserve spiral winding of tracers for vertical lines where condensate can drain by gravity flow
- In freezing conditions, provide drains at low points—and at other points where condensate could collect during shutdown
- Provide slots in insulation to accommodate expansion of the tracer where it joins and leaves the line to be traced
- Indicate thickness of insulation to envelop line and tracer, and show whether insulation is also required at flanges
- Indicate limits for insulation for personnel protection—see 6.8.1, under 'How thick should insulation be?', and chart 5.7
- Provide crosses instead of elbows and flanged joints at intervals in heated lines conveying materials which may solidify, to permit cleaning if the heating fails

STEAM & LOW-PRESSURE HEATING MEDIA 6.9

EXPLANATIONS OF STEAM TERMS 6.9.1

HOW STEAM IS FORMED

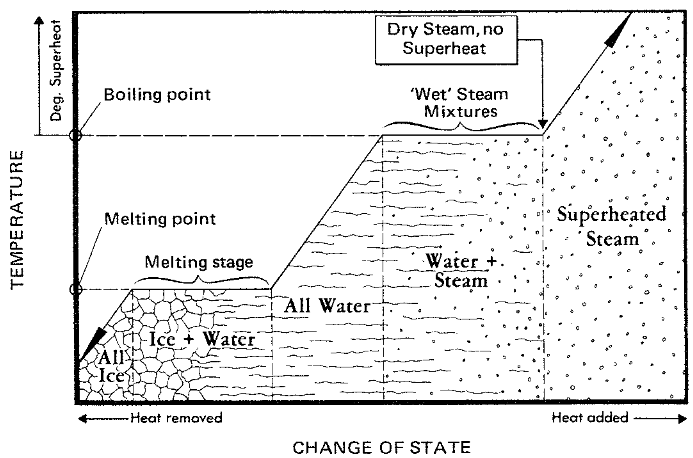
Steam is a convenient and easily handled medium for heating, for driving machinery, for cleaning, and for creating vacuum.

After water has reached the boiling point, further addition of heat will convert water into the vapor state: that is, steam. During boiling there is no further rise in temperature of the water, but the vaporization of the water uses up heat. This added heat energy, which is not shown by a rise in temperature, is termed 'latent heat of vaporization', and varies with pressure.

In boiling one pound of water at atmospheric pressure (14.7 PSIA) 970.3 BTU is absorbed. If the steam condenses back into water (still at the boiling temperature and 14.7 PSIA) it will release exactly the amount of heat it absorbed on vaporizing.

The term 'saturated steam' refers to both ***dry steam*** and ***wet steam***, described below. Steam tables give pressure and temperature data applicable to dry and to wet steam. Small amounts of air, carbon dioxide, etc., are present in steam from industrial boilers.

STEAM/WATER/ICE DIAGRAM **CHART 6.3**



DRY STEAM

Dry steam is a gas, consisting of water vapor only. Placed in contact with water at the same temperature, dry steam will not condense, nor will more steam form—liquid and vapor are in equilibrium.

WET STEAM

Wet steam consists of water vapor and suspended water particles at the same temperature as the vapor. Heating ability ('quality') varies with the percentage of dry steam in the mixture (the water particles contain no latent heat of vaporization). Like dry steam, wet steam is in equilibrium with water at the same temperature.

SUPERHEATED STEAM

If heat is added to a quantity of dry steam, the temperature of the steam will rise, and the number of degrees rise in temperature is the 'degrees of superheat'. Thus, superheat is 'sensible' heat – that is, it can be measured by a thermometer.

EFFECT OF PRESSURE CHANGE

Under normal atmospheric pressure (14.7 PSIA) pure water boils at 212 F. Reduction of the pressure over the water will lower the boiling point. Increase in pressure raises the boiling point. Steam tables give boiling points corresponding to particular pressures.

FLASH STEAM

Suppose a quantity of water is being boiled at 300 PSIA (corresponding to 417 F). If the source of heat is removed, boiling ceases. If the pressure over the water is then reduced, say from 300 to 250 PSIA, the water starts boiling on its own, without any outside heat applied, until the temperature drops to 401 F (this temperature corresponds to 250 PSIA). Such spontaneous boiling due to reduction in pressure is termed 'flashing', and the steam produced, 'flash steam'.

The data provided in steam tables enable calculation of the quantity and temperature of steam produced in 'flashing'.

CONDENSATE – WHAT IT IS & HOW IT FORMS

Steam in a line will give up heat to the piping and surroundings, and will gradually become 'wetter', its temperature remaining the same. The change of state of part of the vapor to liquid gives heat to the piping without lowering the temperature in the line. The water that forms is termed 'condensate'. If the line initially contains superheated steam, heat lost to the piping and surroundings will first cause the steam to lose sensible heat until the steam temperature drops to that of dry steam at the line pressure.

CHART 6.3

AIR IN STEAM

With both dry and wet steam, a certain pressure will correspond to a certain temperature. The temperature of the steam at various pressures can be found in steam tables. If air is mixed with steam, this relationship between pressure and temperature no longer holds. The more air that is admixed, the more the temperature is reduced below that of steam at the same pressure. There is no practicable way to separate air from steam (without condensation) once it is mixed.

LOW-PRESSURE HEATING MEDIA 6.9.2

Special liquid media such as Dowtherms (Dow Chemical Co.) and Therminols (Monsanto Co.) can be boiled like water, but the same vapor temperatures as steam are obtained at lower pressures. Heating systems using these liquids are more complicated than steam systems, and experience with them is necessary in order to design an efficient installation. However, the basic principles of steam-heating systems apply.

STEAM PIPING 6.10

REMOVING AIR FROM STEAM LINES 6.10.1

Air in steam lines lowers the temperature for a given pressure, and calculated rates of heating may not be met. See 6.9.1 under 'Air in steam'.

The most economic means for removing air from steam lines is automatically thru temperature-sensitive traps or traps fitted with temperature-sensitive air-venting devices placed at points remote from the steam supply. When full line temperature is attained the vent valves will close completely. See 6.10.7 under 'Temperature-sensitive (or thermostatic) traps'.

WHY PLACE VENTS AT REMOTE POINTS ?

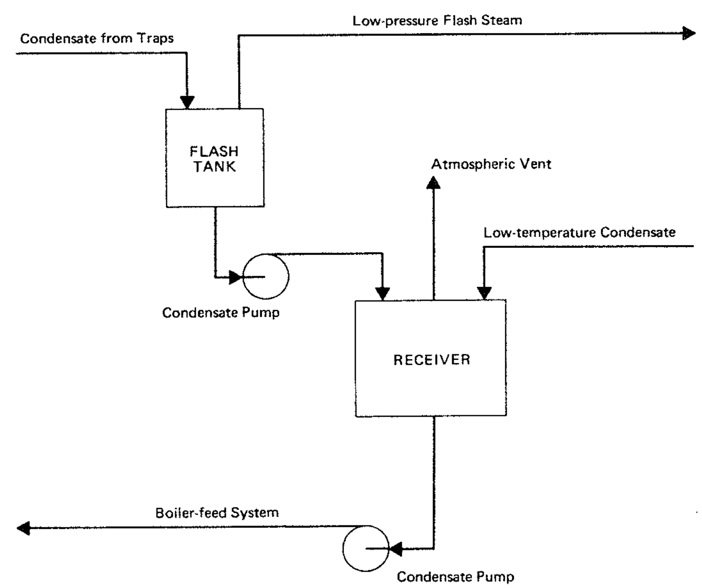
On start-up, cold lines will be filled with air. Steam issuing from the source will mix with some of this air, but will also act as a piston pushing air to the remote end of each line.

WHY REMOVE CONDENSATE ? 6.10.2

In heating systems using steam with little or no superheat, steam condenses to form water, termed 'condensate', which is essentially distilled water. Too valuable to waste, condensate is returned for use as boiler feedwater unless it is contaminated with oil (usually from a steam engine) or unless it is uneconomic to do so, when it can either be used locally as a source of hot water, or run to a drain. If condensate is not removed:—

- Steam with entrained water droplets will form a dense water film on heat transfer surfaces and interfere with heating
- Condensate can be swept along by the rapidly-moving steam (at 120 ft/sec or more) and the high-velocity impact of slugs of water with fittings, etc. (waterhammer) may cause erosion or damage

UTILIZING CONDENSATE **FIGURE 6.41**



In early steam systems, there was considerable waste of steam and condensate after passing thru heating coils, etc., as steam was merely vented to the open air. Later, the wastefulness of this resulted in closed steam lines from which only the condensed steam was removed and then re-fed to the boiler. The removal of condensate to atmospheric pressure was effected with traps—special automatic discharge valves—see 6.10.7.

This was a much more efficient system, but it still wasted flash steam. On passing thru the traps, the depressurized condensate boiled, generating lower-pressure steam. In modern systems, this flash steam is used and the residual condensate returned to the boiler.

STEAM SEPARATOR OR DRYER 6.10.3

This is an in-line device which provides better drying of steam being immediately fed to equipment. A separator is shown in figure 2.67. It separates droplets entrained in the steam which have been picked up from condensate in the pipe and from the pipe walls, by means of one or more baffles (which cause a large pressure drop). The collected liquid is piped to a trap.

SLOPING & DRAINING STEAM & CONDENSATE LINES 6.10.4

Sloping of steam and condensate lines is discussed in 6.2.6, under 'Sloped lines avoid pocketing and aid draining'.

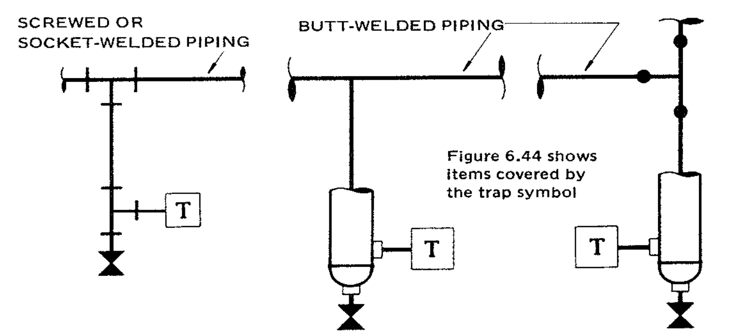
Condensate is collected from a steam line either by a steam separator (sometimes termed a 'dryer')—see 6.10.3 above—or more cheaply by a dripleg (drip pocket or well – see below) from where it passes to a trap for periodic discharge to a condensate return line or header which will be at a lower pressure than the steam line. The header is either taken to a boiler feedwater tank feeding make-up water to the boiler or to a hotwell for pumping to the boiler feedwater tank.

DRIPLEGS COLLECT CONDENSATE 6.10.5

It is futile to provide a small dripleg or drain pocket on large lines, as the condensate will not be collected efficiently.

Driplegs are made from pipe and fittings. Figure 6.42 shows three methods of construction, and table 6.10 suggests dripleg and valve sizes.

DRIPLEG CONSTRUCTIONS **FIGURE 6.42**



DRIPLEG & VALVE SIZES **TABLE 6.10**

	DIMENSIONS & SIZES (NOMINAL) IN INCHES											
LINE SIZE	*	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	24
DIMENSION 'A'		3	4	6	6	8	8	10	12	12	12	12
DIMENSION 'B'		12	12	14	14	16	16	18	20	21	22	24
SIZE OF V_1		¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	1	1	1	1	1
SIZE OF V_2		¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	1	1	1	1	1	1

TO 2"

*For lines 2-inch and smaller, use ¾-inch pipe, valves and fittings, reducing line size at the trap as necessary

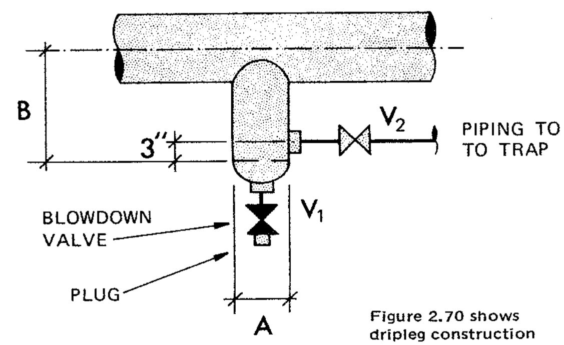


Figure 2.70 shows dripleg construction

STEAM LINE PRESSURE FORCES CONDENSATE INTO RECOVERY SYSTEM 6.10.6

In almost every steam-heating system where condensate is recovered the trapped condensate has to be lifted to a condensate header and run to a boiler feedwater tank, either directly or via a receiver. Each PSI of steam pressure behind a trap can lift the condensate about two feet vertically. The pressure available for lifting the condensate is the pressure difference between the steam and condensate lines less any pressure drop over pipe, valves, fittings, trap, etc.

STEAM TRAPS 6.10.7

The purpose of fitting traps to steam lines is to obtain fast heating of systems and equipment by freeing the steam lines of condensate and air. A steam trap is a valve device able to discharge condensate from a steam line without also discharging steam. A secondary duty is to discharge air—at start-up, lines are full of air which has to be flushed out by the steam, and in continuous operation a small amount of air and non-condensible gases introduced in the boiler feedwater have also to be vented.

Some traps have built-in strainers to give protection from dirt and scale which may cause the trap to jam in an open position. Traps are also available with checking features to safeguard against backflow of condensate. Refer to the manufacturers' catalogs for details.

Choosing a trap from the many designs should be based on the trap's ability to operate with minimal maintenance, and on its cost. To reduce inventory and aid maintenance, the minimum number of types of trap should be used in a plant. The assistance of manufacturers' representatives should be sought before trap types and sizes are selected.

Steam traps are designed to react to changes in temperature, pressure or density:

TEMPERATURE-SENSITIVE (or 'THERMOSTATIC') TRAPS are of two types: The first type operates by the movement of a liquid-filled bellows, and the second uses a bimetal element. Both types are open when cold and readily discharge air and condensate at start-up. Steam is in direct contact with the closing valve and there is a time delay with both types in operating. A large dripleg allowing time for condensate to cool improves operation. As these traps are actuated by temperature differential, they are economic at steam pressures greater than 6 PSIG. The temperature rating of the bellows and the possibility of damage by waterhammer should be considered—refer to 6.10.8.

IMPULSE TRAPS are also referred to as 'thermodynamic' and 'controlled disc'. These traps are most suited to applications where the pressure downstream of the trap is less than about half the upstream pressure. Waterhammer does not affect operation. They are suitable for steam pressures over 8 PSIG.

DENSITY-SENSITIVE TRAPS are made in 'float' and 'bucket' designs. The ***float trap*** is able to discharge condensate continuously, but this trap will not discharge air unless fitted with a temperature-sensitive vent (the temperature limitation of the vent should be checked). Float traps sometimes may fail from severe waterhammer. The ***inverted bucket trap*** (see 3.1.9) is probably the most-used type. The trap is open when cold, but will not discharge large quantities of air at startup unless the bucket is fitted with a temperature-sensitive vent. The action in discharging condensate is rapid. Steam will be discharged if the trap loses its priming water due to an upstream valve being opened; refer to note (9) in the key to figure 6.43. Inverted bucket traps will operate at pressures down to 1/4 PSIG.

FLASHING 6.10.8

Refer to 6.9.1. When hot condensate under pressure is released to a lower pressure return line, the condensate immediately boils. This is referred to as 'flashing' and the steam produced as 'flash steam'.

The hotter the steam line and the colder the condensate discharge line, the more flashing will take place; it can be severe if the condensate comes from high pressure steam. Only part of the condensate forms steam. However, if the header is inadequately sized to cope with the quantity of flash steam produced and backpressure builds up, waterhammer can result.

FIGURES 6.41 & 6.42

Often, where a trap is run to a drain, a lot of steam seems to be passing thru the trap, but this is usually only from condensate flashing.

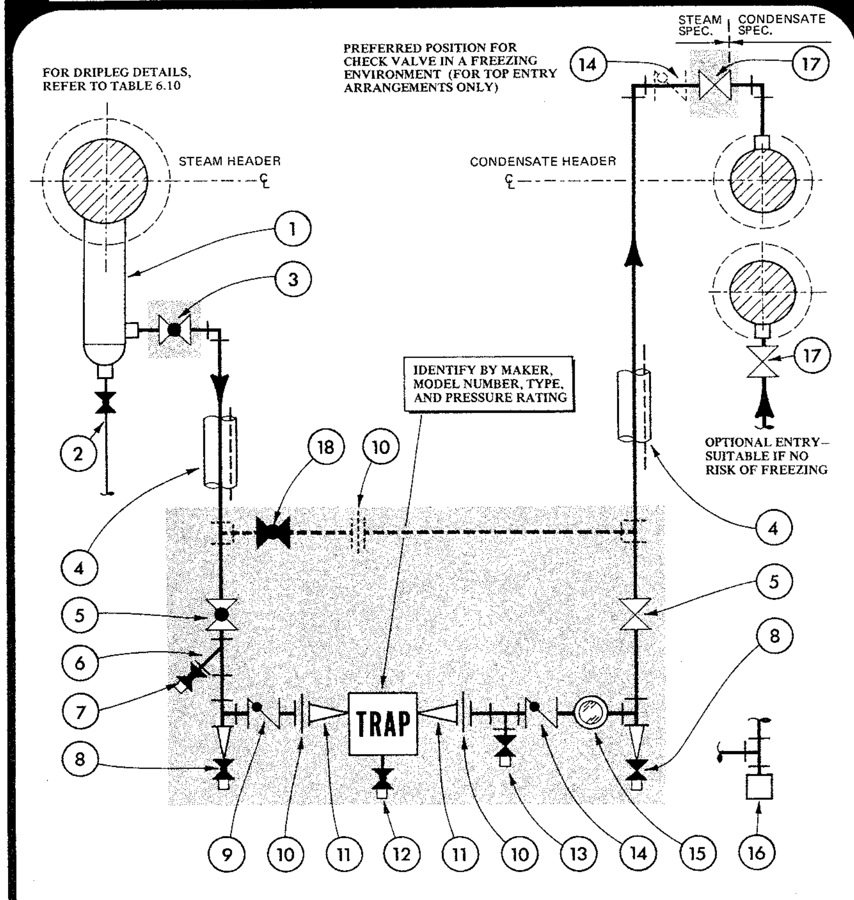
DRAINING SUPERHEATED STEAM LINES 6.10.9

Steam lines with more than a few degrees of superheat will not usually form condensate in operation. During the warming-up period after starting a cold circuit, the large bulk of metal in the piping will nearly always use up the degrees of superheat to produce a quantity of condensate.

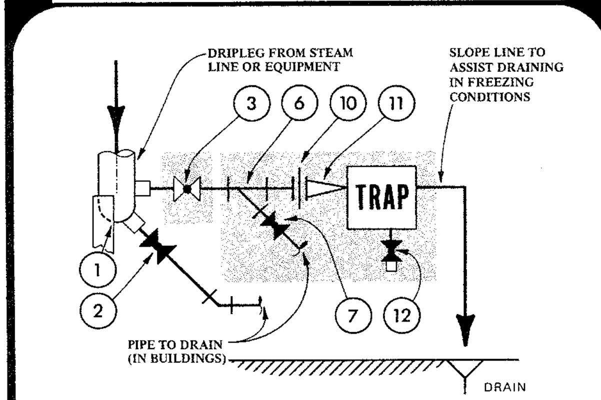
TABLE 6.10

STEAM-TRAP PIPING

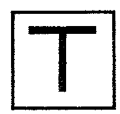
FOR COLLECTED CONDENSATE — FIGURE 6.43



FOR DRAINED CONDENSATE — FIGURE 6.44



SYMBOL



Pipe, fittings and valves within shaded areas in figures 6.43 and 6.44 are shown on drawings by the above symbol

KEY

FIGURES 6.43 & 6.44 SHOW EQUIPMENT WHICH CAN BE USED IN TRAP PIPING ARRANGEMENTS. ONLY ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT NECESSARY FOR ECONOMIC & SAFE DESIGN NEED BE USED. THE FOLLOWING NOTES WILL AID SELECTION

(1) DRIPLEG FROM STEAM HEADER, OR LINE TO EQUIPMENT, OR LINE FROM STEAM-FED EQUIPMENT

(2) DRIPLEG VALVE FOR PERIODICALLY BLOWING DOWN SEDIMENT. FOR SAFETY, VALVE SHOULD BE PIPED TO A DRAIN OR TO GRADE

(3) ISOLATING VALVE TO BE LOCATED CLOSE TO DRIPLEG

(4) ★ INSULATION. NEEDED IN A COLD ENVIRONMENT IF THERE IS A RISK OF CONDENSATE FREEZING AS A RESULT OF SHUTDOWN OR INTERMITTENT OPERATION. IN EXTREME COLD, TRACING MAY ALSO BE REQUIRED—IF STEAM IS NOT CONSTANTLY AVAILABLE FOR THIS PURPOSE, ELECTRIC TRACING WOULD BE NECESSARY

(5) ★ ISOLATING VALVE. REQUIRED ONLY IF VALVES (3) AND (17) ARE OUT OF REACH, OR IF A BYPASS IS USED—SEE NOTE (18)

(6) STRAINER. NORMALLY FITTED IN LINES TO TRAPS OF LESS THAN 2-INCH SIZE. A STRAINER MAY BE AN INTEGRAL FEATURE OF THE TRAP

(7) ★ VALVE FOR BLOWING STRAINER SEDIMENT TO ATMOSPHERE. PLUG FOR SAFETY

(8) ★ MANUALLY-OPERATED DRAIN VALVE FOR USE IN FREEZING CONDITIONS WHEN THE TRAP IS POSITIONED HORIZONTALLY — SEE NOTE (16)

(9) ★ CHECK VALVE. PRIMARILY REQUIRED IN LINES USING BUCKET TRAPS TO PREVENT LOSS OF SEAL WATER IF DIFFERENTIAL PRESSURE ACROSS TRAP REVERSES DUE TO BLOWING DOWN THE LINE OR STRAINER UPSTREAM OF THE TRAP

(10) UNIONS FOR REMOVING TRAP, ETC

(11) ★ SWAGES FOR ADAPTING TRAP TO SIZE OF LINE

(12) ★ BLOWDOWN VALVE FOR A TRAP WITH A BUILT-IN STRAINER (ALTERNATIVE TO (6))

(13) ★ TEST VALVE SHOWS IF A FAULTY TRAP IS PASSING STEAM. SOMETIMES, BODY OF TRAP HAS A TAPPED PORT FOR FITTING THIS VALVE

(14) ★ CHECK VALVE PREVENTS BACKFLOW THRU TRAP IF CONDENSATE IS BEING RETURNED TO A HEADER FROM MORE THAN ONE TRAP. IN THE LOWER POSITION, THE VALVE HAS THE ASSISTANCE OF A COLUMN OF WATER TO HELP IT CLOSE AND TO GIVE IT A WATER SEAL. REQUIRED IF SEVERAL TRAPS DISCHARGE INTO A SINGLE HEADER WHICH IS OR MAY BE UNDER PRESSURE

(15) ★ SIGHT GLASS ALLOWS VISUAL CHECK THAT TRAP IS DISCHARGING CORRECTLY INTO A PRESSURIZED CONDENSATE RETURN LINE, BUT IS SELDOM USED BECAUSE THE GLASS MAY ERODE, PRESENTING A RISK OF EXPLOSION

(16) ★ TEMPERATURE-SENSITIVE (AUTOMATIC) DRAIN ALLOWS LINE TO EMPTY, PREVENTING DAMAGE TO PIPING IN A COLD ENVIRONMENT (SEE NOTE (4)). IF VALVE (14) IS OVERHEAD, THE AUTOMATIC DRAIN MAY BE FITTED TO THE TRAP — SOME TRAP BODIES PROVIDE FOR THIS

(17) ISOLATING VALVE AT HEADER

(18) ★ BY-PASS. NOT RECOMMENDED AS IT CAN BE LEFT OPEN. IT IS BETTER TO PROVIDE A STANDBY TRAP

□□□□□□□□□

★ ASTERISK INDICATES THAT THE EQUIPMENT IS OPTIONAL AND IS NOT ESSENTIAL TO THE BASIC TRAP PIPING DESIGN

Start-ups are infrequent and with more than a few degrees of superheat it is unnecessary to trap a system which is continuously operated. These superheated steam lines can operate with driplegs only, and are usually fitted with a blowdown line having two valves so that condensate can be manually released from the dripleg after startup.

A superheated steam supply to an intermittently operated piece of equipment will require trapping directly before the controlling valve for the equipment, as the temperature will drop at times allowing condensate to form.

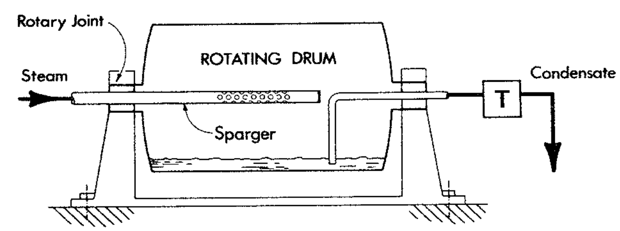
PREVENT TRAPS FROM FREEZING 6.10.10

Insulation and steam or electric tracing of the trap and its piping may also be required in freezing environments. Temperature-sensitive and impulse traps are not subject to freezing trouble if mounted correctly, so that the trap can drain. Bucket traps are always mounted with the bucket vertical and a type with top inlet and bottom outlet should be chosen, unless the trap can be drained by fitting an automatic drain.

GUIDELINES TO STEAM TRAP PIPING 6.10.11

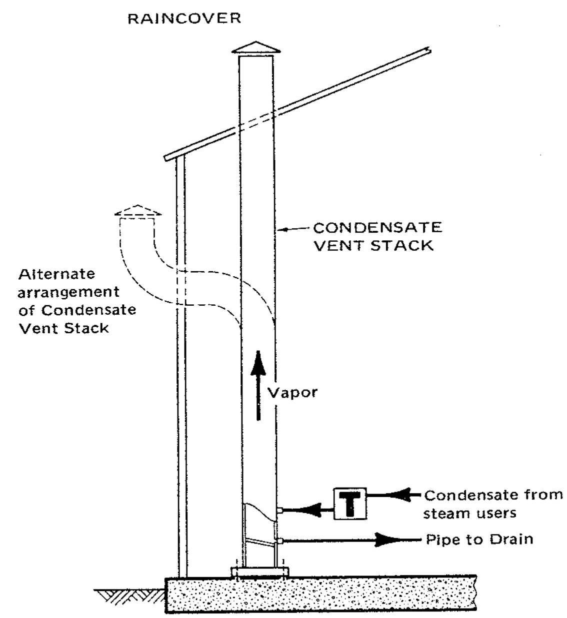
- Figures 6.43 thru 6.45 are a guide to piping traps from driplegs, lines, vessels, etc.
- Try to group traps to achieve an orderly arrangement
- Unless instructed otherwise, pipe, valves and fittings will be the same size as the trap connections, but not smaller than 3/4 in.
- Traps are normally fitted at a level lower than the equipment or dripleg that they serve
- Trap each item of equipment using steam separately, even if the steam pressure is common
- Provide driplegs (and traps on all steam lines with little or no superheat) at low points before or at the bottom of risers, at pockets and other places where condensate collects on starting up a cold system. Table 6.10 gives dripleg sizes
- Locate driplegs at the midpoints of exchanger shells, short headers, etc. If dual driplegs are provided it is better to locate them near each end
- For installations in freezing conditions, where condensate is wasted, preferably choose traps that will not pocket water and which can be installed vertically, to allow draining by gravity. Otherwise, select a trap that can be fitted with an automatic draining device by the manufacturer
- Avoid long horizontal discharge lines in freezing conditions, as ice can form in the line from the trap. Keep discharge lines short and pitch them downward, unless they are returning condensate to a header
- For efficient operation of equipment such as heat exchangers using large amounts of steam, consider installing a separator in the steam feed
- 'Syphon' removal of condensate: In certain instances it is not possible to provide a gravity drain path – for example, where condensate is formed inside a rotating drum. The pressure of the steam is used to force ('syphon') the condensate up a tube and into a trap. Figure 6.45 shows such an arrangement

TRAPPING ARRANGEMENT FOR ROTATING DRUM FIGURE 6.45



- If condensate is continuously discharging to an open drain in an inside installation a personnel hazard or objectionable atmosphere may be created. To correct this, discharge piping can be connected to an exhaust stack venting to atmosphere and a connection to the main drain provided, as in figure 6.46

CONDENSATE VENT STACK FIGURE 6.46



WHY VENTS ARE NEEDED 6.11.1

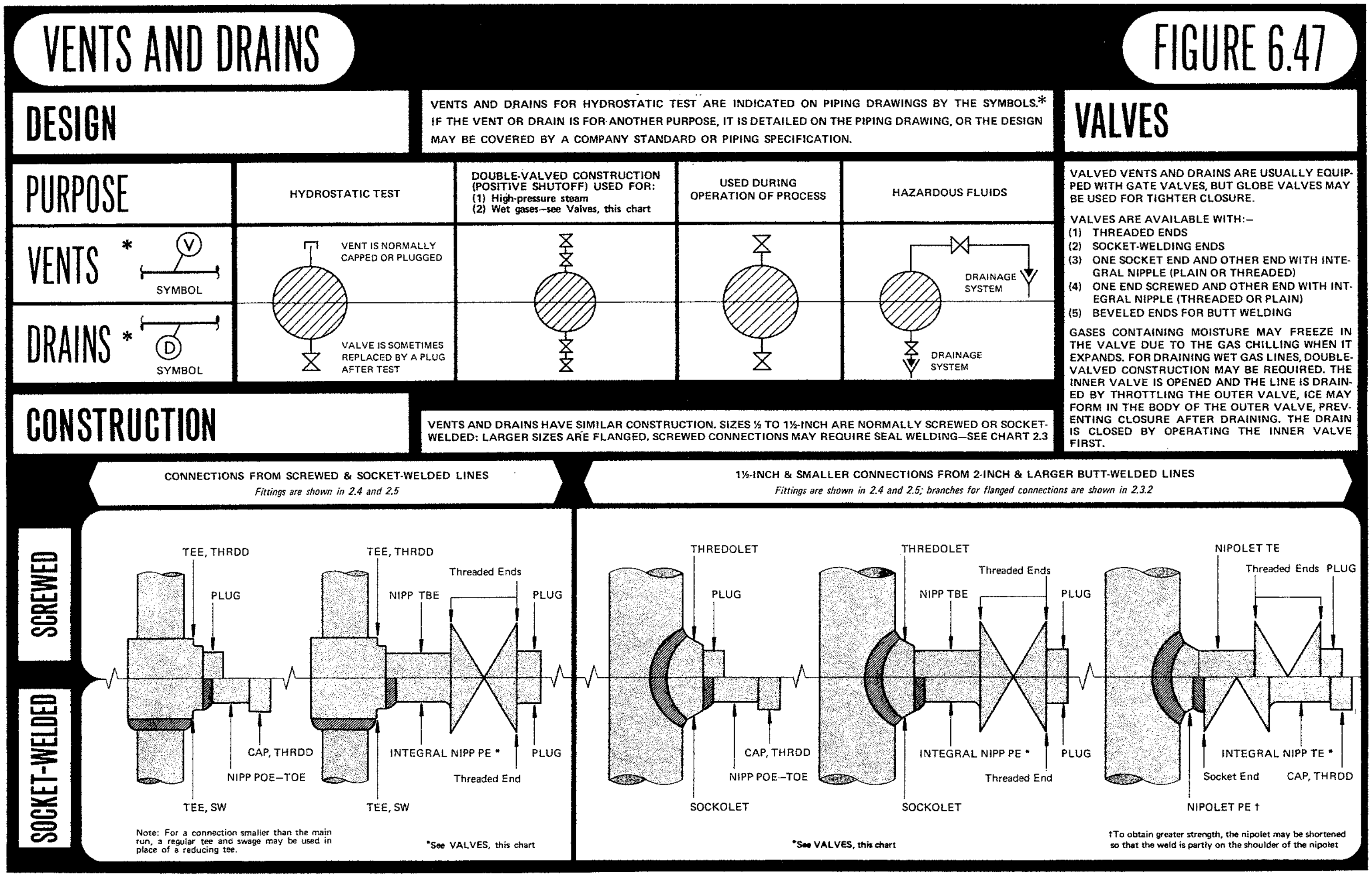
Vents are needed to let gas (usually air) in and out of systems. When a line or vessel cools, the pressure drops and creates a partial vacuum which can cause syphoning or prevent draining. When pressure rises in storage tanks due to an increase in temperature, it is necessary to release excess pressure. Air must also be released from tanks to allow filling, and admitted to permit draining or pumping out liquids.

Unless air is removed from fuel lines to burners, flame fading can result. In steam lines, air reduces heating efficiency.

HYDROSTATIC TESTING 6.11.2

After piping has been erected, it is often necessary to subject the system to a hydrostatic test to see if there is any leakage. In compliance with the applicable code, this consists of filling the lines with water or other liquid, closing the line, applying test pressure, and observing how well pressure is maintained for a specified time, while searching for leaks.

As the test pressure is greater than the operating pressure of the system, it is necessary to protect equipment and instruments by closing all relevant valves. Vessels and equipment usually are supplied with a certificate of code compliance. After testing, the valved drains are opened and the vent plugs temporarily removed to allow air into the piping for complete draining.



Positions of the required vent and drain points are established on the piping drawings. (P&ID's will show only process vents, such as vacuum breakers, and process drains.) Refer to figure 6.47 for construction details.

VENTING GASES 6.11.3

Quick-opening vents of ample size are needed for gases. Safety and safety-relief valves are the usual venting means. See 3.1.9 for pressure-relieving devices, and 6.1.3, under 'Piping safety and relief valves'.

Gases which offer no serious hazard after some dilution with air may be vented to atmosphere by means ensuring that no direct inhalation can occur. If a (combustible) gas is toxic or has a bad odor, it may be piped to an incinerator or flarestack, and destroyed by burning.

DRAINING COMPRESSED-AIR LINES 6.11.4

Air has a moisture content which is partially carried thru the compressing and cooling stages. It is this moisture that tends to separate, together with any oil, which may have been picked up by the air in passing thru the compressor.

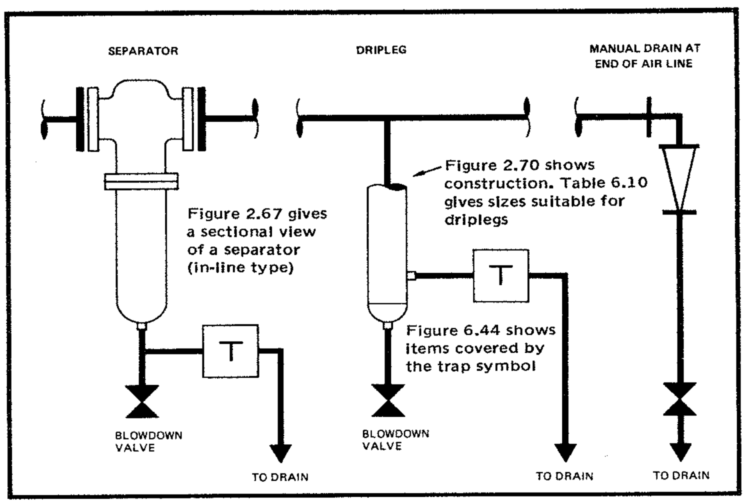
If air for distribution has not been dried, distribution lines should be sloped toward points of use and drains: lines carrying dried air need not be sloped. Sloping is discussed in 6.2.6.

If the compressed-air supply is not dried, provide:—

(1) Traps at all drains from equipment forming or collecting liquid—such as intercooler, aftercooler, separator, receiver.

(2) Driplegs with traps on distribution headers (at low points before rises) and traps or manual drains at the ends of distribution headers.

LIQUID REMOVAL FROM AIR LINES **FIGURE 6.48**



RELIEVING PRESSURE—LIQUIDS 6.12

The buildup of pressure in a liquid is halted by discharging a small amount of liquid. Relieving devices having large ports are not required. Relief valves—see 3.1.9—are used, and need to be piped at the discharge side, but the piping should be kept short. See 6.1.3 under 'Piping safety & relief valves'.

Rarely will the relieved liquid be sufficiently non-hazardous to be piped directly to a sewer. Often the liquid is simply to be reclaimed. Relieved liquid is frequently piped to a 'knockout drum', or to a sump or other receiver for recovery. The P&ID should show what is to be done with the relieved liquid.

RELIEF HEADERS 6.12.1

Headers should be sized to handle adequately the large amounts of vapor and liquid that may be discharged during major mishap. Relief headers taken to knockout drums, receivers or incinerators, are normally sloped, Refer to 6.2.6 and figure 6.3, showing the preferred location of a relief header on a piperack.

WASTES & EFFLUENTS 6.13

Manufacturing processes may generate materials that cannot be recycled, and for which there is no commercial use. These materials are termed 'waste products', or 'wastes'. An 'effluent' is any material flowing from a plant site to the environment. Effluents need not be polluting: for example, properly-treated waste water may be discharged without harming the environment or sewage-treatment plants.

Restrictions on the quantities and nature of effluents discharged into rivers, sewers or the atmosphere, necessitate treatment of wastes prior to discharge. Waste treatment is increasingly a factor in plant design, whether wastes are processed at the plant, or are transported for treatment elsewhere. For in-plant treatment, waste-treatment facilities are described on separate P&ID's (see 5.2.4) and should be designed in consultation with the responsible local authority.

Liquid wastes have to be collected within a plant, usually by a special drainage system. Corrosive and hazardous properties of liquid wastes will affect the choice and design of pipe, fittings, open channels, sumps, holding tanks, settling tanks, etc. Because many watery wastes are acidic and corrosive to carbon steel, collection and drainage piping is often lined or made of alloy or plastic. Sulfates frequently appear in wastes, and special concretes may be necessary for sewers, channels, sumps, etc., because sulfates deteriorate regular concretes.

Flammable wastes may be recovered and/or burned in smokeless incinerators or flarestacks. Vapors from flammable liquids present serious explosion hazards in collection and drainage systems, especially if the liquid is insoluble and floats.

Wastes may be held permanently at the manufacturing site. Solid wastes may be piled in dumps, or buried. Watery wastes containing solids may be pumped into artificial 'ponds' or 'lagoons', where the solids settle.

FIGURES 6.47 & 6.48

REFERENCES

'Fire hazard properties of flammable liquids, gases, volatile solids'. 1984. NFPA 325M

'Flammable and combustible liquid code'. 1987. NFPA 30

'Flammable and combustible liquid code handbook'. Third edition. 1987. NFPA

'Fire protection in refineries'. Sixth edition. 1984 American Petroleum Institute. API RP 2001

'Protection against ignitions arising out of static, lightning and stray currents'. Fourth edition. 1982. API RP 2003

'Inspection for fire protection'. First edition. 1984. API RP 2004

'Welding or hot-tapping on equipment containing flammables'. 1985. API RP 2201

'Guide for fighting fire in and around petroleum storage tanks'. 1980 API publication 2021

NFPA address: Batterymarch Park, Quincy MA 02269

TANK SPACINGS (NFPA) **TABLE 6.11**

CONDITIONS	MINIMUM INTER-TANK CLEARANCE
FLAMMABLE or COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID STORAGE TANKS (Not exceeding 150 ft. dia.)	Whichever is greater:— 3ft (Sum of diameters of adjacent tanks)/6
CRUDE PETROLEUM 126,000 gal max tank size Non-congested locale	3 ft
UNSTABLE FLAMMABLE and UNSTABLE COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID STORAGE TANKS	(Sum of diameters of adjacent tanks)/2
LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS CONTAINER from Flammable or Combustible Liquid Storage Tank	20 ft
LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS CONTAINER outside diked area containing Flammable or Combustible Liquid Storage Tank(s)	10 ft from centerline of dike wall NOTE: If LPG container is smaller than 125 gal (US) and each liquid storage tank is smaller than 660 gal, exemption applies
TANKS surrounded by other Tanks	Authority Limit

For minimum clearances from property lines, public ways and buildings, consult the National Fire Code Vol 1, NFPA 30. 1987. Chap. 2

LPG tanks: Title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations. 1989. Chapter XVII, part 1910-110, the US Department of Labor's 'Occupational Safety and Health Administration's' tables H-23, H-33, gives clearances. Part 1919-111 advises on the storage and handling of anhydrous ammonia.

SOME GUIDELINES

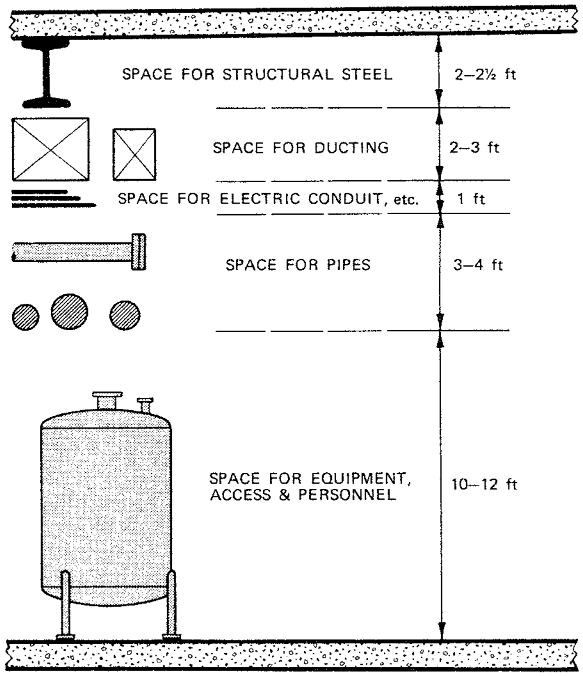
- Apply the recommendations relating to the project of the NFPA, API or other advisory body
- Check insurer's requirements
- Isolate flammable liquid facilities so that they do not endanger important buildings or equipment. In main buildings, isolate from other areas by firewalls or fire-resistive partitions, with fire doors or openings and with means of drainage
- Confine flammable liquid in closed containers, equipment, and piping systems. Safe design of these should have three primary objectives: (1) To prevent uncontrolled escape of vapor from the liquid. (2) To provide rapid shut-off if liquid accidentally escapes. (3) To confine the spread of escaping liquid to the smallest practicable area
- If tanks containing flammable material are sited in the open, it is good practice to space them according to the minimum separations set out in the NFPA Code (No. 395. 'Farm storage of flammable liquids') and to provide dikes (liquid-retaining walls) around groups of tanks. Additional methods for dealing with tank fires are: (1) To transfer the tank's contents to another tank. (2) To stir the contents to prevent a layer of heated fuel forming
- Locate valves for emergency use in plant mishap or fire—see 6.1.3
- Valves for emergency use should be of fast-acting type
- Provide pressure-relief valves to tanks containing flammable liquid (or liquefied gas) if exposed to strong sunlight and/or high ambient temperature, so that vapor under pressure can escape
- Consider providing water sprays for cooling tanks containing flammable liquid which are exposed to sunlight
- Provide ample ventilation in buildings for all processing operations so that vapor concentration is always below the lower flammability limit. Process ventilation should be interlocked so that the process cannot operate without it
- Install explosion panels in buildings to relieve explosion pressure and reduce structural damage
- Install crash panels for personnel in hazardous areas
- Ensure that the basic protection, automatic sprinklers, is to be installed
- Some hazards require special fixed extinguishing systems—foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical or water spray—in addition to sprinklers. Seek advice from the fire department responsible for the area, and from the insurers

BUILDINGS IN RELATION TO PIPING 6.15

SPACE BETWEEN FLOORS 6.15.1

To avoid interferences and to simplify design, adequate height is necessary between floors in buildings and plants for piping, electrical trays, and air ducts if required. Figure 6.49 suggests vertical spacings:

VERTICAL SPACING BETWEEN FLOOR & CEILING — **FIGURE 6.49**



INSTALLATION OF LARGE SPOOLS & EQUIPMENT 6.15.2

Large openings in walls, floors or the roof of a building may be needed for installing equipment. Wall and roof openings are covered when not in use, but sometimes floor openings are permanent and guarded with railings, etc.

BUILDING LAYOUT 6.15.3

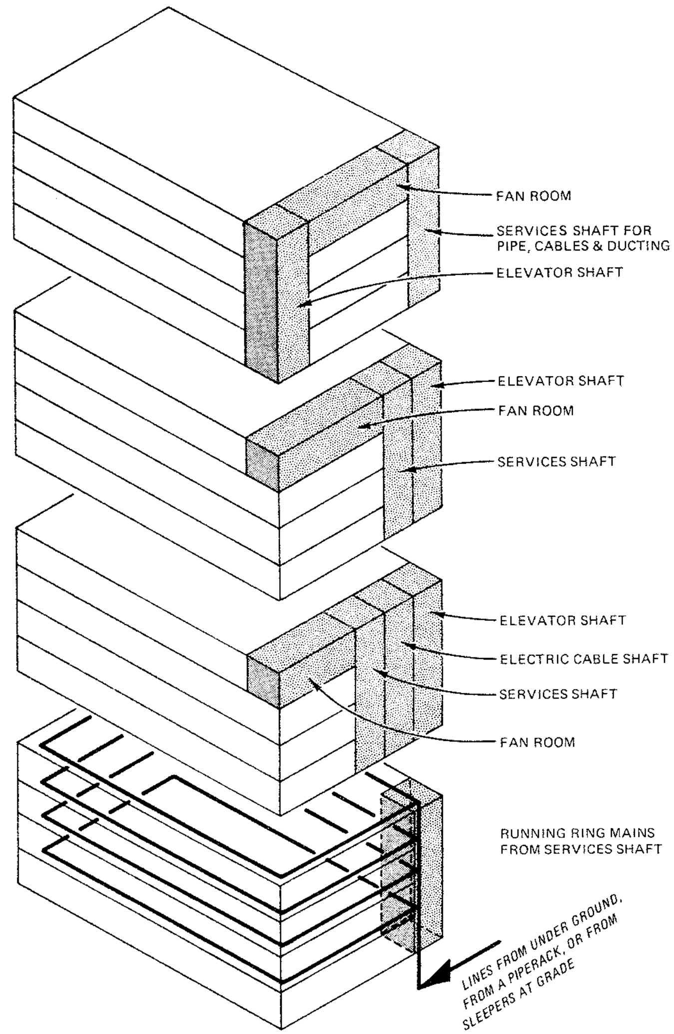
RELATION TO PROCESS

Different processes require different types of buildings. Some processes are best housed in single-story buildings with the process beginning at one end and finishing at the other end. Other processes are better assisted by gravity, starting at the top of a building or structure and finishing at or near grade.

BUILDING SHAFTS FOR SERVICES

Provision of a services shaft or 'chase' in multi-storied buildings greatly simplifies arrangement of vertical piping, ducting and electric cables communicating between floors. Conceptual arrangements of services and elevator shafts, with fan room for air-conditioning and/or process needs, are shown in figure 6.50. Services shafts can be located in any position suitable to the process, and need not extend the whole height of the building.

SUGGESTED BUILDING LAYOUTS — **FIGURE 6.50**



STANDARDS AND CODES for Piping Systems, Pipe, Pipe Supports, Flanges, Gaskets, Fittings, Valves, Traps, Pumps, Vessels, Heat Exchangers, Symbols and Screwthreads

WHAT ARE STANDARDS & CODES ? 7.1

Standards are documents which establish methods for manufacturing and testing. Codes are documents which establish good design practices, including the factors of safety and efficiency. The documents are prepared and periodically updated by committees whose members may include representatives from industry, government, universities, institutes, professional societies, trade associations, and labor unions.

Proven engineering practices form the basis of standards and codes, so that they embody minimum requirements for selection of material, dimensions, design, erection, testing, and inspection, to ensure the safety of piping systems. Periodic revisions are made to reflect developments in the industry.

The terms 'standard' and 'code' have become almost interchangeable, but documents are termed codes when they cover a broad area, have governmental acceptance, and can form a basis for legal obligations. 'Recommendations' document advisable practice. 'Shall' in the wording of standards and codes denotes a requirement or obligation, and 'should' implies recommendation.

FOUR REASONS FOR THEIR USE 7.2

(1) Items of hardware made according to a standard are interchangeable and of known dimensions and characteristics

(2) Compliance with a relevant code or standard guarantees performance, reliability, quality, and provides a basis for contract negotiations, for obtaining insurance, etc.

(3) A lawsuit which may follow a plant mishap, possibly due to failure of some part of a system, is less likely to lead to a punitive judgment if the system has been engineered and built to a code or standard

(4) Codes often supply the substance for Federal, State, and Municipal safety regulations. However, the US Federal Government may, as needed, devise its own regulations, which are sometimes in the form of a code.

WHO ISSUES STANDARDS ? 7.3

The American Standards Association was founded in 1918 to authorize national standards originating from five major engineering societies. Previously a chaotic situation had arisen as many societies and trade associations had been issuing individual standards which sometimes overlapped. In 1967, the name of the ASA was changed to the USA Standards Institute, and in 1969 a second change was made, to American National Standards Institute. Standards previously issued under the prefixes 'ASA' and 'USASI' are now prefixed 'ANSI'.

Not all USA standards and codes are issued directly by the Institute. The American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Instrument Society of America, and several other organizations issue standards and codes that apply to piping. Table 7.1 lists the principal sources.

ANSI makes available many such standards from other standards-issuing organizations ("sponsors"). Each of these standards is identified by the sponsor's designation (where one exists) preceded by ANSI's and the sponsor's acronym —— for example, the ASME Code for chemical plant and

refinery piping is designated ANSI/ASME B31.3. If the sponsor does not provide a designation, ANSI assigns one. If an American Standards committee developed the standard, the committee designation is used.

The ANSI catalog is available from the American National Standards Institute, 1430 Broadway, New York, NY 10018

Other countries also issue standards. The British Standards Institution (BSI) in the UK, the Deutscher Normenausschuss (DIN) in Germany, and the Swedish national organization (SIS) issue many standards. Copies of foreign standards can be obtained directly, or from the American National Standards Institute.

IDENTIFYING THE SOURCES OF STANDARDS 7.4

The tables in 7.5.6 give the initial letters of the standards-issuing organizations preceeding the number of the standard, thus: 'ASTM N28'. Table 7.1 includes the initials used in tables 7.3 thru 7.14, and gives the full titles of the organizations. (Table 7.1 is not a comprehensive listing.)

PRINCIPAL ORGANIZATIONS ISSUING STANDARDS **TABLE 7.1**

INITIALS	FULL TITLE OF ORGANIZATION
AIA	American Insurance Association *
ANSI	American National Standards Institute †
API	American Petroleum Institute
ASME	American Society of Mechanical Engineers
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
AWS	American Welding Society
AWWA	American Waterworks Association
FCI	Fluid Controls Institute
GSA	General Service Administration
ISA	Instrument Society of America
MSS	Manufacturers' Standardization Society of the Valve and Fittings Industry
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
PFI	Pipe Fabrication Institute
USDC	United States Department of Commerce

*Standards formerly issued by Underwriters' Laboratories Inc.
†Formerly, United States of America Standards Institute, and American Standards Association.

PRINCIPAL DESIGN-ORIENTATED CODES 7.5

ANSI CODE B31 7.5.1

The most important code for land-based pressure-piping systems is ANSI B31. Parts of this code which apply to various types of plant piping are listed in table 7.2.

ANSI CODE B31 FOR PRESSURE PIPING **TABLE 7.2**

TITLE	SECTION	APPLICATION
Corrosion Control	B31 Guide	Guidelines for protecting B31 piping systems from corrosion
Power Piping	B31.1-	Piping for industrial plants and marine applications
Chemical Plant and Petroleum Refinery Piping	B31.3-	Design of chemical and petrochemical plants and refineries processing chemicals and hydrocarbons, water and steam
Liquid Petroleum Transportation	B31.4-	Liquid transportation systems for hydrocarbons, LPG, anhydrous ammonia and alcohols
Refrigeration piping	B31.5-	Principally describes the piping of packaged units
Gas Transmission and Distribution Piping Systems	B31.8-	Principally describes overland conveyance of fuel gases and feedstock gases
Building Services Piping Code	B31.9-	High-pressure commercial/sanitary piping
Slurry Transportation Piping	B31.11-	Design, construction, inspection, security requirements of slurry piping systems

AMERICAN PETROLEUM INSTITUTE'S STANDARD 2510 7.5.2

This Standard covers design and construction of liquefied petroleum gas installations at marine and pipeline terminals, natural gas processing plants, refineries, petroleum plants and tank farms

The two following codes are not directly related to piping, but frequently are involved in the piping designer's work:

API 510, PRESSURE VESSEL INSPECTION CODE 7.5.3

This code applies to repairs and alterations made to vessels in petro-chemical service constructed to the former API-ASME Code for Unfired Pressure Vessels for Petroleum Liquids and Gases, Section 8 of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, and to other vessels.

ASME BOILER & PRESSURE VESSEL CODE 7.5.4

The ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code is mandatory in many states with regard to design, material specification, fabrication, erection, and testing procedures. Compliance is required in the USA and Canada to qualify for insurance. The Code consists of the following eleven sections:

ASME BOILER & PRESSURE VESSEL CODE

	section
Power boilers	1
Material specifications	2
Nuclear power plant components	3
Heating boilers	4
Nondestructive examination	5
Recommended rules for care and operation of heating boilers	6
Recommended rules for care of power boilers	7
Pressure vessels	8
Welding qualifications	9
Fiberglass-reinforced plastic pressure vessels	10
Rules for inservice inspection of nuclear reactor coolant systems	11

CODES FOR MARINE PIPING 7.5.5

Requirements for merchant and naval vessels are contained in the following standards:

(1) **American Bureau of Shipping:** 'Rules for building and classing vessels'
(2) **Lloyds' Register of Shipping:** 'Rules'
(3) **US Coast Guard:** 'Marine engineering regulations and material specifications'
(4) **US Navy, Bureau of Ships:** 'General specifications for building naval vessels', 'General machinery specifications'

SELECTED STANDARDS 7.5.6

The following tables are not comprehensive: a selection has been made from standards relating to piping design and technology. Sources of these standards may be found from table 7.1. Addresses of the issuing organizations may be found from the current edition of 'Encyclopedia of associations: Vol 1, National organizations of the United States' (Gale Research Company).

STANDARDS FOR SYMBOLS AND DRAFTING TABLE 7.3

Piping	Graphic symbols for pipe fittings, valves and piping	ANSI/ ASME Y32.2.3
	Graphic symbols for plumbing fixtures	ANSI Y32.4
	Graphic symbols for fluid power diagrams	ANSI Y32.10
	Fluid power diagrams	ANSI Y14.7
Process Engineering	Graphic symbols for process flow diagrams in petroleum and chemical industries	ANSI Y32.11
	Letter symbols for chemical engineering	ANSI Y10.12
	Letter symbols for hydraulics	ANSI Y10.2
Instrumentation	Instrumentation symbols and identification	ISA S5.1
Welding	Symbols for welding and nondestructive testing	AWS A2.4-79
Heating and Ventilating	Graphic symbols for heating, ventilating and air conditioning	ANSI Y32.2.4
Electrical	Electrical and electronics diagrams	ANSI Y14.15
	Graphic symbols for electrical wiring and layout diagrams used for architecture and building construction	ANSI Y32.9
Drafting	Drawing sheet size and format	ANSI Y14.1
	Line conventions, sectioning and lettering	ANSI Y14.2
	Multi and sectional view drawings	ANSI Y14.3
	Pictorial drawing	ANSI Y14.4
	Dimensioning and tolerancing for engineering drawings	ANSI Y14.5
	Screw thread representation	ANSI Y14.6
Safety	Symbols for fire fighting operations	NFPA 178

STANDARDS FOR PIPING (DESIGN AND FABRICATION) TABLE 7.4

Design	Power piping code (refer to Table 7.2)	ASME B31
Drafting	Method for dimensioning piping assemblies	PFI ES-2
	Minimum length and spacing for welded nozzles	PFI ES-7
Fabrication	Buttwelding ends for pipe, valves, flanges and fittings	ASME B16.25
	Internal machining and solid machined backing rings for circumferential back-welds	PFI ES-1
	Fabricating tolerances	PFI ES-3
Testing	Hydrostatic testing of fabricated piping	PFI ES-4
Cleaning	Cleaning of fabricated piping	PFI ES-5
Color Coding	Scheme for the identification of piping systems	ANSI A13.1
	Recommended practice for color coding of piping materials	PFI ES-22

PRINCIPAL STANDARDS FOR PIPE TABLE 7.5

Steel or Iron	Specification for welded and seamless steel pipe	ASTM A53
	Specification for seamless carbon-steel pipe for high-temperature service	ASTM A106
	Specification for electric-fusion(arc)-welded steel pipe, NPS 16 and over	ASTM A134
	Specification for electric-resistance-welded steel pipe	ASTM A135
	Specification for seamless and welded austenitic stainless steel pipe	ASTM A312
	Specification for seamless ferritic alloy-steel pipe for high-temperature service	ASTM A335
	Specification for seamless carbon-steel pipe for atmospheric and lower temperatures	ASTM A524
	Specification for line pipe (5L and 5LX)	API 5L
	Welded and seamless wrought-steel pipe	ASME B36.10M
	Stainless steel pipe	ANSI B36.19
	Ductile iron pipe, centrifugally cast, in metal molds or sand-lined molds for water and other liquids	ANSI/AWWA51 C151/A21.51
	Ductile iron pipe, centrifugally cast, in metal molds or sand-lined molds for gas	ANSI A21.52
Nonferrous Alloy	Specification for aluminum and aluminum-alloy seamless pipe and extruded seamless tube	ASTM B241
	Specification for seamless copper pipe, standard sizes	ASTM B42
	Specification for seamless red brass pipe, standard sizes	ASTM B43
	Specification for seamless copper alloy pipe and tube	ASTM B315
	Specification for seamless nickel pipe and tube	ASTM B161
Plastics	Specification for cellulose acetate butyrate (CAB) plastic pipe, SCH 40	ASTM D1503
	Specification for acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (ABS) plastic pipe, SCH 40 and 80	ASTM D1527
	Specification for polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastic pipe, SCH 40, 80 and 120	ASTM D1785
	Specification for polyethylene (PE) plastic pipe, SCH 40	ASTM D2104
	Specification for acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (ABS) plastic pipe (SDR-PR)	ASTM D2282
	Specification for polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastic pipe (SDR series)	ASTM D2241
	Specification for polyethylene (PE) plastic pipe (SIDR-PR) based on controlled inside diameter	ASTM D2239
	Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pressure pipe for water NPS 4 thru NPS 12	AWWA C900
	Polyethylene (PE) pressure pipe, tubing and fittings for water NPS 1/2 thru NPS 3	AWWA C901
	Polybutylene (PB) pressure pipe, tubing and fittings for water NPS 1/2 thru NPS 3	AWWA C902
	Glass fiber reinforced pipe	AWWA C950

STANDARDS FOR HANGERS AND SUPPORTS TABLE 7.6

Application	Pipe hangers and supports - selection and application	MSS SP-69
Production	Pipe hangers and supports - materials, design and manufacture	MSS SP-58

STANDARDS FOR GASKETS TABLE 7.7

Metallic	Ring-joint gaskets and grooves for steel pipe flanges	ASME B16.20
	Metallic gaskets for raised-face pipe flanges and flanged connections (double-jacket corrugated and spiral-wound)	API 601
Nonmetallic	Nonmetallic flat gaskets for pipe flanges	ASME B16.21
	Rubber gasket joints for ductile-iron and gray-iron pressure pipe and fittings	AWWA C111
	Gasketed joints for ductile iron and and gray iron pressure pipe and fittings for fire protection service	UL 194
	Standard specification for dense elastomer silicone rubber gaskets and accessories	ASTM C1115

STANDARDS FOR FITTINGS (Also, see Table 7.10) TABLE 7.8

Steel Fittings	Factory-made wrought-steel buttwelding fittings	ASME B16.9
	Wrought-steel buttwelding short-radius elbows and returns	ASME B16.28
	Forged-steel fittings, socketwelding and threaded	ASME B16.11
	Carbon steelpipe unions, socketwelding & threaded	MSS-SP-83
	Factory-made buttwelding fittings for class 1 nuclear piping applications	MSS SP-87
Stainless Steel	Wrought stainless steel buttwelding fittings including reference to other corrosion resistant materials	MSS SP-43
Malleable Iron	Malleable iron threaded fittings	ASME B16.3
Cast Iron	Cast-iron threaded fittings, class 125 and 250	ASME B16.4
	Cast-iron threaded drainage fittings	ANSI B16.12
Ductile Iron	Ductile-iron fittings, NPS 3 thru NPS 24 for gas	ANSI A21.14
	Ductile-iron pipe flanges and flanged fittings	ASME B16.42
Ferrous	Ferrous pipe plugs, bushings and locknuts with pipe threads	ANSI B16.14
Copper Alloy	Cast bronze threaded fittings, class 125 and 250	ASME B16.15
	Cast copper alloy solder joint pressure fittings	ANSI B16.18
	Bronze pipe flanges and flanged fittings, class 150 and 300	ANSI B16.24
	Cast copper alloy solder joint fittngs for Sovent drainage systems	ASME B16.32
	Wrought copper and wrought copper alloy solder-joint drainage fittings for Sovent drainage fittings	ANSI B16.43
Plastics	Specification for socket type acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (ABS) plastic pipe fittings SCH 40	ASTM D2468
	Specification for socket type polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastic pipe fittings SCH 80	ASTM D2467

STANDARDS FOR VALVES TABLE 7.9

General	Face-to-face and end-to-end dimensions of ferrous valves, classes 125 thru 2500 (gate, globe, plug ball, and check valves)	ANSI B16.10
	Manually operated metallic gas valves for use in gas piping systems up to 125 PSIG (sizes NPS 1/2 thru NPS 2)	ANSI B16.33
	Valves, flanged and buttwelding end -- steel, nickel alloy, and other special alloys	ASME B16.34
	Specification for pipeline valves (steel gate, plug, ball and check valves)	API 6D
	Earthquake activated automatic gas shutoff system	AGA Z21.70
Gate Valves	Steel venturi gate valves, flanged and butt-welding ends	API 597
	Steel gate valves, flanged and butt-welding ends	API 600
	Compact steel gate valves	API 602
	Class 150 cast, corrosion-resistant flanged end gate valves	API 603
	Ductile-iron gate valves, flanged ends	API 604
	Gate valves, NPS 3 thru NPS 48, for water and sewage systems	AWWA C500
	Resilient seated gate valves, NPS 3 thru NPS 12, for water and sewage systems	AWWA C509
Butterfly	Butterfly valves	MSS SP-67
	Rubber seated butterfly valves	AWWA C504
	Butterfly valves, lug-type and wafer-type	API 609
Check Valves	Swing check valves for waterworks service, NPS 2 thru NPS 24	AWWA C508
	Wafer check valves	API 594
	Cast-iron swing check valves, flanged and threaded ends	MSS SP-71
Ball Valves	Ball valves-flanged and butt-welding ends	API 608
	Ball valves with flanged or buttwelding ends for general service	MSS SP-72
	Ball valves, NPS 6 thru NPS 48	AWWA C507
Relief	Safety and relief valves	ASME PTC25.3
	Flanged steel safety-relief valves	API 526
Control	Control valve manifold designs -- recommended practice	ISA RP75.06
	Face-to-face dimensions for flanged globe-style control valve bodies (ANSI classes 125, 150, 250, 300 and 600)	ISA S75.03
	Face-to-face dimensions for flangeless control valves (ANSI classes 150, 300 and 600)	ISA S75.04
	Face-to-face dimensions for buttweld-end globe-style control valves (ANSI class 4500)	ISA S75.14

STANDARDS FOR UNFIRED VESSELS AND TANKS TABLE 7.10

Pressure Vessels	Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, section VIII, "Pressure vessels"	ASME Code
Low Pressure Vessels	Requirements for tank containers for liquids and gases	ASME MH5.1.3
	Specification for bolted tanks for storage of production liquids	API 12B
	Specification for field-welded tanks for storage of production liquids	API 12D
	Specification for shop-welded tanks for storage of production liquids	API 12F
	Recommended rules for design and construction of large welded low-pressure storage tanks	API 620
	Welded steel tanks for oil storage	API 650
	Specification for welded aluminum alloy storage tanks	ANSI B96.1
	Steel aboveground tanks for flammable and combustible liquids	UL 142
	Safety standard for steel inside tanks for oil-burner fuel	UL 80
	Steel underground tanks for flammable and combustible liquids	UL 58
	Factory-coated bolted steel tanks for water storage	AWWA D103-80
	Welded steel tanks for water storage	AWWA D100-79
Lined Vessels	Design, fabrication and surface finish of metal tanks and vessels to be lined for chemical service	NACE RP-01
Calibration	Method for liquid calibration of tanks	ASTM D1406
	Method for measurement and calibration of horizontal tanks	ASTM D1410
	Method for measurement and calibration of spheres and spheroids	ASTM D1408
	Method for measurement and calibration of upright cylindrical tanks	ASTM D1220
Venting and Flame Arresters	Venting atmospheric and low-pressure storage tanks (refrigerated and nonrefrigerated)	API 2000
	Flame arresters for vents of tanks storing petroleum products	API 2210
	Flame arresters for use on vents of storage tanks for petroleum oil and gasoline	UL 525

STANDARDS FOR FLANGES TABLE 7.11

Steel Flanges	Pipe flanges and flanged fittings	ANSI B16.5
	Steel orifice flanges	ANSI B16.36
	Large diameter carbon-steel flanges (NPS 26-60, class 75, 150, 300, 400, 600 and 900	API 605
	Steel pipeline flanges	MSS SP-44
	High-pressure chemical industry flanges and threaded stubs for use with lens gaskets	MSS SP-65
	Steel flanges for waterworks service, NPS 4 thru NPS 144	AWWA C207-78
Cast-iron Flanges	Cast-iron pipe flanges and flanged fittings	ASME B16.1
	Class 150LW corrosion-resistant cast flanges and flanged fittings	MSS SP-51
Ductile Iron	Ductile iron flanges and flanged fittings, class 150 and 300	ASME B16.42
Finishing	Finishes for contact faces of pipe flanges and connecting-end flanges of valves and fittings	MSS SP-6

STANDARDS FOR SCREW THREADS FOR PIPING, NUTS AND BOLTS TABLE 7.12

General	Unified inch screw threads (UN & UNR thread form)	ANSI B1.1
	Pipe threads, general purpose (inch)	ANSI/ ASME B1.20.1
	Nomenclature, definitions and letter symbols for screw threads	ASME B1.7M
Dryseal Pipe Threads	Dryseal pipe threads (inch)	ANSI B1.20.3
	Dryseal pipe threads (metric translation of ANSI B1.20.3)	ANSI B1.20.4
Hose Threads	Hose coupling screw threads for all connections having nominal hose (inside) diameters of 1/2, 5/8, 3/4, 1, 1 1/4, 1 1/2, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 3 1/2 and 4 inches (except fire hose)	ASME B1.20.7
	Screw threads and gaskets for fire hose connections	NFPA 1963-85

STANDARDS FOR HEAT EXCHANGERS AND HEATERS

TABLE 7.13

Shell-and-Tube Exchangers	Tubular heat exchangers in chemical process service	ANSI B78.1
	Shell-and-tube exchangers for general refinery services	API 660
	Specification for seamless cold-drawn low-carbon steel heat exchanger and condenser tubes	ASTM A179/M
	Specification for seamless cold-drawn intermediate alloy steel heat exchanger and condenser tubes	ASTM A199/M
	Specification for seamless ferritic and austenitic alloy steel boiler, superheater and heat-exchanger tubes	ASTM A213/M
	Specification for seamless nickel and nickel alloy condenser and heat exchanger tubes	ASTM B163
Air Exchangers	Air cooled heat exchangers for general refinery service	API 661
	Winterizing of air-cooled heat exchangers	API 632
Heaters	Closed feedwater heaters	ASME PTC12.1
	Performance test code -- air heaters	ASME PTC4.3
	Desuperheater/water heaters	ARI 470-80

STANDARDS FOR PRIME MOVERS

TABLE 7.14

General	Specification for pumping units	API 11E
	Positive displacement pumps -- reciprocating	API 674
	Positive displacement pumps -- controlled volume	API 675
	Pumps for oil burning appliances	UL 343
Centrifugal Pumps	Centrifugal pumps	ASME PTC8.2
	Specifications for horizontal end suction centrifugual pumps for chemical process	ASME B73.1M
	Specifications for vertical in-line centrifugual pumps for chemical process	ASME B73.2M
	Centrifugal pumps for general refinery service	API 610
Positive Displacement	Displacement pumps (performance test code)	ASME PTC7.1
	Reciprocating steam-driven displacement pumps	ASME PTC7
	Displacement compressors, vacuum pumps and blowers	ASME PTC9
Compressors, exhausters and ejectors	Safety standard for compressors for process industries	ASME B19.3
	Installation of blowers and exhaust systems	NFPA 91
	Centrifugal compressors for general refinery services	API 617
	Compressors and exhausters - performance test code	ASME PTC10
	Ejectors - performance test code	ASME PTC24

ABBREVIATIONS for Piping Drawings and Industrial Chemicals

ABBREVIATIONS USED ON PIPING DRAWINGS, DOCUMENTS, Etc. 8.1

A

A (1) Air
(2) Absolute
ABS Absolute
AGA American Gas Association
AISI American Iron and Steel Institute
ANSI American National Standards Institute
API American Petroleum Institute
ASTM American Society for Testing and Materials
AWS American Welding Society
AWWA American Waterworks Association

B

BBL Barrel
BC Bolt circle
BLE Beveled large end
BLK Black
BLVD Beveled
BOP Bottom [of outside] of pipe. Used for pipe support location
BS British Standard
BTU British thermal unit
BW (1) Butt weld
(2) Butt welded

C

C (1) Centigrade, or Celsius
(2) Condensate
CENT Centigrade
CFM Cubic feet per minute
CHU Centigrade heat unit
CI Cast iron
CM Centimeter
Cr Chromium
CS (1) Carbon steel
(2) Cold spring
CSC Car-sealed closed. Denotes a valve to be locked in the closed position under all circumstances other than repair to adjacent piping
CSO Car-sealed open. See CSC
CTR Center
CU Cubic

D

DEG Degree
DIA Diameter
DIN Deutsche Industrie Norm [German standard]
DO Drawing office
DRG Drawing. [Not preferred]
DWG Drawing

E

E East
ECN Engineering change number
EFW Electric-fusion-welded
ELL Elbow
ERW Electric-resistance-welded

F

F Fahrenheit
F&D Faced and drilled
FAHR Fahrenheit
FBW Furnace-butt-welded
FCN Field change number
FD&SF Faced, drilled and spot-faced
FE Flanged end
FF (1) Flat face(d)
(2) Full face [of gasket]
(3) Flange face [dimensioning]
FLG Flange
FLGD Flanged
FOB (1) Flat on bottom. [Indicates orientation of eccentric reducer]
(2) Freight on board. [Indicates location of supply of vendor's freight at the stated price]
(3) Free on board. [Indicates location of supply of vendor's freight]
FOT Flat on top. [Indicates orientation of eccentric reducer]
FRP [Glass-] fiber reinforced pipe
FS Forged steel
FW Field weld

G

G (1) Gas
(2) Grade
(3) Gram
GAL Gallon
GALV Galvanized
GPH Gallons per hour
GPM Gallon per minute

H

H (1) Horizontal
(2) Hour
HEX Hexagon(al)
Hg Mercury
HPT Hose-pipe thread
HR Hour

I

IE Invert elevation
ID (1) Inside diameter
(2) Internal diameter
IMP Imperial. [British unit]
IPS Iron pipe size
IS Inside screw. [Of valve stem]
ISO Isometric drawing
IS&Y Inside screw and yoke

K

K Kilo, times one thousand, x1000
kg Kilogram

L

L Liquid
LB,Lb Pound weight
LT Light-wall [of Pipe]
LR Long radius. [Of Elbow]

M

M (1) Meter
(2) Mega, times one million, 1 000 000. [On old drawings, x1000]
MACH Machined
MATL Material
MAWP Maximum allowable working pressure
MAX Maximum
MCC Motor control center
M/C Machine
MFR Manufacturer
MI Malleable iron
MIN (1) Minimum
(2) Minute. [Of time]
mm Millimeter
Mo Molybdenum
MSS Manufacturers' Standardization Society of the Valve and Fittings Industry

N

N North
NC Normally closed
NEMA National Electrical Manufacturers' Assn.
Ni Nickel
NIC Not in contract
NO Normally open
NPSC 2.5.5
NPSF 2.5.5
NPSH (1) Net positive suction head. [3.2.1]
(2) 2.5.5
NPSI 2.5.5
NPSL 2.5.5
NPSM 2.5.5

TABLES 7.13–7.14

NPT National pipe thread
NPTF 2.5.5
NRS Non-rising stem. [Of valve]

O

O Oil
OD Outside diameter
OS Outside screw. [Valve stem]
OS&Y Outside screw and yoke. [Valve stem]

P

P&ID Piping and instrumentation diagram
PBE Plain both ends. [Swage, etc.]
PE Plain end. [Pipe, etc.]
PFI Pipe Fabrication Institute
POE Plain one end. [Nipple, etc.]
PS (1) Pipe support. [Anchor, guide or shoe, or items combined to form the support]
(2) Pre-spring
PSI Pound [weight] per square inch. [Pressure]
PSIA Pound per square inch absolute
PSIG Pound per square inch gage

R

RED Reducing
RF Raised face
RJ Ring joint
RPM Revolutions per minute
RS Rising stem. [Of valve]

S

S (1) South
(2) Steam
SAE Society of Automotive Engineers
SCH Schedule. [Of pipe]
SCRD Screwed
SF Spot-faced
SKT Socket
SMLS Seamless
Si Silicon
SO Slip-on
SP (1) Sample point
(2) Standard practice. [MSS term]
SR Short radius. [Of elbow]
SST Stainless steel
ST Steam trap
STM Steam
STD Standard
STR Straight
SW Socket welding
SWG Swage
SWG / NIPP Swaged nipple
SWP Steam working pressure

T

T (1) Temperature
(2) Trap
T&C Threaded and coupled. [Pipe]
TEMA Tubular Exchanger Manufacturers' Assn.
TGT Tangent
TOE Threaded one end. [Nipple or Swage]
TOS Top of support
TPI Threads per inch
TSE Threaded small end
TYP Typical. [Used to avoid redrawing similar arrangements]

U

UNC 2.6.3
UNF 2.6.3
UNS 2.6.3

V

V (1) Vertical
(2) Vanadium

W

W (1) West
(2) Water
WGT Weight
WLD Weld(ed)
WN Welding neck
WOG Water, oil and gas
WP (1) Workpoint or reference point
(2) Markings with this prefix designate certain steels and are used on pipe, fittings and plate. Example: 'WPB' marked on forged fittings denotes A181 grade 2. Refer to ASME SA-234, tables 1 and 2.
WT Weight

X

XH Extra-heavy. [See Index]
XS Extra-strong
XXS Double-extra-strong

OTHER

℄ Centerline
⌀ Diameter

ABBREVIATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL CHEMICALS 8.2

ABBREVIATION	CHEMICAL NAME	AREA OF USE
A		
ADA	Acetone dicarboxylic acid	Drugs
AEA	Air-entraining agent	Concrete
ANW	83% ammonium nitrate in water	
B		
BAP	Benzyl para-amino phenol	Fuel
BHA	Butylated hydroxyanisole	Food
BHC	Benzene hexachloride	General
BHT	Butylated hydroxytoluene	Food
BOV	77-78% sulfuric acid ('blown oil of vitreol')	General
BzH	Benzaldehyde	General
BzOH	Benzoic acid	General
C		
CO	Carbon monoxide	
COV	95-96% sulfuric acid ('concentrated oil of vitreol')	General
CO2	Carbon dioxide	General
D		
DAP	Diammonium phosphate	Agriculture
DCO	Dehydrated castor oil	Paint
DMC	Dimethylammonium dimethyl carbamate	Refining
DMF	Dimethyl formamide	
DMU	Dimethylurea	
DNA	Dinonyladipate	Plastics
DNM	Dinonyl maleate	Plastics
DNP	Dinonyl phthalate	Plastics
DNT	Dinitrotoluene	Explosives
DOP	Dioctyl phthalate	Plastics
DOV	96% sulfuric acid ('distilled oil of vitreol')	General
DSP	Disodium phosphate	General
DTBP	Ditertiary-butyl peroxide	Plastics
DVB	Divinyl benzene	Plastics
DPG	Diphenyl guanidine	Rubber
DOPA	3,4-dihydroxyphenylaniline	Rubber
E		
EA	Ethylidene aniline	Rubber
EDTA	Ethylene diamine tetra-acetic acid	Food

ABBREVIATION	MEANING	AREA OF USE
F		
FA	Furfuryl alcohol	General
FGAN	Ammonium nitrate	Agriculture
FPA	Fluorophosphoric acid	
FREON	One of a large number of chloro- or fluoro- substituted hydrocarbons	Refrigeration, General
H		
HCN	Hydrocyanic acid, hydrogen cyanide	Plating
HET	Hexa-ethyl tetraphosphate	Agriculture
HMDT	Hexamethylene triperoxide	
HMT	Hexamethylene tetramine	
HNM	Mannitol hexanitrate	Explosives
HTP	100% hydrogen peroxide ('high test peroxide'), Branched aliphatic alcohols of high b.pt.	Rocketry, General
H2O	Water	
I		
IMS	Commercial ethyl alcohol (Brit.)	General
IPA	Isophthalic acid	
IPC	Isopropyl n-phenyl carbonate	
IPS	Isopropyl alcohol (Shell Oil Co.)	General
L		
LOX	Liquid oxygen	Rocketry
LPC	Lauryl pyridinium chloride	Soaps
LPG	Liquefied petroleum gases, mainly butane and propane	Fuel
M		
MBMC	Monotertiary butyl-methyl-cresol	General
MEK	Methyl-ethyl-ketone	Paint, General
MEP	2-methyl, 5-ethyl pyridine	
MIBC	Methyl isobutyl carbinol	
MIBK	Methyl-isobutyl-ketone	
MNA	Methyl-nonyl acetaldehyde	
MNPT	m-nitro p-toluidine	
MNT	Mononitro toluene	Explosives
MSG	Monosodium glutamate	Food
N		
NBA	n-bromacetamide	
NBS	n-bromosuccinamide	
NCA	n-chloracetamide	
NCS	n-chlorosuccinamide	
NH powder	Explosive powder	
N2	Nitrogen	
O		
OMPA	Octamethyl pyrophosphoramide	Agriculture
ONB	o-nitrobiphenyl	Plastics
OPE	Octylphenoxyethanol	Refining
O2	Oxygen	General
O3	Ozone	
P		
PAS	p-aminosalicylic acid	Drugs
PB	Polybutene	Plastics
PBNA	Phenyl beta-naphthylamine	Rubber
PDB	p-dichlorobenzene	Agriculture
PE	Penta-erythritol	
PETN	Penta-erythritol tetranitrate	Explosives
PTFE	Polytetrafluorethylene	Plastics
PVA or PVAL	Polyvinyl alcohol	
PVAc	Polyvinyl acetate	
PVB	Polyvinyl butyrol	
PVC	Polyvinyl chloride	
PVM	Polyvinyl methyl-ether	
R		
RNV	Sulfuric acid ('refined oil of vitreol')	General
S		
S	Sulfur	General
SAP	Sodium acid pyrophosphate	
SDA	Specially denatured alcohol	General
SO2	Sulfur dioxide	General
T		
TCA	Sodium tetrachloracetate	Agriculture
TCE	1,1,1-trichlorethane	Dry cleaning
TCP	Tricresyl phosphate	Fuel, Plastics
TEG	Triethylene glycol	Refining
TEL	Tetraethyl lead	Fuel
TEP	Tetraethyl pyrophosphate	Agriculture
TFA	Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol	
TNA	Trinitroaniline	Explosives
TNB	Trinitrobenzene	Explosives
TNG	Trinitroglycerine	Explosives
TNM	Trinitromethane	
TNT	Trinitrotoluene	Explosives
TNX	Trinitroxylene	Explosives
TOF	Trioctyl phosphate	Plastics
TPG	Triphenyl guanidine	Rubber
TSP	Trisodium o-phosphate Tetrasodium phosphate	
V		
VA	Vinyl acetate	
Z		
ZMA	Zinc methylarsenate	Timber

INDEX/GLOSSARY

A

ABBREVIATIONS. 8
ABSOLUTE TEMPERATURE. At absolute zero temperature all movement of matter ceases. This temperature is theoretically unattainable. Absolute zero: Celsius scale...... -273.15C
Fahrenheit scale... -459.67F
ACCESS TO VALVE. 6.1.3
AFTERCOOLER. 3.2.2
AGITATOR. table 3.7
AIR IN STEAM. 6.9.1, 6.10.1
AIR LINE. Liquid removal 6.11.4
ALLOYS. For pipe. 2.1.4
AMBIENT. Pertaining to the surroundings. Usually refers to temperature
AMERICAN STANDARDS ASSOCIATION. 7.3
ANCHOR. 2.12.2, 6.2.8. A pipe fixture used to hold piping rigidly at a chosen point. Position where piping is restrained is termed the 'anchor point'
ANGLE VALVE. 3.1.5
ANSI. 7.3
ARCHIVE. Place where drawings, specifications etc., may be permanently stored
ASA. 7.3
ATTRITION. See 'Change of Particle Size', 3.3.4
AUTOCLAVE. Vessel in which material or reactants are held under controlled conditions (time, temperature, pressure, etc.)
AUXILIARY PIPING. 6.3.1

B

BACK WELD. In piping, a continuous weld made at the back of a butt-weld. Possible only if there is access to the interior
BACKCHECK. 5.4.2
BACKING RING = Chill ring. chart 2.1. figure 2.1
BALL FLOAT VALVE. 3.1.9
BALL VALVE. Check valve. 3.1.7
BALL VALVE. Rotary. 3.1.6
BAR. Traditional metric unit of pressure approximately equal to 1 atmosphere. See 'METRIC' - introduction, Part II. table M-7
BAROMETRIC LEG. If a process which takes place below atmospheric pressure requires water or other liquid to be continuously drained from it, this may be achieved by connecting the drain to a vertical pipe termed a 'barometric leg', the lower end of which is inserted in a seal pot. When the leg and seal are primed with liquid, draining from a low-pressure process can occur continuously. If the pressure of the process approaches zero (absolute), the leg must be at least 34 ft in height
BARSTOCK PLUG. 2.5.4. figure 2.55
BARSTOCK VALVE. 3.1.11. Valve machined from solid metal
BATTERY LIMIT. Arbitrary line shown on drawings to define on-plot and off-plot areas. Also used to define limits of contractual responsibility within an on-plot area
BENCHMARK. 5.3.1. figure 5.12
BENDS, BUTT-WELDING. 2.3.1
BENT. 6.1.2
BEVEL. The ends of pipe and butt-welding fittings are beveled (see chart 2.1) to aid making welded joints
BIBB. 3.1.11
BILL OF MATERIAL. 5.6.1
BLEED RING. 2.7.1. figure 2.60. chart 5.7
BLEED VALVE. 3.1.11. figure 2.60
BLENDER. 3.3.2. table 3.7
BLIND FLANGE. 2.7.1, 2.7.2. figure 2.61. Flange without central opening, used for closure of flanged terminations. Rated similarly to other types of flanges - see 'Flange Data', Part II
BLOCK VALVE. 3.1.11
BLOWDOWN VALVE. 3.1.11
BLOWDOWN SYSTEM. A (discharge) piping arrangement for removing material from a process, vessel, boiler, etc.
BLOWER. 3.2.2
BLOWOFF SYSTEM. Piping hookup used for blowing scale and foreign matter from tanks, boilers, etc.
BLOWOFF VALVE. 3.1.9
BOILER FEEDWATER. 6.10.2
BONNET. 3.1.2
BOTTOMS. See 'Column Operation', 6.5.2
BREECHLOCK. See 'Bonnet', 3.1.2
BREAKING LINES. figure 5.10
BREATHER VALVE. 3.1.11
BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION. 7.3
BRUNING 4.4.11
BUILDING LAYOUT. 6.15.3
BUILDINGS. In relation to piping. 6.15. figures 6.49 & 6.50
BULLHEAD TEE. 2.3.2
BUND. See 'DIKE'
BURIED PIPE. Dimensioning. table 5.2
BURSTING DISC = Rupture disc. 3.1.9
BUSHING, HEXAGON. Threaded. 2.5.1. figure 2.42
BUTT-WELDED PIPE JOINTS. 2.3
BUTTERFLY VALVE. 3.1.6
BYPASS. Valved length of piping that allows full or partial flow, arranged around a valve, valve assembly, equipment, etc. See figures 6.6 thru 6.11 for examples
BYPASS VALVE. 3.1.11

C

CAP
Butt-welding. 2.3.3. figure 2.20
Threaded. 2.5.4. figure 2.54
Socket-welding. 2.4.4. figure 2.36
CARBON STEELS are iron-based alloys having properties chiefly determined by their carbon content
CATCHBASIN. Receptacle designed to separate matter from a waste stream
CATCHMENT. Reservoir or basin
CATHODIC PROTECTION. Buried pipe can be protected from corrosion by wiring buried sacrificial anodes (usually cylinders of zinc) to the pipe. Galvanic corrosion then tends to occur in the zinc instead of the steel. Protection may also be provided by means of electric voltages and ground currents
CAVITATION. 6.3.1
CELSIUS = Centigrade. At atmospheric pressure (at sea level), on the Celsius scale, zero is the temperature at which ice forms; water boils at 100. table M-6. table M-7
CENTRIFUGE. 3.3.3. table 3.8
CERTIFIED DRAWING/PRINT. Final vendor's print of equipment showing dimensions which will be maintained during manufacture
CHATTERING. 3.1.4
CHECK VALVE. 3.1.7
CHECKER. 4.1.2, 5.4.1
CHIEF DRAFTSMAN. 4.1.2
CHILL RING = Backing ring. chart 2.1. fig 2.1
CIVIL PIPING. 1.1
CLEANOUT. Arrangement for cleaning out a line or vessel
CLEARANCE. 6.1.1. table 6.1. chart P-2
CLOSING DOWN LINES. 6.1.3
CLOSURES. Permanent. figure 2.20
Butt-welding. 2.3.3
Threaded. 2.5.4
Socket-welding. 2.4.4
CLOSURES. Temporary. 2.7. table 2.6
COAST & GEODETIC SURVEY. 5.3.1
COATINGS. For pipe, 2.1.4
COCK. Simple plug valve in the smaller sizes
CODES. 7.5.
ANSI B31. Code for pressure piping. 7.5.1
ASME Boiler and pressure vessel code. 7.5.4
COLD SPRING. 6.1.1. figure 6.2
COLOR CODING
Model. 4.4.12
Piping. ANSI A13.1
COLUMN, Fractionation/Distillation. 6.5.2. table 3.8
COLUMN PIPING. 6.5.2
COMMERCIAL PIPING. 1.1
COMPANION FLANGE. A flange, or a flanging arrangement, custom-fabricated to mate with a non-standard flange on a item of equipment
COMPOSITION DISC. 3.1.5. Non-metallic disc used in some globe valves
COMPRESSOR. 3.2.2
Piping. 6.3.2
COMPRESSED AIR LINES. Draining of. 6.11.4
CONDENSATE. 6.9.1, 6.10.2
CONNECTOR
Pipe-to-tube. 2.5.1. figure 2.41
Quick connector. 2.8.1
CONSOLE. An arrangement of gages and controls mounted in a desk or cabinet, from which a process may be monitored and controlled
CONSTANT LOAD HANGER. 2.12.2
CONTINUATION SHEET. See 'Process & Service Lines on Piping Drawings', 5.2.8. Any sheet on which information is continued
CONTROL STATION. 6.1.4. figures 6.6 thru 6.11
Symbol. chart 5.7
CONTROL VALVE. 3.1.10. figure 3.4
CONVEYED FLUID. This term is used in the Guide for liquid or gas carried by piping
COOLER. Heat exchanger used to cool process fluid
COOLING WATER. Water used to cool process fluid or equipment
COORDINATE. 5.3.1
COPYING PROCESSES. 4.4.11
CORROSION. Conveyed fluid may attack materials from which pipe and fittings are made. The degreee of corrosion will depend on the pipe material, the conveyed fluid, its temperature and concentration, time of exposure, possible presence of water or air, and whether galvanic action is also present
CORROSION ALLOWANCE. Additional thickness of metal in excess of that calculated for strength
COUPLING
Threaded. FULL-. 2.5.1, 2.5.3. figures 2.37, 2.49
Threaded. HALF-. 2.5.3. figure 2.49
Threaded. REDUCER-. 2.5.1. figure 2.38
Socket-welding. FULL-. 2.4.1. figure 2.21
Socket-welding. HALF-. 2.4.3. figure 2.31
Socket-welding. REDUCER. 2.4.1. figure 2.22
CRASH PANEL. Breakable panel thru which personnel may escape from a hazard in a building
CROSS
Butt-welding. 2.3.2. figure 2.17
Threaded. 2.5.2. figure 2.48
Socket-welding. 2.4.2. figure 2.30
CRYOGENIC. Refers to very low temperatures and equipment used at these temperatures. Term usually applies to -200F and colder
CYCLONE. 3.3.3. table 3.8

D

DAMPENER.
For compressor. 3.2.2
Hydraulic. 2.12.2

FLUSH-BOTTOM TANK VALVE. 3.1.9
FOOT VALVE. 3.1.7
FOREIGN MATTER. Any unwanted material that enters a system from outside
FOREIGN PRINT. Print of a drawing originating in another group, department or company
FOREIGN STANDARDS. 7.3
FRACTIONATION COLUMN. 3.3.3. table 3.8
 Piping. 6.5.2
FROST LINE. The lowest depth in the ground which chills to 32F (0C)
FULL-COUPLING. See COUPLING

G

GAGE. A device for measuring or registering level, pressure, temperature, etc.
GAGE GLASS. Glass used to show liquid level, usually in the form of a vertical glass tube with end connections
GALVANIZING. The coating of metal with zinc by electroplating or hot-dipping
GASKET. 2.6.4. table 2.5
 Dimensioning. See 'Dimensioning to Joints', 5.3.3
GATE VALVE. 3.1.4
GIRT. A horizontal member of a building to which the panels forming the sides of the building are fitted
GLAND. A sleeve within a stuffing box fitted over a shaft or valve stem and tightened against compressible packing so as to prevent leakage while allowing the shaft or stem to move
GLASS PIPE. 2.1.4
 Supporting. 6.2.7
GLOBE VALVE. 3.1.5
GRADE. See 'Vertical Reference', 5.3.1
GRADE BEAM. Beam which is used to support a floor at ground level
GROUND JOINT. Fine finish on two metal surfaces forming face-to-face leak-tight joint
GROUP LEADER. 4.1.2
GROUT. A thin layer of concrete poured on a set concrete foundation, between the foundation and the baseplate of the equipment which will rest on it. The baseplate is firmly bolted down on the level surface of the grout after it has hardened
GUIDE. 2.12.2, 6.2.8. figure 2.72A
GUTLINE. See 'Tracing', 6.8.2

H

HALF-COUPLING
 Threaded. 2.5.3. figure 2.49
 Socket-welding. 2.4.3. figure 2.31
HANDRAIL. See RAILING
HANGER. 2.12.2
 Constant-load hanger. 2.12.2
 Spring hanger. 2.12.2
HARNESS PIPING. 6.3.1
HEAD. Pressure. 3.2.1
HEADER. A pipe serving as a principal supply or return line
HEADER VALVE. 3.1.11
HEAT EXCHANGER. 3.3.5. figure 6.32. chart H-1
 Data sheet. 6.6.1
 Piping to. 6.6
HEXAGON BUSHING. 2.5.1. figure 2.42
HIGH POINT FINISHED GRADE. See 'Vertical Reference', 5.3.1
HOLDING TANK. Tank in which liquid (or gas) is held pending further processing or treatment
HOMOGENIZER. 3.3.4
HOSE CONNECTOR. 2.8.1
HOSE VALVE. 3.1.11
HOT TAP. A technique for branching into a line under pressure without having to close the line down
HOTWELL. A sump, tank, or other receptacle for holding discharges of hot liquids. 6.10.4
HYDRAULIC ACCUMULATOR. Stores liquid under pressure. Typically a device consisting of a cylinder and piston which is actuated by a weight, spring, or compressed gas. On the opposite side of the piston, the driven fluid, such as water or oil, is stored
HYDRAULIC DAMPENER. 2.12.2
 Symbol. chart 5.2B
HYDRAULIC RESISTANCE of pipe and fittings. 6.1.1. table F-10
HYDROSTATIC TESTING. 6.11.2
HYGIENIC CONSTRUCTION. Pipe, valves, pumps and other equipment used to handle foodstuffs and drugs should be hygienically constructed; which means that all surfaces contacting the material must be smooth, non-toxic and corrosion proof. Plastics and rubbers should not incorporate (as fillers) substances that may contaminate. Materials free from such contaminants may be referred to as 'white' rubber, etc.

I

INCONEL. A high-nickel alloy containing chromium and iron. Resistant to oxidation and corrosion
INCREASER = Swage or reducer
INSTRUMENT AIR. See 'Compressed Air Usage', 6.3.2
INSTRUMENT CONNECTION. 6.7. chart 6.2
INSTRUMENT LOOP. 5.5.3
INSTRUMENT SOCIETY OF AMERICA. 5.5.1. table 7.3
INSTRUMENTATION. 5.5
 Coding. table 5.3
 Function. 5.5.2
 Mounting. 5.5.4
 On flow diagram. 5.2.3
 On P&ID. 5.2.4
 Signal lead. 5.5.6. chart 5.1
INSULATION. Thermal
 On P&ID. 5.2.4
 Personnel protection. 6.8.1
 Thickness. 6.8.1. tables 6.7 & 6.8
INTERCOOLER. 3.2.2
INTERCONNECTING P&ID. 5.2.4
INTERFACE. Boundary common to two systems. See figure 6.3 points (10) & (14)
INVERT ELEVATION ('IE') is the elevation of the bottom of the internal surface of a buried pipe. table 5.2
INVENTORY. A listing of pipe and other items of hardware maintained in stock
IRON PIPE. 2.1.4
IRON PIPE SIZE. 2.1.3.
ISO. International Standards Organization. See 'METRIC' - introduction, Part II
ISO = Isometric. 5.2.6, 5.2.9. figures 5.15 & 5.16.
 Checking. 5.4.4
 Numbering. 5.2.9
ISOLATING VALVE. 3.1.11
ISSUING DRAWINGS. 5.4.3

J

JACK SCREW. Screw provided in orifice flanges and sometimes flanges for line blinds for the purpose of temporarily holding flanges apart in order to insert/remove orifice plate or line blind. Two screws are provided (one per flange) placed 180 degrees apart. figure 2.59
JACKETING. 6.8.2
JOB FUNCTIONS. 4.1.2
JOB NUMBER. Company account number to which work is charged. Appears on all paperwork for a project
JOULE. The work done when the point of application of a force of 1 newton is displaced through a distance of 1 meter in the direction of the force
JUMPOVER. table A-2

K

kelvin. SI unit of temperature. Defined as "the fraction 1/273.16 of the thermodynamic temperature of the triple point of water." [The triple point of water is the solid, liquid, vapor phase, as ice begins to form on cooling.] Zero on the thermodynamic scale is 273.15 kelvins below zero on the Celsius scale. A kelvin is a temperature 'interval', or difference. kelvin is not expressed in degrees. One kelvin is equal to one 'degree' Celsius. Thus twenty degrees on the Celsius scale is 293.15K. table M-7
KNIFE-EDGE VALVE. 3.1.11
KNOCK-OUT DRUM/POT. A stream of gas containing drops of liquid is passed thru a knock-out drum in order to slow down the flow and allow the liquid to separate and collect

L

LAND on beveled end. chart 2.1
LANTERN RING. See 'Bonnet', 3.1.2
LAP-JOINT FLANGE. 2.3.1. figure 2.10
LATERAL
 Butt-welding. 2.3.2. figure 2.18
 Threaded 2.5.2. figure 2.47
 Socket-welding. 2.4.2. figure 2.29
LATROLET
 Butt-welding. 2.3.2. figure 2.15
 Threaded. 2.5.3. figure 2.52
 Socket-welding. 2.4.3. figure 2.34
LEROY. 4.4.6
LETTERING. 4.4.6
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 P&ID. 5.2.4
 Piping drawings. See 'Process & Service Lines on Piping Drawings', 5.2.8
 Iso. 5.2.9
 Spool. 5.2.9
LININGS for pipe. 2.1.4
LIST OF EQUIPMENT. 4.2.2
LIST OF MATERIEL. 5.6.1
LOAD CELL. Weighing mechanism installed in the supports of tanks, etc.
LOW-PRESSURE HEATING MEDIA. 6.9.2
LUG. Projecting piece on a vessel, frame, etc., by which it may be held or lifted or used for an attachment

M

MAIN. A principal section of pipe supplying service or process fluid. In a RING MAIN the fluid is continuously circulated around a closed loop of piping and may be drawn off at any point. Useful for hot/cold lines, or for slurries and other fluids with suspended solids that may separate
MAKEUP WATER. Water is lost in many processes and operations. Water inventory is restored by adding makeup water
MALLEABLE-IRON. A ductile cast iron produced by controlled annealing of white cast iron
MANHOLE. table 6.1
 In column. 6.5.2
MANIFOLD. A chamber or pipe (header) having several branches
MANOMETER. See 'Orifice Plate Assembly', 6.7.5
MANUFACTURERS' WEIGHT. 2.1.3
MATCHLINE. See 'Process & Service Lines on Piping Drawings', 5.2.8. figure 5.8
MATERIAL BALANCE. A detailed tabulation of process material flowing into, thru and out of the process, showing the di-tribution of all significant components, including impurities
MATERIAL TAKEOFF. Estimated quantities for materials, taken from drawings
MILL. Symbol chart 5.2A
MITER. 2.3.1. figure 2.5
MIXER. 3.3.2. table 3.7
MIXING. 3.3.2
MIXING VALVE. 3.1.11
MODEL of plant. 4.4.12
MONEL. Alloys consisting mainly of nickel and copper, which have good resistance to corrosion, abrasion and heat
MONUMENT. 5.3.1. figure 5.12
MULTIPORT VALVE. 3.1.8
MYLAR FILM. 4.4.1

N

NEEDLE VALVE. 3.1.5
NEWTON. Metric unit. The force to accelerate

S

T

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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[8] FLANGES: WELDING NECK, SLIP-ON, REDUCING SLIP-ON - Taylor Forge Inc
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THREDOLET, THREADED ELBOLET, THREADED LATROLET - Bonney Forge
[19] THREADED CAP - Henry Vogt Machine Co
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[31] GATE VALVE (OS&Y, bolted bonnet, rising stem), GLOBE VALVE (OS&Y, bolted bonnet, rising stem), GATE VALVE (IS, bolted bonnet, non-rising stem) - Jenkins Bros. Valve Manufacturers
[32] LANTERN RING - Wm. Powell Co
PACKLESS VALVE - Crane Co
BELLOWS-SEAL VALVE - Henry Vogt Machine Co
COCKS - Wm. Powell Co
HAMMER-BLOW HANDWHEEL - Wm. Powell Co
[33] SPUR-GEAR OPERATOR and BEVEL-GEAR OPERATOR - Crane Company
[33] ELECTRIC MOTOR OPERATOR, PNEUMATIC OPERATOR - Wm. Powell Co
QUICK-ACTING VALVES:
ROTATING STEM ON GLOBE VALVE - Jenkins Bros. Valve Manufacturers
SLIDING STEM ON GATE VALVE - Lunkenheimer Company
[35] SOLID WEDGE GATE VALVE - Wm. Powell Co
SINGLE-DISC PARALLEL-SEATS GATE VALVE - Henry Vogt Machine Co
PLUG GATE VALVE - Crane Company
[36] GLOBE VALVES - Henry Vogt Machine Co, WYE-BODY GLOBE VALVE (incorporating composition disc) - Jenkins Bros. Valve Manufacturers
NEEDLE VALVE, ROTARY-BALL VALVES - Lunkenheimer Company
[37] BUTTERFLY VALVE (WAFER TYPE) - Lunkenheimer Company
SWING CHECK VALVES - Jenkins Bros. Valve Manufacturers, Walworth Co,
PISTON-CHECK VALVE & STOP CHECK VALVE - Rockwell Mfg Co
[38] SAFETY VALVE, RELIEF VALVE, BALL FLOAT VALVE, BLOWOFF VALVE - Crane Co
FLUSH-BOTTOM TANK VALVE (GLOBE TYPE) - Wm. Powell Co
[39] INVERTED-BUCKET TRAP Armstrong Machine Works
[93] DRIPSHIELD - Wm. Powell Co
[110] SWARTWOUT HEAD - Crane Co
[116] SHELL-AND-TUBE HEAT EXCHANGER WITH REMOVABLE TUBE BUNDLE - Bell & Gosset and California Hydronics Corporations
[119] LEVEL GAGE ASSEMBLY - Wm. Powell Co
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[123] JACKETED PIPE & HOSE - Parkes-Cramer Company

VALVE DATA - RUN LENGTHS

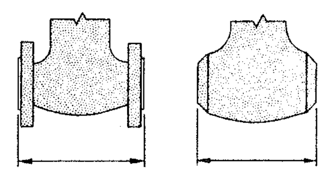
DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS

TABLE V-1M

	FLANGE CLASS	50	65	80	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	600
		NOMINAL DIAMETER [DN] OF PIPE												
STEEL GATE VALVES SOLID WEDGE & DOUBLE-DISC (SPLIT-WEDGE)	FLANGED 150	178	190	203	229	267	292	330	356	381	406	432	457	508
	BEVELED 150	216	241	283	305	403	419	457	502	572	610	660	711	813
	300	216	241	283	305	403	419	457	502	762	838	914	991	1143
	600	292	330	356	432	559	660	787	838	889	991	1092	1194	1397
	900	368	419	381	457	610	737	838	965	1029	1130	1219	1321	1549
	1500	368	419	470	546	705	832	991	1130	1257	1384	1537	1664	1943
	2500	451	508	578	673	914	1022	1270	1422					
STEEL GLOBE VALVES / LIFT CHECK VALVES	150	203	216	241	292	406	495	622	698					
	300	267	292	318	356	444	559	622	711					
	600	292	330	356	432	559	660	787	838					
	900	368	419	381	457	610	737	838	965					
	1500	368	419	470	546	705	832	991	1130					
	2500	451	508	578	673	914	1022	1270	1422					
SWING CHECK VALVES / TILTING DISC CHECK VALVES	T-D	203	216	241	292	356	495	622	698					
	150	203	216	241	292	356	495	622	698					
	T-D	267	292	318	356	444	533	622	711					
	300	267	292	318	356	444	533	622	711					
	T-D	292	330	356	432	559	660	787	838					
	600	292	330	356	432	559	660	787	838					
	T-D	-	-	381	457	610	737	838	965					
	900	368	419	381	457	610	737	838	965					
	T-D	368	419	470	546	705	832	991	-					
	1500	368	419	470	546	705	832	991	1130					
	2500	451	508	578	673	914	1022	1270	1422					

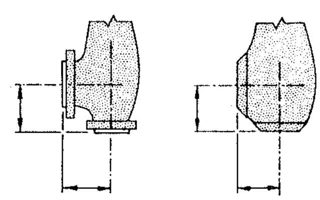
NOTES

DIMENSIONS IN THIS TABLE CONFORM TO ANSI B16.10 AND APPLY TO FLANGED VALVES AND VALVES WITH ENDS BEVELLED FOR WELDING AS SHOWN:



Tabled Dimension

FOR FLANGED VALVES THE TABLED DIMENSION INCLUDES ALLOWANCE FOR BOTH RAISED FACES OF THE VALVE. FOR CLASSES 150 AND 300 VALVES, 1.6mm HAS BEEN INCLUDED FOR EACH RAISED FACE AND FOR VALVES OF CLASS 600 AND ABOVE, 6.4mm HAS BEEN INCLUDED FOR EACH RAISED FACE.



Half Tabled Dimension

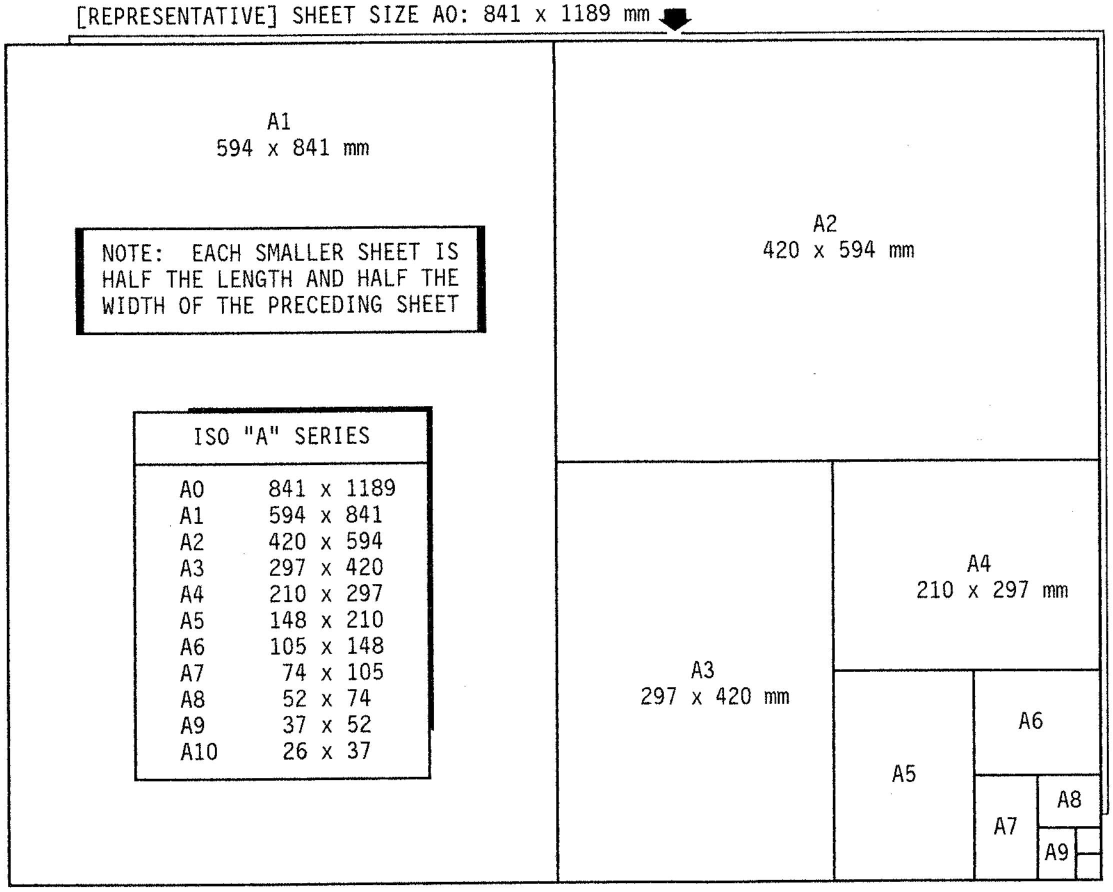
FOR ANGLE GLOBE & ANGLE LIFT-CHECK VALVES, HALVE THE TABLED DIMENSION TO OBTAIN CENTER-TO-FACE DIMENSIONS.

SIZES OF METRIC PAPERS

CHART S-6M

THE MOST COMMON SIZES OF PAPERS FOR GENERAL USE ARE THE ISO "A" SERIES DESIGNATED: A0, A1, A2, A3, ETC., WITH LENGTH TO WIDTH RATIO OF: LENGTH = WIDTH x SQUARE ROOT 2 (1.414). THE AREA OF THE LARGEST SHEET, A0, IS EQUAL TO ONE SQUARE METER

[REPRESENTATIVE] SHEET SIZE A0: 841 x 1189 mm



NOTE: EACH SMALLER SHEET IS HALF THE LENGTH AND HALF THE WIDTH OF THE PRECEDING SHEET

ISO "A" SERIES	
A0	841 x 1189
A1	594 x 841
A2	420 x 594
A3	297 x 420
A4	210 x 297
A5	148 x 210
A6	105 x 148
A7	74 x 105
A8	52 x 74
A9	37 x 52
A10	26 x 37

COMPARISON OF ISO SHEET SIZES WITH USA SHEET SIZES, FOR DRAWINGS

ISO DESIGNATION	WIDTH		LENGTH		US SIZES	
	mm	inches	mm	inches	LETTER	inches
--	--	--	--	--	F	28.0 x 40.0
A0	841	33.11	1189	46.81	E	34.0 x 44.0
A1	594	23.39	841	33.11	D	22.0 x 34.0
A2	420	16.54	594	23.39	C	17.0 x 22.0
A3	297	11.69	420	16.54	B	11.0 x 17.0
A4	210	8.27	297	11.69	A	8.5 x 11.0

CHANNEL DATA

AMERICAN STANDARD

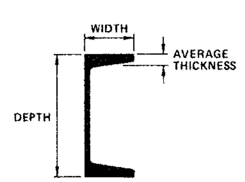
ANGLE DATA

WEIGHTS IN KILOGRAMS PER LINEAR METER

TABLES S-5M

DESIGNATION Depth (ins) x wgt lb/ft	DIMENSIONS IN mm DEPTH	WIDTH	Av Th
C 15x50	381	94	16.5
x40	381	89	16.5
x33.9	381	86	16.5
C 12x30	305	81	12.7
x25	305	77	12.7
x20.7	305	75	12.7
C 10x30	254	77	11.1
x25	254	73	11.1
x20	254	70	11.1
x15.3	254	66	11.1
C 9X20	229	67	10.5
x15	229	63	10.5
x13.4	229	62	10.5
C 8x18.75	203	64	9.9
x13.75	203	60	9.9
x11.5	203	57	9.9
C 7x14.75	178	58	9.3
x12.25	178	56	9.3
x 9.8	178	53	9.3
C 6x13	152	55	8.7
x10.5	152	52	8.7
x 8.2	152	49	8.7
C 5x 9	127	48	8.1
x 6.7	127	48	8.1
C 4x 7.25	120	44	7.5
x 5.4	120	40	7.5
C 3x 6	76	41	6.9
x 5	76	38	6.9
x 4.1	76	36	6.9

AMERICAN STANDARD CHANNELS



UNEQUAL LEGS

SIZES & THICKNESSESS		1	7/8	3/4	5/8	9/16	1/2	7/16	3/8	5/16	1/4	3/16	1/8
INCHES	MILLIMETERS	25.4	22.2	19	15.9	14.3	12.7	11.1	9.5	7.5	6.4	4.8	3.2
9 x 4 x	229 x 102 x				39.1	35.4	31.7						
8 x 6 x	203 x 152 x	65.8	58.2	50.3	42.4	38.2	34.2	30.1					
8 x 4 x	203 x 102 x	55.6		42.7		32.6	29.2						
7 x 4 x	178 x 102 x			39	32.9		26.6		20.2				
6 x 4	152 x 102 x		40.5	35.1	29.8	26.9	24.1	21.3	18.3	15.3			
6 x 3 1/2 x	152 x 89 x						22.8		17.4	14.6			
5 x 3 1/2 x	127 x 89 x			29.5	25		20.2	17.9	15.5	12.9	10.4		
5 x 3 x	127 x 76 x				23.4		19	16.8	14.6	12.2	9.8		
4 x 3 1/2 x	102 x 89 x				21.9		17.7	15.8	13.5	11.5	9.2		
4 x 3 x	102 x 76 x				20.2		16.5	14.6	12.6	10.7	8.6		
3 1/2 x 3 x	89 x 76 x						15.2	13.5	11.8	9.8	8		
3 1/2 x 2 1/2 x	89 x 64 x						14	12.4	10.7	9.1	7.3		
3 x 2 1/2 x	76 x 64 x						12.6	11.3	9.8	8.3	6.7	5	
3 x 2 x	76 x 51 x						11.5	10.1	8.8	7.4	6.1	4.6	
2 1/2 x 2 x	64 x 51 x								7.9	6.7	5.4	4.1	
*2 1/2 x 1 1/2 x	64 x 38 x									5.8	4.7	3.6	
*2 x 1 1/2 x	51 x 38 x										4.1	3.2	2.1
*2 x 1 1/4 x	51 x 32 x										3.8	2.9	
*1 3/4 x 1 1/4 x	44 x 32 x										3.5	2.7	1.8

EQUAL LEGS

SIZES & THICKNESSES		1 1/8	1	7/8	3/4	5/8	9/16	1/2	7/16	3/8	5/16	1/4	3/16	1/8
INCHES	MILLIMETERS	28.6	25.4	22.2	19	15.9	14.3	12.7	11.1	9.5	7.9	6.4	4.8	3.2
8 x 8 x	203 x 203 x	84.7	75.9	67	57.9	48.7	44	39.3						
6 x 6 x	152 x 152 x		55.7	49.3	42.7	36	32.6	29.2	25.6	22.2	18.5			
5 x 5 x	127 x 127 x			40.5	35.1	29.8		24.1	21.3	18.3	15.3			
4 x 4 x	102 x 102 x				27.5	23.4		19	16.8	14.6	12.2	9.8		
3 1/2 x 3 1/2 x	89 x 89 x							16.5	14.6	12.6	10.7	8.6		
3 x 3 x	76 x 76 x							14	12.4	10.7	9.1	7.3	5.5	
2 1/2 x 2 1/2 x	64 x 64 x							11.5		8.8	7.4	6.1	4.6	
2 x 2 x	51 x 51 x									7	5.8	4.7	3.6	2.5
*1 3/4 x 1 3/4 x	44 x 44 x											4.1	3.2	2.1
*1 1/2 x 1 1/2 x	38 x 38 x									5		3.5	2.7	1.8
*1 1/4 x 1 1/4 x	32 x 32 x											2.9	2.2	1.5
*1 x 1 x	25 x 25 x											2.2	1.7	1.2

STRUCTURAL STEEL

W SHAPES

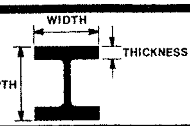


TABLE S-4M

DESIGNATION NOM. SIZE x lb/ft	DEPTH	WIDTH	THICK
	DIMENSIONS: mm		
W 36			
W 36 x 300	933	423	42.7
x 280	928	422	39.9
x 260	921	420	36.6
x 245	916	419	34.3
x 230	912	418	32.0
x 210	932	309	34.5
x 194	927	308	32.0
x 182	923	307	30.0
x 170	919	306	27.9
x 160	915	305	25.9
x 150	911	304	23.9
x 135	903	304	20.1
W 33			
W 33 x 241	868	403	35.6
x 240	851	403	35.6*
x 221	862	401	32.4
x 220	845	402	32.4*
x 201	855	400	29.2
x 200	838	400	29.2*
x 152	851	294	26.8
x 141	846	293	24.4
x 130	840	292	21.7
x 118	835	292	18.8
W 30			
W 30 x 211	786	384	33.4
x 210	772	384	33.4*
x 191	779	382	30.1
x 190	765	382	30.1*
x 173	773	381	27.1
x 172	759	381	27.1*
x 132	770	268	25.4
x 124	766	267	23.6
x 116	762	267	21.6
x 108	758	266	19.3
x 99	753	265	17.0
W 27			
W 27 x 178	706	358	30.2
x 177	694	358	30.2*
x 161	701	356	27.4
x 160	688	356	27.3*
x 146	695	355	24.8
x 145	683	355	24.8*
x 114	693	256	23.6
x 102	688	254	21.1
x 94	684	254	18.9
x 84	678	253	16.3
W 24			
W 24 x 162	635	329	31.0
x 160	628	358	28.8*
x 146	628	328	27.7
x 145	622	357	25.9*
x 131	622	327	24.4
x 130	616	356	22.9*
x 120	617	307	23.6*
x 117	616	325	21.6
x 110	614	306	21.7*
x 104	611	324	19.1
x 100	610	305	19.7*
x 94	617	230	22.2
x 84	612	229	19.6
x 76	608	228	17.3
x 68	603	228	14.9
x 62	603	179	15.0
x 61	602	178	15.0*
x 55	599	178	12.8

* INDICATES A DIMENSIONAL CHANGE OR SHAPE WAS DISCONTINUED (1978)

DESIGNATION NOM. SIZE x lb/ft	DEPTH	WIDTH	THICK
	DIMENSIONS: mm		
W 21			
W 21 x 147	560	318	29.2
x 142	545	334	27.8*
x 132	554	316	26.3
x 127	539	332	25.0*
x 122	551	315	24.4
x 112	533	330	22.0*
x 111	546	313	22.2
x 101	543	312	20.3
x 96	537	230	23.7*
x 93	549	214	23.6
x 83	544	212	21.2
x 82	530	228	20.2*
x 73	539	211	18.8
x 68	537	210	17.4
x 62	533	209	15.6
x 57	535	166	16.5
x 55	528	209	13.3*
x 50	529	166	13.6
x 49	529	166	13.5*
x 44	525	165	11.4
W 18			
W 18 x 119	482	286	26.9
x 114	469	301	25.2*
x 106	476	284	23.9
x 105	465	300	23.1*
x 97	472	283	22.1
x 96	461	298	21.1*
x 86	467	282	19.6
x 85	465	224	23.1*
x 77	461	223	21.1*
x 76	463	280	17.3
x 71	469	194	20.6
x 70	457	222	19.1*
x 65	466	193	19.1
x 64	454	221	17.4*
x 60	463	192	17.7
x 55	460	191	16.0
x 50	457	190	14.5
x 46	459	154	15.4
x 45	454	190	12.7*
x 40	455	153	13.3
x 35	450	152	10.8
W 16			
W 16 x 100	431	265	25.0
x 96	415	293	22.2*
x 89	425	263	22.2
x 88	410	292	20.2*
x 78	415	218	22.2*
x 77	420	261	19.3
x 71	410	217	20.2*
x 67	415	260	16.9
x 64	406	216	18.2*
x 58	403	215	16.4*
x 57	417	181	18.2
x 50	413	180	16.0
x 45	410	179	14.4
x 40	407	178	12.8
x 36	403	177	10.9
x 31	403	140	11.2
x 26	399	140	8.8
W 14			
W 14 x 730	569	454	124.7
x 665	550	448	114.8
x 605	531	442	105.7
x 550	514	437	97.0
x 500	498	432	88.9
x 455	483	428	81.5
x 426	474	424	77.1
x 398	465	421	72.3
x 370	455	418	67.6
x 342	446	416	62.7
x 320	427	424	53.2*

DESIGNATION NOM. SIZE x lb/ft	DEPTH	WIDTH	THICK
	DIMENSIONS: mm		
W 14			
x 314	437	412	58.0*
x 311	435	412	57.4
x 287	427	410	53.2*
x 283	425	409	52.6
x 264	419	407	49.2*
x 257	416	406	48.0
x 246	413	405	46.1*
x 237	409	404	44.4*
x 233	407	404	43.7
x 228	406	403	42.9*
x 219	403	402	41.2*
x 211	399	401	39.6
x 202	397	400	38.2*
x 193	393	399	36.6
x 184	391	398	35.0*
x 176	387	398	33.3
x 167	384	396	31.7*
x 159	380	395	30.2
x 158	381	395	30.2*
x 150	378	394	28.7*
x 145	375	394	27.7
x 142	375	394	27.0*
x 136	375	374	27.0*
x 132	372	374	26.2
x 127	371	373	25.3*
x 120	368	373	23.9
x 119	368	372	23.8*
x 111	365	371	22.2*
x 109	364	371	21.8
x 103	362	370	20.7*
x 99	360	370	19.8
x 95	359	369	19.0*
x 90	356	369	18.0
x 87	356	368	17.5*
x 84	360	305	19.8*
x 82	363	257	21.7
x 78	357	305	18.2*
x 74	360	256	19.9
x 68	357	255	18.3
x 61	353	254	16.4
x 53	354	205	16.8
x 48	350	204	15.1
x 43	347	203	13.5
x 38	358	172	13.1
x 34	355	171	11.6
x 30	352	171	9.8
x 26	353	128	10.7
x 22	349	127	8.5
W 12			
W 12 x 336	427	340	75.1
x 305	415	336	68.7
x 279	403	334	62.7
x 252	391	330	57.2
x 230	382	328	52.6
x 210	374	325	48.3
x 190	365	322	44.1
x 170	356	319	39.6
x 161	353	318	37.7*
x 152	348	317	35.6
x 136	341	315	31.7
x 133	340	314	31.4*
x 120	333	313	28.1
x 106	327	310	25.1
x 99	324	310	23.4*
x 96	323	309	22.9
x 92	321	309	21.7*
x 87	318	308	20.6
x 85	318	307	20.2*
x 79	314	307	18.7
x 72	311	306	17.0
x 65	308	305	15.4
x 58	310	254	16.3
x 53	306	254	14.6
x 50	310	205	16.3
x 45	306	204	14.6
x 40	303	203	13.1

DESIGNATION NOM. SIZE x lb/ft	DEPTH	WIDTH	THICK
	DIMENSIONS: mm		
W 12			
x 36	311	167	13.7*
x 35	317	167	13.2
x 31	307	166	11.8*
x 30	313	166	11.2
x 27	304	165	10.2*
x 26	310	165	9.7
x 22	313	102	10.8
x 19	309	102	8.9
x 16.5	305	102	6.8*
x 16	305	101	6.7
x 14	303	101	5.7
W 10			
W 10 x 112	289	265	31.7
x 100	282	263	28.4
x 89	276	261	25.3*
x 88	275	261	25.1
x 77	269	259	22.1
x 72	267	258	20.5*
x 68	264	257	19.6
x 66	264	257	19.0*
x 60	260	256	17.3
x 54	256	255	15.6
x 49	253	254	14.2
x 45	257	204	15.7
x 39	252	203	13.5
x 33	247	202	11.0
x 30	266	148	13.0
x 29	260	147	12.7*
x 26	262	147	11.2
x 25	256	146	10.9*
x 22	258	146	9.1
x 21	251	146	8.6*
x 19	260	102	10.0
x 17	257	102	8.4
x 15	254	102	6.9
x 12	251	101	5.3
x 11.5	251	100	5.2*
W 8			
W 8 x 67	229	210	23.7
x 58	222	209	20.6
x 48	216	206	17.4
x 40	210	205	14.2
x 35	206	204	12.6
x 31	203	203	11.0
x 28	205	166	11.8
x 24	201	165	10.2
x 21	210	134	10.2
x 20	207	134	9.6*
x 18	207	133	8.4
x 17	203	133	7.8*
x 15	206	102	8.0
x 13	203	102	6.5
x 10	200	100	5.2
W 6			
W 6 x 25	162	154	11.6
x 20	157	153	9.3
x 16	160	102	10.3
x 15.5	152	152	6.8*
x 15	152	152	6.6
x 12	153	102	7.1
x 9	150	100	5.5
x 8.5	148	100	4.9*
W 5			
W 5 x 19	131	128	10.9
x 18.5	130	128	10.7*
x 16	127	127	9.1
W 4			
W 4 x 13	106	103	8.8

References:
- The Rolling Program for American Wide Flange Structural Shapes - Arbed S.A., Luxembourg
- The Rolling Schedule for Wide Flange Shapes - Nippon Steel Corporation, Japan
- The American Institute of Steel Construction

PIPE DATA

TABLES P-1 M

DN (mm) [NPS]	PIPING CODES and MANUFACTURERS' WEIGHTS	DIMENSIONS O.D. (mm)	I.D. (mm)	Wall (mm)	WEIGHTS Empty (kg/m)	Waterfilled (kg/m)	AREAS External (mm^2/mm)	Internal (mm^2/mm)	Flow (mm^2)	Metal (mm^2)	Moment of Inertia (10^4mm)	Section Modulus (10^3mm)	Radius of Gyration (mm)	Continuous Spans Span (m)	Sag (mm)	Code Pressures Design (MPa)	Bursting (MPa)
	API	711.2	690.6	10.31	177.8	552.3	2234	2170	3.7E5	22707	1.4E6	3922	247.8	15.5	.935	1.23	4.11
	API	711.2	688.9	11.13	191.6	564.4	2234	2164	3.7E5	24468	1.5E6	4216	247.5	15.9	1.04	1.38	4.59
	API	711.2	687.4	11.91	204.9	576.0	2234	2159	3.7E5	26171	1.6E6	4500	247.3	16.2	1.14	1.52	5.06
	SCH 20 XS API	711.2	685.8	12.70	218.2	587.6	2234	2155	3.7E5	27869	1.7E6	4781	247.0	16.6	1.24	1.66	5.52
	SCH 30 API	711.2	679.5	15.88	271.5	634.1	2234	2135	3.6E5	34678	2.1E6	5897	245.9	17.7	1.63	2.23	7.42
	API	711.2	673.1	19.05	324.3	680.2	2234	2115	3.6E5	41423	2.5E6	6981	244.8	18.6	2.00	2.80	9.33
750	API	762.0	747.7	7.137	132.5	571.6	2394	2349	4.4E5	16926	1.2E6	3165	266.9	13.7	.490	.627	2.09
30	SCH 10 API	762.0	746.2	7.925	147.0	584.3	2394	2344	4.4E5	18774	1.3E6	3503	266.6	14.2	.576	.757	2.52
	API	762.0	744.5	8.738	161.9	597.3	2394	2339	4.4E5	20677	1.5E6	3850	266.3	14.7	.667	.890	2.97
	STD API	762.0	743.0	9.525	176.3	609.8	2394	2334	4.3E5	22517	1.6E6	4184	266.1	15.2	.757	1.02	3.40
	API	762.0	741.4	10.31	190.7	622.4	2394	2329	4.3E5	24353	1.7E6	4515	265.8	15.6	.849	1.15	3.83
	API	762.0	739.7	11.13	205.5	635.3	2394	2324	4.3E5	26244	1.8E6	4856	265.5	16.1	.944	1.28	4.28
	API	762.0	738.2	11.91	219.8	647.8	2394	2319	4.3E5	28072	2.0E6	5183	265.2	16.4	1.04	1.42	4.72
	SCH 20 XS API	762.0	736.6	12.70	234.1	660.2	2394	2314	4.3E5	29896	2.1E6	5508	265.0	16.8	1.13	1.55	5.15
	SCH 30 API	762.0	730.3	15.88	291.4	710.2	2394	2294	4.2E5	37211	2.6E6	6800	263.9	18.0	1.50	2.08	6.92
	API	762.0	723.9	19.05	348.1	759.7	2394	2274	4.1E5	44464	3.1E6	8057	262.8	18.9	1.86	2.61	8.69
800	API	812.8	800.1	6.350	126.0	628.7	2553	2514	5.0E5	16088	1.3E6	3218	285.1	13.1	.367	.467	1.56
32	API	812.8	798.5	7.137	141.5	642.3	2553	2509	5.0E5	18065	1.5E6	3607	284.9	13.8	.443	.588	1.96
	SCH 10 API	812.8	797.0	7.925	156.9	655.7	2553	2504	5.0E5	20039	1.6E6	3993	284.6	14.3	.522	.709	2.36
	API	812.8	795.3	8.738	172.8	669.6	2553	2499	5.0E5	22072	1.8E6	4390	284.3	14.9	.606	.834	2.78
	STD API	812.8	793.8	9.525	188.2	683.0	2553	2494	4.9E5	24037	1.9E6	4771	284.0	15.4	.689	.956	3.19
	API	812.8	792.2	10.31	203.6	696.4	2553	2489	4.9E5	25999	2.1E6	5151	283.7	15.8	.774	1.08	3.59
	API	812.8	790.5	11.13	219.4	710.2	2553	2484	4.9E5	28019	2.3E6	5540	283.5	16.2	.862	1.20	4.01
	API	812.8	789.0	11.91	234.7	723.6	2553	2479	4.9E5	29973	2.4E6	5915	283.2	16.6	.949	1.33	4.42
	SCH 20 XS API	812.8	787.4	12.70	250.0	736.9	2553	2474	4.9E5	31923	2.6E6	6287	282.9	17.0	1.04	1.45	4.83
	SCH 30 API	812.8	781.1	15.88	311.2	790.3	2553	2454	4.8E5	39745	3.2E6	7767	281.8	18.2	1.39	1.94	6.48
	SCH 40 API	812.8	777.8	17.48	341.9	817.1	2553	2444	4.8E5	43663	3.5E6	8499	281.3	18.7	1.56	2.19	7.32
	API	812.8	774.7	19.05	372.0	843.3	2553	2434	4.7E5	47504	3.7E6	9211	280.7	19.2	1.72	2.44	8.14
850	API	863.6	850.9	6.350	133.9	702.6	2713	2673	5.7E5	17101	1.6E6	3638	303.1	13.2	.333	.439	1.46
34	API	863.6	849.3	7.137	150.4	716.9	2713	2668	5.7E5	19204	1.8E6	4078	302.8	13.9	.402	.553	1.84
	SCH 10 API	863.6	847.8	7.925	166.8	731.3	2713	2663	5.6E5	21303	1.9E6	4516	302.5	14.4	.475	.667	2.22
	API	863.6	846.1	8.738	183.7	746.0	2713	2658	5.6E5	23466	2.1E6	4965	302.3	15.0	.552	.785	2.62
	STD API	863.6	844.6	9.525	200.1	760.3	2713	2653	5.6E5	25557	2.3E6	5397	302.0	15.5	.629	.899	3.00
	API	863.6	843.0	10.31	216.5	774.6	2713	2648	5.6E5	27644	2.5E6	5828	301.7	15.9	.708	1.01	3.38
	API	863.6	841.3	11.13	233.3	789.3	2713	2643	5.6E5	29795	2.7E6	6269	301.4	16.4	.791	1.13	3.77
	API	863.6	839.8	11.91	249.6	803.5	2713	2638	5.5E5	31874	2.9E6	6694	301.1	16.8	.872	1.25	4.16
	SCH 20 XS API	863.6	838.2	12.70	265.8	817.6	2713	2633	5.5E5	33950	3.1E6	7117	300.9	17.1	.953	1.36	4.54
	SCH 30 API	863.6	831.9	15.88	331.0	874.5	2713	2613	5.4E5	42278	3.8E6	8798	299.8	18.4	1.28	1.83	6.09
	SCH 40 API	863.6	828.6	17.48	363.7	903.0	2713	2603	5.4E5	46452	4.2E6	9631	299.2	19.0	1.45	2.06	6.88
	API	863.6	825.5	19.05	395.8	931.0	2713	2593	5.4E5	50544	4.5E6	10442	298.7	19.5	1.61	2.30	7.66
900	API	914.4	901.7	6.350	141.8	780.4	2873	2833	6.4E5	18115	1.9E6	4084	321.1	13.3	.303	.415	1.38
36	API	914.4	900.1	7.137	159.3	795.6	2873	2828	6.4E5	20343	2.1E6	4578	320.8	13.9	.367	.522	1.74
	SCH 10 API	914.4	898.6	7.925	176.7	810.8	2873	2823	6.3E5	22568	2.3E6	5070	320.5	14.5	.434	.630	2.10
	API	914.4	896.9	8.738	194.7	826.5	2873	2818	6.3E5	24861	2.5E6	5576	320.2	15.1	.506	.741	2.47
	STD API	914.4	895.4	9.525	212.0	841.6	2873	2813	6.3E5	27077	2.8E6	6062	319.9	15.6	.577	.849	2.83
	API	914.4	893.8	10.31	229.3	856.7	2873	2808	6.3E5	29290	3.0E6	6546	319.7	16.1	.651	.957	3.19
	API	914.4	892.1	11.13	247.2	872.3	2873	2803	6.3E5	31570	3.2E6	7043	319.4	16.5	.728	1.07	3.56
	API	914.4	890.6	11.91	264.5	887.4	2873	2798	6.2E5	33775	3.4E6	7522	319.1	16.9	.804	1.18	3.93
	SCH 20 XS API	914.4	889.0	12.70	281.7	902.4	2873	2793	6.2E5	35976	3.7E6	7999	318.8	17.3	.880	1.29	4.29
	API	914.4	885.9	14.27	316.1	932.4	2873	2783	6.2E5	40367	4.1E6	8944	318.3	18.0	1.03	1.50	5.01
	SCH 30 API	914.4	882.6	15.88	350.9	962.8	2873	2773	6.1E5	44812	4.5E6	9895	317.7	18.6	1.19	1.73	5.75
	SCH 40 API	914.4	876.3	19.05	419.6	1023	2873	2753	6.0E5	53584	5.4E6	11750	316.6	19.7	1.50	2.17	7.22

PIPE DATA

TABLES P-1 M

DN (mm) [NPS]	PIPING CODES and MANUFACTURERS' WEIGHTS	DIMENSIONS O.D. (mm)	I.D. (mm)	Wall (mm)	WEIGHTS Empty (kg/m)	Waterfilled (kg/m)	AREAS External (mm^2/mm)	Internal (mm^2/mm)	Flow (mm^2)	Metal (mm^2)	Moment of Inertia ($10^4 mm^4$)	Section Modulus ($10^3 mm^3$)	Radius of Gyration (mm)	Continuous Spans Span (m)	Sag (mm)	Code Pressures Design (MPa)	Bursting (MPa)
550 22	SCH 10 API	558.8	546.1	6.350	86.29	320.5	1756	1716	2.3E5	11021	4.2E5	1505	195.3	12.6	.658	.680	2.27
	API	558.8	544.5	7.137	96.86	329.7	1756	1711	2.3E5	12370	4.7E5	1684	195.1	13.1	.781	.857	2.86
	API	558.8	543.0	7.925	107.4	338.9	1756	1706	2.3E5	13715	5.2E5	1862	194.8	13.6	.906	1.03	3.45
	API	558.8	541.3	8.738	118.2	348.4	1756	1701	2.3E5	15099	5.7E5	2044	194.5	14.1	1.04	1.22	4.06
	SCH 20 STD API	558.8	539.8	9.525	128.7	357.5	1756	1696	2.3E5	16436	6.2E5	2219	194.2	14.5	1.16	1.39	4.65
	API	558.8	538.2	10.31	139.1	366.6	1756	1691	2.3E5	17770	6.7E5	2392	194.0	14.8	1.29	1.57	5.24
	API	558.8	536.5	11.13	149.9	376.0	1756	1686	2.3E5	19142	7.2E5	2570	193.7	15.2	1.42	1.76	5.86
	API	558.8	535.0	11.91	160.3	385.0	1756	1681	2.2E5	20467	7.7E5	2740	193.4	15.5	1.54	1.94	6.45
	SCH 30 XS API	558.8	533.4	12.70	170.6	394.1	1756	1676	2.2E5	21788	8.1E5	2909	193.1	15.8	1.66	2.12	7.05
	API	558.8	520.7	19.05	252.9	465.9	1756	1636	2.1E5	32303	1.2E6	4215	190.9	17.5	2.56	3.58	11.9
	SCH 60 API	558.8	514.3	22.23	293.3	501.1	1756	1616	2.1E5	37465	1.4E6	4834	189.9	18.0	2.94	4.32	14.4
	SCH 80 API	558.8	501.7	28.58	372.7	570.3	1756	1576	2.0E5	47599	1.7E6	6004	187.7	18.8	3.58	5.82	19.4
	SCH 100 API	558.8	489.0	34.93	450.1	637.8	1756	1536	1.9E5	57480	2.0E6	7089	185.6	19.4	4.08	7.36	24.5
	SCH 120	558.8	476.3	41.27	525.4	703.6	1756	1496	1.8E5	67107	2.3E6	8092	183.6	19.7	4.47	8.92	29.7
	SCH 140	558.8	463.6	47.63	598.8	767.6	1756	1456	1.7E5	76481	2.5E6	9018	181.5	19.9	4.77	10.5	35.0
	SCH 160	558.8	450.9	53.98	670.3	829.9	1756	1416	1.6E5	85602	2.8E6	9872	179.5	20.0	5.00	12.1	40.4
600 24	SCH 10 API	609.6	596.9	6.350	94.23	374.1	1915	1875	2.8E5	12034	5.5E5	1796	213.3	12.7	.577	.623	2.08
	API	609.6	595.3	7.137	105.8	384.1	1915	1870	2.8E5	13509	6.1E5	2011	213.0	13.3	.688	.785	2.62
	API	609.6	593.8	7.925	117.3	394.2	1915	1865	2.8E5	14980	6.8E5	2224	212.7	13.8	.801	.947	3.16
	API	609.6	592.1	8.738	129.1	404.5	1915	1860	2.8E5	16494	7.4E5	2443	212.5	14.3	.920	1.11	3.72
	SCH 20 STD API	609.6	590.6	9.525	140.6	414.5	1915	1855	2.7E5	17956	8.1E5	2652	212.2	14.7	1.04	1.28	4.26
	API	609.6	589.0	10.31	152.0	424.5	1915	1850	2.7E5	19415	8.7E5	2860	211.9	15.1	1.15	1.44	4.80
	API	609.6	587.3	11.13	163.8	434.7	1915	1845	2.7E5	20917	9.4E5	3074	211.6	15.4	1.27	1.61	5.36
	API	609.6	585.8	11.91	175.1	444.6	1915	1840	2.7E5	22368	9.9E5	3278	211.4	15.8	1.39	1.77	5.91
	XS API	609.6	584.2	12.70	186.5	454.5	1915	1835	2.7E5	23815	1.1E6	3481	211.1	16.1	1.50	1.94	6.46
	SCH 30 API	609.6	581.1	14.27	209.0	474.2	1915	1825	2.7E5	26698	1.2E6	3883	210.5	16.6	1.72	2.27	7.56
	API	609.6	577.9	15.88	231.9	494.1	1915	1815	2.6E5	29611	1.3E6	4284	210.0	17.1	1.94	2.60	8.68
	SCH 40 API	609.6	574.6	17.48	254.5	513.9	1915	1805	2.6E5	32508	1.4E6	4678	209.4	17.5	2.15	2.94	9.80
	API	609.6	571.5	19.05	276.7	533.3	1915	1795	2.6E5	35343	1.5E6	5060	208.9	17.9	2.35	3.27	10.9
	SCH 60	609.6	560.4	24.61	354.2	600.8	1915	1760	2.5E5	45233	1.9E6	6359	207.0	18.9	2.98	4.46	14.9
	SCH 80	609.6	547.7	30.96	440.7	676.3	1915	1721	2.4E5	56285	2.4E6	7751	204.9	19.7	3.56	5.84	19.5
	SCH 100	609.6	531.8	38.89	545.9	768.1	1915	1671	2.2E5	69723	2.9E6	9357	202.2	20.3	4.13	7.60	25.3
	SCH 120	609.6	517.6	46.02	638.1	848.4	1915	1626	2.1E5	81488	3.3E6	10685	199.9	20.6	4.52	9.21	30.7
	SCH 140	609.6	504.9	52.37	717.9	918.1	1915	1586	2.0E5	91686	3.6E6	11778	197.9	20.8	4.79	10.7	35.6
	SCH 160	609.6	490.5	59.54	805.6	994.6	1915	1541	1.9E5	1.0E5	3.9E6	12916	195.6	20.9	5.02	12.4	41.2
650 26	API	660.4	647.7	6.350	102.2	431.7	2075	2035	3.3E5	13048	7.0E5	2113	231.3	12.9	.510	.575	1.92
	API	660.4	646.1	7.137	114.7	442.6	2075	2030	3.3E5	14648	7.8E5	2367	231.0	13.4	.610	.724	2.41
	SCH 10 API	660.4	644.6	7.925	127.2	453.5	2075	2025	3.3E5	16244	8.6E5	2618	230.7	14.0	.713	.874	2.91
	API	660.4	642.9	8.738	140.1	464.7	2075	2020	3.2E5	17888	9.5E5	2876	230.4	14.5	.822	1.03	3.43
	STD API	660.4	641.4	9.525	152.5	475.6	2075	2015	3.2E5	19477	1.0E6	3124	230.1	14.9	.928	1.18	3.93
	API	660.4	639.8	10.31	164.9	486.4	2075	2010	3.2E5	21061	1.1E6	3370	229.9	15.3	1.03	1.33	4.43
	API	660.4	638.1	11.13	177.7	497.5	2075	2005	3.2E5	22693	1.2E6	3622	229.6	15.7	1.15	1.48	4.95
	API	660.4	636.6	11.91	190.0	508.3	2075	2000	3.2E5	24269	1.3E6	3865	229.3	16.0	1.25	1.64	5.45
	SCH 20 XS API	660.4	635.0	12.70	202.3	519.0	2075	1995	3.2E5	25842	1.4E6	4106	229.0	16.3	1.36	1.79	5.95
		660.4	631.9	14.27	226.9	540.4	2075	1985	3.1E5	28976	1.5E6	4582	228.5	16.9	1.57	2.09	6.97
	API	660.4	628.6	15.88	251.7	562.1	2075	1975	3.1E5	32144	1.7E6	5058	227.9	17.4	1.78	2.40	8.00
	API	660.4	622.3	19.05	300.5	604.7	2075	1955	3.0E5	38383	2.0E6	5982	226.9	18.3	2.17	3.02	10.1
700 28	API	711.2	698.5	6.350	110.1	493.3	2234	2194	3.8E5	14061	8.7E5	2456	249.2	13.0	.455	.534	1.78
	API	711.2	696.9	7.137	123.6	505.1	2234	2189	3.8E5	15787	9.8E5	2751	248.9	13.6	.545	.672	2.24
	SCH 10 API	711.2	695.4	7.925	137.1	516.8	2234	2185	3.8E5	17509	1.1E6	3045	248.7	14.1	.639	.811	2.70
	API	711.2	693.7	8.738	151.0	529.0	2234	2179	3.8E5	19283	1.2E6	3345	248.4	14.6	.738	.954	3.18
	STD API	711.2	692.2	9.525	164.4	540.7	2234	2174	3.8E5	20997	1.3E6	3635	248.1	15.1	.836	1.09	3.65

PIPE DATA

TABLES P-1 M

DN (mm) [NPS]	PIPING CODES and MANUFACTURERS' WEIGHTS	DIMENSIONS O.D. (mm)	I.D. (mm)	Wall (mm)	WEIGHTS Empty (kg/m)	Waterfilled (kg/m)	AREAS External (mm^2/mm)	Internal (mm^2/mm)	Flow (mm^2)	Metal (mm^2)	Moment of Inertia ($10^4 mm$)	Section Modulus ($10^3 mm$)	Radius of Gyration (mm)	Continuous Spans Span (m)	Sag (mm)	Code Pressures Design (MPa)	Bursting (MPa)
400 16	API	406.4	395.3	5.563	54.85	177.6	1277	1242	1.2E5	7005	1.4E5	692.5	141.7	11.5	.862	.693	2.31
	SCH 10 API	406.4	393.7	6.350	62.49	184.2	1277	1237	1.2E5	7981	1.6E5	785.9	141.5	12.0	1.04	.936	3.12
	API	406.4	392.1	7.137	70.10	190.9	1277	1232	1.2E5	8953	1.8E5	878.2	141.2	12.5	1.21	1.18	3.93
	SCH 20 API	406.4	390.6	7.925	77.68	197.5	1277	1227	1.2E5	9921	2.0E5	969.4	140.9	12.9	1.38	1.42	4.75
	API	406.4	388.9	8.738	85.47	204.3	1277	1222	1.2E5	10916	2.2E5	1062	140.6	13.2	1.56	1.68	5.59
	SCH 30 STD API	406.4	387.4	9.525	92.99	210.8	1277	1217	1.2E5	11876	2.3E5	1151	140.4	13.6	1.72	1.92	6.41
	API	406.4	384.1	11.13	108.2	224.1	1277	1207	1.2E5	13815	2.7E5	1329	139.8	14.1	2.05	2.43	8.09
		406.4	382.6	11.91	115.6	230.6	1277	1202	1.1E5	14764	2.9E5	1415	139.5	14.4	2.20	2.67	8.92
	SCH 40 XS API	406.4	381.0	12.70	123.0	237.0	1277	1197	1.1E5	15708	3.0E5	1499	139.3	14.6	2.35	2.92	9.75
	API	406.4	374.7	15.88	152.5	262.7	1277	1177	1.1E5	19477	3.7E5	1830	138.2	15.3	2.89	3.94	13.1
	SCH 60	406.4	373.1	16.66	159.7	269.1	1277	1172	1.1E5	20401	3.9E5	1910	137.9	15.5	3.02	4.19	14.0
	API	406.4	368.3	19.05	181.5	288.0	1277	1157	1.1E5	23182	4.4E5	2145	137.1	15.9	3.36	4.96	16.5
	SCH 80	406.4	363.5	21.44	203.0	306.8	1277	1142	1.0E5	25927	4.8E5	2371	136.3	16.1	3.66	5.74	19.1
	SCH 100	406.4	354.0	26.19	244.9	343.4	1277	1112	98437	31280	5.7E5	2795	134.7	16.6	4.16	7.32	24.4
	SCH 120	406.4	344.5	30.96	285.9	379.1	1277	1082	93198	36520	6.5E5	3188	133.2	16.8	4.54	8.93	29.8
	SCH 140	406.4	333.3	36.53	332.3	419.6	1277	1047	87275	42442	7.3E5	3607	131.4	17.0	4.87	10.9	36.2
	SCH 160	406.4	325.4	40.49	364.4	447.6	1277	1022	83175	46542	7.9E5	3880	130.2	17.1	5.05	12.3	40.8
450 18	SCH 10 API	457.2	444.5	6.350	70.42	225.6	1436	1396	1.6E5	8994	2.3E5	999.9	159.4	12.2	.880	.832	2.77
	API	457.2	442.9	7.137	79.02	233.1	1436	1391	1.5E5	10092	2.6E5	1118	159.1	12.7	1.03	1.05	3.49
	SCH 20 API	457.2	441.4	7.925	87.58	240.6	1436	1387	1.5E5	11185	2.8E5	1235	158.9	13.2	1.19	1.27	4.22
	API	457.2	439.7	8.738	96.39	248.3	1436	1381	1.5E5	12310	3.1E5	1354	158.6	13.6	1.35	1.49	4.97
	STD API	457.2	438.2	9.525	104.9	255.7	1436	1376	1.5E5	13396	3.4E5	1469	158.3	13.9	1.50	1.71	5.69
	API	457.2	436.6	10.31	113.4	263.1	1436	1372	1.5E5	14478	3.6E5	1582	158.0	14.2	1.65	1.93	6.42
	SCH 30 API	457.2	434.9	11.13	122.1	270.7	1436	1366	1.5E5	15591	3.9E5	1697	157.8	14.5	1.80	2.15	7.18
	API	457.2	433.4	11.91	130.5	278.0	1436	1361	1.5E5	16665	4.1E5	1808	157.5	14.8	1.94	2.37	7.91
	XS API	457.2	431.8	12.70	138.9	285.3	1436	1357	1.5E5	17735	4.4E5	1918	157.2	15.1	2.08	2.59	8.65
	SCH 40 API	457.2	428.7	14.27	155.5	299.8	1436	1347	1.4E5	19863	4.9E5	2133	156.7	15.5	2.35	3.04	10.1
	API	457.2	425.5	15.88	172.3	314.5	1436	1337	1.4E5	22010	5.4E5	2347	156.1	15.9	2.60	3.49	11.6
	SCH 60 API	457.2	419.1	19.05	205.3	343.3	1436	1317	1.4E5	26222	6.3E5	2758	155.1	16.5	3.06	4.40	14.7
	SCH 80 API	457.2	409.5	23.83	254.0	385.7	1436	1287	1.3E5	32438	7.6E5	3341	153.5	17.1	3.63	5.78	19.3
	SCH 100	457.2	398.5	29.36	309.0	433.7	1436	1252	1.2E5	39466	9.1E5	3969	151.6	17.6	4.15	7.41	24.7
	SCH 120	457.2	387.3	34.93	362.8	480.6	1436	1217	1.2E5	46332	1.0E6	4548	149.8	17.9	4.55	9.09	30.3
	SCH 140	457.2	377.9	39.67	407.5	519.6	1436	1187	1.1E5	52041	1.1E6	5006	148.3	18.0	4.81	10.5	35.1
	SCH 160	457.2	366.7	45.24	458.4	564.0	1436	1152	1.1E5	58547	1.3E6	5499	146.5	18.1	5.04	12.3	40.9
500 20	SCH 10 API	508.0	495.3	6.350	78.36	271.0	1596	1556	1.9E5	10007	3.1E5	1240	177.4	12.4	.757	.748	2.49
	API	508.0	493.7	7.137	87.94	279.4	1596	1551	1.9E5	11231	3.5E5	1387	177.1	12.9	.895	.943	3.14
	API	508.0	492.2	7.925	97.48	287.7	1596	1546	1.9E5	12450	3.9E5	1533	176.8	13.4	1.03	1.14	3.79
	API	508.0	490.5	8.738	107.3	296.3	1596	1541	1.9E5	13705	4.3E5	1682	176.5	13.8	1.18	1.34	4.46
	SCH 20 STD API	508.0	489.0	9.525	116.8	304.6	1596	1536	1.9E5	14916	4.6E5	1825	176.3	14.2	1.32	1.54	5.12
	API	508.0	487.4	10.31	126.2	312.8	1596	1531	1.9E5	16124	5.0E5	1966	176.0	14.6	1.45	1.73	5.77
	API	508.0	485.7	11.13	136.0	321.3	1596	1526	1.9E5	17366	5.4E5	2111	175.7	14.9	1.59	1.94	6.45
	API	508.0	484.2	11.91	145.4	329.5	1596	1521	1.8E5	18566	5.7E5	2250	175.4	15.2	1.73	2.13	7.11
	SCH 30 XS API	508.0	482.6	12.70	154.7	337.7	1596	1516	1.8E5	19762	6.1E5	2387	175.2	15.4	1.86	2.33	7.77
	SCH 40	508.0	477.8	15.09	182.9	362.3	1596	1501	1.8E5	23364	7.1E5	2796	174.4	16.1	2.23	2.93	9.78
	API	508.0	476.3	15.88	192.2	370.3	1596	1496	1.8E5	24544	7.4E5	2928	174.1	16.3	2.35	3.13	10.4
	SCH 60 API	508.0	466.8	20.62	247.3	418.4	1596	1466	1.7E5	31579	9.4E5	3698	172.5	17.3	2.99	4.35	14.5
	SCH 80	508.0	455.6	26.19	310.4	473.4	1596	1431	1.6E5	39639	1.2E6	4542	170.6	18.0	3.60	5.80	19.3
	SCH 100	508.0	442.9	32.54	380.5	534.6	1596	1391	1.5E5	48601	1.4E6	5432	168.5	18.5	4.14	7.49	25.0
	SCH 120	508.0	431.8	38.10	440.4	586.8	1596	1357	1.5E5	56245	1.6E6	6152	166.7	18.8	4.51	8.99	30.0
	SCH 140	508.0	419.1	44.45	506.9	644.8	1596	1317	1.4E5	64732	1.8E6	6908	164.6	19.0	4.82	10.7	35.8
	SCH 160	508.0	408.0	50.01	563.4	694.2	1596	1282	1.3E5	71959	1.9E6	7516	162.9	19.1	5.03	12.3	41.1

PIPE DATA

TABLES P-1 M

DN (mm) [NPS]	PIPING CODES and MANUFACTURERS' WEIGHTS	DIMENSIONS O.D. (mm)	DIMENSIONS I.D. (mm)	DIMENSIONS Wall (mm)	WEIGHTS Empty (kg/m)	WEIGHTS Waterfilled (kg/m)	AREAS External (mm^2/mm)	AREAS Internal (mm^2/mm)	AREAS Flow (mm^2)	AREAS Metal (mm^2)	Moment of Inertia ($10^4 mm$)	Section Modulus ($10^3 mm$)	Radius of Gyration (mm)	Continuous Spans Span (m)	Continuous Spans Sag (mm)	Code Pressures Design (MPa)	Code Pressures Bursting (MPa)
250	API	273.1	263.5	4.775	31.51	86.04	857.8	827.8	54532	4025	36218	265.3	94.86	10.2	1.20	.672	2.24
10	API	273.1	262.7	5.156	33.98	88.20	857.8	825.4	54217	4340	38944	285.3	94.73	10.4	1.33	.847	2.82
	API	273.1	261.9	5.563	36.60	90.48	857.8	822.9	53882	4674	41825	306.4	94.59	10.7	1.46	1.03	3.45
	SCH 20 API	273.1	260.3	6.350	41.66	94.89	857.8	817.9	53236	5320	47331	346.7	94.32	11.1	1.71	1.40	4.66
	API	273.1	258.9	7.087	46.36	99.00	857.8	813.3	52635	5921	52393	383.8	94.07	11.4	1.93	1.74	5.80
	SCH 30 API	273.1	257.5	7.798	50.88	102.9	857.8	808.8	52058	6498	57198	419.0	93.82	11.7	2.14	2.07	6.90
	API	273.1	255.6	8.738	56.81	108.1	857.8	802.9	51301	7255	63428	464.6	93.50	12.0	2.41	2.51	8.37
	SCH 40 STD API	273.1	254.5	9.271	60.16	111.0	857.8	799.6	50874	7683	66903	490.0	93.32	12.2	2.55	2.76	9.20
	API	273.1	250.8	11.13	71.68	121.1	857.8	787.9	49402	9154	78647	576.1	92.69	12.7	3.00	3.64	12.1
	SCH 60 XS API	273.1	247.7	12.70	81.33	129.5	857.8	778.0	48169	10388	88220	646.2	92.16	13.0	3.34	4.39	14.6
	SCH 80	273.1	242.9	15.09	95.74	142.1	857.8	763.0	46329	12227	1.0E5	747.5	91.36	13.3	3.78	5.55	18.5
	SCH 100 API	273.1	236.5	18.26	114.5	158.4	857.8	743.1	43938	14618	1.2E5	873.3	90.31	13.6	4.24	7.11	23.7
	SCH 120	273.1	230.2	21.44	132.7	174.3	857.8	723.1	41611	16946	1.4E5	989.4	89.28	13.8	4.60	8.71	29.0
	SCH 140 XXS API	273.1	222.2	25.40	154.7	193.5	857.8	698.2	38795	19762	1.5E5	1121	88.02	14.0	4.94	10.7	35.8
	SCH 160	273.1	215.9	28.58	171.8	208.5	857.8	678.3	36610	21947	1.7E5	1217	87.02	14.0	5.13	12.4	41.4
300		323.9	313.5	5.156	40.42	117.6	1017	985.0	77209	5162	65558	404.9	112.7	10.8	1.06	.714	2.38
12	API	323.9	312.7	5.563	43.55	120.4	1017	982.5	76809	5562	70458	435.1	112.5	11.0	1.18	.871	2.90
	SCH 20 API	323.9	311.2	6.350	49.59	125.6	1017	977.5	76038	6334	79843	493.1	112.3	11.5	1.39	1.18	3.92
	API	323.9	309.6	7.137	55.61	130.9	1017	972.6	75270	7102	89088	550.2	112.0	11.9	1.60	1.48	4.95
	API	323.9	308.0	7.925	61.59	136.1	1017	967.6	74506	7865	98192	606.4	111.7	12.3	1.81	1.79	5.97
	SCH 30 API	323.9	307.1	8.382	65.05	139.1	1017	964.7	74064	8307	1.0E5	638.7	111.6	12.4	1.93	1.97	6.57
	API	323.9	306.4	8.738	67.73	141.4	1017	962.5	73722	8650	1.1E5	663.5	111.5	12.6	2.02	2.11	7.04
	STD API	323.9	304.8	9.525	73.65	146.6	1017	957.6	72966	9406	1.2E5	718.0	111.2	12.9	2.21	2.42	8.07
	SCH 40 API	323.9	303.2	10.31	79.54	151.7	1017	952.6	72214	10158	1.2E5	771.7	110.9	13.1	2.39	2.73	9.11
	API	323.9	301.6	11.13	85.58	157.0	1017	947.5	71442	10930	1.3E5	826.2	110.6	13.3	2.58	3.06	10.2
	XS API	323.9	298.5	12.70	97.20	167.2	1017	937.6	69957	12414	1.5E5	929.4	110.1	13.7	2.90	3.69	12.3
	SCH 60 API	323.9	295.3	14.27	108.7	177.2	1017	927.7	68489	13883	1.7E5	1029	109.6	14.0	3.20	4.32	14.4
	API	323.9	292.1	15.88	120.3	187.3	1017	917.7	67012	15360	1.8E5	1128	109.0	14.3	3.47	4.97	16.6
	SCH 80 API	323.9	288.9	17.48	131.7	197.3	1017	907.6	65552	16820	2.0E5	1223	108.5	14.5	3.72	5.63	18.8
	API	323.9	285.8	19.05	142.8	207.0	1017	897.7	64130	18241	2.1E5	1313	108.0	14.6	3.93	6.28	20.9
	SCH 100	323.9	281.0	21.44	159.5	221.5	1017	882.7	62005	20367	2.3E5	1445	107.2	14.8	4.22	7.28	24.3
	SCH 120 XXS API	323.9	273.1	25.40	186.5	245.0	1017	857.8	58556	23815	2.7E5	1649	105.9	15.1	4.60	8.96	29.9
	SCH 140 API	323.9	266.7	28.58	207.6	263.4	1017	837.9	55865	26507	2.9E5	1801	104.9	15.2	4.84	10.3	34.4
	SCH 160 API	323.9	257.2	33.32	238.2	290.1	1017	808.0	51956	30416	3.3E5	2008	103.4	15.3	5.10	12.4	41.4
350	API	355.6	344.9	5.334	45.96	139.4	1117	1084	93445	5870	90034	506.4	123.9	11.1	.980	.712	2.37
14	API	355.6	344.5	5.563	47.90	141.1	1117	1082	93198	6117	93711	527.1	123.8	11.2	1.04	.793	2.64
	SCH 10 API	355.6	342.9	6.350	54.55	146.9	1117	1077	92347	6967	1.1E5	597.7	123.5	11.7	1.24	1.07	3.57
	API	355.6	341.3	7.137	61.18	152.7	1117	1072	91501	7814	1.2E5	667.3	123.2	12.1	1.43	1.35	4.50
	SCH 20 API	355.6	339.8	7.925	67.78	158.4	1117	1067	90659	8656	1.3E5	736.0	123.0	12.5	1.63	1.63	5.43
	API	355.6	338.1	8.738	74.55	164.3	1117	1062	89793	9521	1.4E5	805.9	122.7	12.9	1.82	1.92	6.40
	SCH 30 STD API	355.6	336.6	9.525	81.09	170.0	1117	1057	88959	10356	1.6E5	872.6	122.4	13.2	2.00	2.20	7.34
	SCH 40 API	355.6	333.3	11.13	94.27	181.5	1117	1047	87275	12040	1.8E5	1005	121.9	13.7	2.35	2.78	9.26
	API	355.6	331.8	11.91	100.7	187.2	1117	1042	86452	12862	1.9E5	1069	121.6	13.9	2.52	3.06	10.2
	XS API	355.6	330.2	12.70	107.1	192.8	1117	1037	85634	13681	2.0E5	1132	121.3	14.1	2.67	3.35	11.2
	SCH 60	355.6	325.4	15.09	126.4	209.6	1117	1022	83175	16140	2.3E5	1318	120.5	14.6	3.10	4.23	14.1
	API	355.6	323.9	15.88	132.7	215.0	1117	1017	82372	16943	2.4E5	1378	120.2	14.7	3.23	4.52	15.1
	SCH 80 API	355.6	317.5	19.05	157.7	236.9	1117	997.5	79173	20142	2.9E5	1609	119.2	15.1	3.70	5.70	19.0
	SCH 100 API	355.6	307.9	23.83	194.4	268.9	1117	967.5	74482	24833	3.4E5	1932	117.6	15.6	4.25	7.51	25.0
	SCH 120	355.6	300.0	27.79	224.1	294.8	1117	942.6	70698	28617	3.9E5	2178	116.3	15.8	4.59	9.04	30.1
	SCH 140 API	355.6	292.1	31.75	252.9	319.9	1117	917.7	67012	32303	4.3E5	2405	115.0	15.9	4.86	10.6	35.4
	SCH 160	355.6	284.2	35.71	281.0	344.4	1117	892.8	63425	35889	4.6E5	2614	113.8	16.0	5.07	12.2	40.7

Thru DN 250, wall thicknesses for SCH 40S and SCH 80S stainless steel pipes are the same as for SCH 40 and SCH 80 carbon steel pipes

PIPE DATA

TABLES P-1 M

DN (mm) [NPS]	PIPING CODES and MANUFACTURERS' WEIGHTS	DIMENSIONS O.D. (mm)	I.D. (mm)	Wall (mm)	WEIGHTS Empty (kg/m)	Waterfilled (kg/m)	AREAS External (mm^2/mm)	Internal (mm^2/mm)	Flow (mm^2)	Metal (mm^2)	Moment of Inertia ($10^4 mm^4$)	Section Modulus ($10^3 mm^3$)	Radius of Gyration (mm)	Continuous Spans Span (m)	Sag (mm)	Code Pressures Design (MPa)	Bursting (MPa)
65	SCH 40 STD API	73.03	62.71	5.156	8.608	11.70	229.4	197.0	3089	1099	636.6	17.44	24.06	7.09	4.37	5.96	19.9
2.50	SCH 80 XS API	73.03	59.00	7.010	11.38	14.12	229.4	185.4	2734	1454	800.9	21.94	23.47	7.24	4.99	9.43	31.4
	SCH 160	73.03	53.98	9.525	14.88	17.17	229.4	169.6	2288	1900	979.3	26.82	22.70	7.26	5.39	14.4	48.0
	XXS API	73.03	44.98	14.02	20.35	21.94	229.4	141.3	1589	2599	1195	32.73	21.44	7.10	5.51	24.0	80.1
80	API	88.90	82.55	3.175	6.695	12.05	279.3	259.3	5352	855.1	786.5	17.69	30.33	7.04	2.67	1.98	6.58
3.00	API	88.90	80.98	3.962	8.279	13.43	279.3	254.4	5150	1057	955.6	21.50	30.06	7.35	3.23	3.11	10.4
	API	88.90	79.35	4.775	9.882	14.83	279.3	249.3	4945	1262	1120	25.20	29.79	7.57	3.71	4.30	14.3
	SCH 40 STD API	88.90	77.93	5.486	11.26	16.03	279.3	244.8	4769	1438	1256	28.25	29.55	7.71	4.05	5.36	17.9
	API	88.90	76.20	6.350	12.89	17.45	279.3	239.4	4560	1647	1411	31.75	29.27	7.83	4.40	6.66	22.2
	API	88.90	74.63	7.137	14.36	18.73	279.3	234.4	4374	1833	1544	34.73	29.02	7.91	4.65	7.86	26.2
	SCH 80 XS API	88.90	73.66	7.620	15.24	19.50	279.3	231.4	4261	1946	1621	36.47	28.86	7.94	4.78	8.61	28.7
	SCH 160	88.90	66.65	11.13	21.28	24.77	279.3	209.4	3489	2718	2097	47.19	27.78	8.02	5.36	14.2	47.5
	XXS API	88.90	58.42	15.24	27.61	30.29	279.3	183.5	2680	3527	2494	56.11	26.59	7.91	5.53	21.4	71.3
100	API	114.3	108.0	3.175	8.679	17.83	359.1	339.1	9152	1108	1712	29.96	39.30	7.53	2.08	.971	3.24
4	API	114.3	106.4	3.962	10.75	19.64	359.1	334.2	8887	1374	2093	36.62	39.04	7.93	2.60	1.84	6.14
	API	114.3	104.7	4.775	12.87	21.48	359.1	329.1	8618	1643	2468	43.19	38.76	8.24	3.06	2.75	9.17
	API	114.3	103.2	5.563	14.88	23.24	359.1	324.1	8361	1900	2816	49.27	38.49	8.46	3.45	3.64	12.1
	SCH 40 STD API	114.3	102.3	6.020	16.03	24.25	359.1	321.3	8213	2048	3010	52.68	38.34	8.56	3.66	4.16	13.9
	API	114.3	101.6	6.350	16.86	24.97	359.1	319.2	8107	2154	3148	55.08	38.23	8.63	3.79	4.54	15.1
	API	114.3	100.0	7.137	18.81	26.67	359.1	314.2	7858	2403	3465	60.62	37.97	8.76	4.08	5.45	18.2
	API	114.3	98.45	7.925	20.74	28.35	359.1	309.3	7612	2648	3767	65.91	37.71	8.86	4.33	6.37	21.2
	SCH 80 XS API	114.3	97.18	8.560	22.26	29.68	359.1	305.3	7417	2844	4000	69.99	37.51	8.92	4.50	7.12	23.7
	SCH 160 API	114.3	87.33	13.49	33.45	39.44	359.1	274.3	5989	4272	5524	96.65	35.96	9.09	5.29	13.2	44.0
	XXS API	114.3	80.06	17.12	40.92	45.96	359.1	251.5	5034	5227	6362	111.3	34.89	9.04	5.49	18.0	59.9
150	API	168.3	158.7	4.775	19.21	38.99	528.7	498.6	19787	2453	8203	97.50	57.83	9.19	2.13	1.48	4.92
6	API	168.3	157.1	5.563	22.26	41.66	528.7	493.7	19396	2843	9421	112.0	57.56	9.52	2.48	2.07	6.90
	API	168.3	155.6	6.350	25.29	44.30	528.7	488.8	19009	3230	10603	126.0	57.29	9.80	2.81	2.67	8.89
	SCH 40 STD API	168.3	154.1	7.112	28.19	46.83	528.7	484.0	18639	3601	11714	139.2	57.04	10.0	3.09	3.25	10.8
	API	168.3	152.4	7.925	31.26	49.51	528.7	478.9	18248	3992	12862	152.9	56.76	10.2	3.37	3.88	12.9
	API	168.3	150.8	8.738	34.29	52.15	528.7	473.8	17860	4379	13975	166.1	56.49	10.4	3.62	4.51	15.0
	SCH 80 XS API	168.3	146.3	10.97	42.46	59.28	528.7	459.7	16817	5423	16853	200.3	55.75	10.7	4.18	6.28	20.9
	SCH 120 API	168.3	139.7	14.27	54.08	69.41	528.7	439.0	15333	6906	20649	245.4	54.68	10.9	4.76	8.96	29.9
	SCH 160 API	168.3	131.7	18.26	67.39	81.02	528.7	413.9	13633	8607	24569	292.0	53.43	11.0	5.18	12.3	41.0
	XXS	168.3	124.4	21.95	78.99	91.14	528.7	390.8	12151	10089	27610	328.2	52.31	11.0	5.39	15.5	51.8
200	API	219.1	209.5	4.775	25.17	59.65	688.2	658.2	34479	3215	18464	168.6	75.79	9.77	1.58	.985	3.28
8	API	219.1	208.8	5.156	27.13	61.36	688.2	655.8	34229	3465	19833	181.1	75.65	9.98	1.73	1.20	4.01
	API	219.1	207.9	5.563	29.22	63.18	688.2	653.3	33963	3731	21277	194.2	75.51	10.2	1.89	1.44	4.79
	SCH 20 API	219.1	206.4	6.350	33.23	66.68	688.2	648.3	33451	4244	24026	219.3	75.24	10.5	2.18	1.89	6.31
	SCH 30 API	219.1	205.0	7.036	36.70	69.71	688.2	644.0	33007	4687	26369	240.7	75.01	10.8	2.41	2.29	7.64
	API	219.1	203.2	7.925	41.16	73.60	688.2	638.5	32437	5257	29338	267.8	74.71	11.1	2.70	2.81	9.38
	SCH 40 STD API	219.1	202.7	8.179	42.43	74.71	688.2	636.9	32275	5419	30172	275.5	74.62	11.2	2.78	2.96	9.87
	API	219.1	201.6	8.738	45.21	77.13	688.2	633.3	31921	5774	31985	292.0	74.43	11.3	2.95	3.29	11.0
	API	219.1	200.0	9.525	49.10	80.52	688.2	628.4	31424	6271	34489	314.9	74.16	11.5	3.17	3.76	12.5
	SCH 60	219.1	198.5	10.31	52.96	83.89	688.2	623.4	30931	6763	36935	337.2	73.90	11.6	3.37	4.23	14.1
	API	219.1	196.8	11.13	56.91	87.33	688.2	618.3	30426	7268	39399	359.7	73.63	11.8	3.56	4.71	15.7
	SCH 80 XS API	219.1	193.7	12.70	64.47	93.93	688.2	608.4	29460	8234	44002	401.7	73.10	12.0	3.90	5.67	18.9
	SCH 100	219.1	188.9	15.09	75.71	103.7	688.2	593.4	28025	9669	50566	461.6	72.32	12.3	4.31	7.13	23.8
	SCH 120 API	219.1	182.5	18.26	90.21	116.4	688.2	573.5	26173	11521	58556	534.6	71.29	12.5	4.73	9.13	30.4
	SCH 140 API	219.1	177.8	20.62	100.7	125.5	688.2	558.7	24836	12859	63984	584.1	70.54	12.5	4.96	10.6	35.5
	XXS API	219.1	174.6	22.23	107.6	131.6	688.2	548.6	23950	13744	67423	615.5	70.04	12.6	5.08	11.7	38.9
	SCH 160	219.1	173.1	23.01	111.0	134.5	688.2	543.7	23520	14174	69048	630.4	69.79	12.6	5.14	12.2	40.7

Thru DN 250, wall thicknesses for SCH 40S and SCH 80S stainless steel pipes are the same as for SCH 40 and SCH 80 carbon steel pipes

Tables P-1M present calculated data as a guide only. Spans are for pipe arranged in pipeways with the following assumptions: Bare pipe - continuous straight run with welded joints and two or more straight spans at each end.

SPANS - calculated with lines full of water and a maximum bending stress of 4 000 PSI

SAG - (deflection) calculated with lines empty (drained condition)

The following factors were not considered in calculating spans for these tables: Concentrated mechanical loads from flanges, valves, strainers, filters, and other inline equipment - weights of connecting branch lines - torsional loading from thermal movement - sudden reaction from lines(s) discharging contents - vibration - flattening effect of weight of contents in larger liquid filled lines - weight of insulation and pipe covering - weight of ice and snow - wind loads - seismic shock - reduction in wall thickness of pipe from threading or grooving.

DESIGN PRESSURE - calculated per ANSI B31.1 using allowable stress value of 9 000 PSI for seamless carbon steel pipe

BURSTING PRESSURE is approximate, calculated on yield strength of 30 000 PSI

[E in these tables is for 'Exponent', the power of 10 to which the number must be raised. Example: 1.0E5 = 100 000]

API = American Petroleum Institute's standard 5L, for 'Line pipe'. API pipe sizes; manufacturers' weights: Double-extra-strong (XXS), Extra-strong (XS), and Standard (STD), are included with schedule numbers in standard ANSI B36.10M. Also refer to 2.1.3

PIPE DATA: DIMENSIONS & STRESS PARAMETERS — TABLES P-1 M

DN (mm) [NPS]	PIPING CODES and MANUFACTURERS' WEIGHTS	DIMENSIONS O.D. (mm)	I.D. (mm)	Wall (mm)	WEIGHTS Empty (kg/m)	Waterfilled (kg/m)	AREAS External (mm^2/mm)	Internal (mm^2/mm)	Flow (mm^2)	Metal (mm^2)	Moment of Inertia (10^4mm)	Section Modulus (10^3mm)	Radius of Gyration (mm)	Continuous Spans Span (m)	Sag (mm)	Code Pressures Design (MPa)	Bursting (MPa)
10	SCH 40 STD API	17.15	12.52	2.311	.8434	.9666	53.86	39.34	123.2	107.7	3.035	.3540	5.308	3.52	5.42	12.1	40.3
.375	SCH 80 XS API	17.15	10.74	3.200	1.098	1.188	53.86	33.75	90.66	140.2	3.587	.4185	5.058	3.45	5.52	19.9	66.4
15	SCH 40 STD API	21.34	15.80	2.769	1.265	1.461	67.03	49.63	196.0	161.5	7.114	.6669	6.637	3.93	5.39	12.6	42.1
.500	SCH 80 XS API	21.34	13.87	3.734	1.617	1.768	67.03	43.57	151.1	206.5	8.357	.7833	6.362	3.87	5.53	19.5	64.8
	SCH 160	21.34	11.79	4.775	1.945	2.054	67.03	37.03	109.1	248.4	9.225	.8648	6.094	3.77	5.43	27.5	91.6
	XXS API	21.34	6.401	7.468	2.548	2.580	67.03	20.11	32.18	325.4	10.09	.9458	5.569	3.52	4.94	52.1	174
20	SCH 40 STD API	26.67	20.93	2.870	1.680	2.024	83.79	65.75	344.0	214.6	15.42	1.156	8.475	4.39	5.17	9.14	30.5
.750	SCH 80 XS API	26.67	18.85	3.912	2.190	2.469	83.79	59.21	279.0	279.7	18.64	1.398	8.164	4.37	5.48	14.8	49.2
	SCH 160	26.67	15.54	5.563	2.888	3.078	83.79	48.84	189.8	368.9	21.97	1.647	7.717	4.25	5.48	24.5	81.7
	XXS API	26.67	11.02	7.823	3.627	3.722	83.79	34.63	95.44	463.2	24.11	1.808	7.215	4.05	5.16	39.8	133
25	SCH 40 STD API	33.40	26.64	3.378	2.495	3.052	104.9	83.71	557.6	318.6	36.35	2.177	10.68	4.91	5.08	8.77	29.2
1.00	SCH 80 XS API	33.40	24.31	4.547	3.227	3.691	104.9	76.37	464.1	412.1	43.96	2.632	10.33	4.91	5.43	13.8	45.9
	SCH 160	33.40	20.70	6.350	4.225	4.562	104.9	65.03	336.6	539.6	52.08	3.119	9.824	4.80	5.51	22.1	73.7
	XXS API	33.40	15.21	9.093	5.437	5.619	104.9	47.80	181.8	694.4	58.46	3.501	9.176	4.59	5.25	36.5	122
32	SCH 40 STD API	42.16	35.05	3.556	3.377	4.342	132.5	110.1	965.0	431.3	81.04	3.844	13.71	5.47	4.75	7.03	23.4
1.25	SCH 80 XS API	42.16	32.46	4.851	4.453	5.280	132.5	102.0	827.6	568.7	100.6	4.774	13.30	5.52	5.26	11.3	37.7
	SCH 160	42.16	29.46	6.350	5.594	6.276	132.5	92.56	681.8	714.5	118.2	5.604	12.86	5.49	5.49	16.5	55.2
	XXS API	42.16	22.76	9.703	7.748	8.155	132.5	71.50	406.8	989.5	142.0	6.734	11.98	5.28	5.41	29.5	98.5
40	SCH 40 STD API	48.26	40.89	3.683	4.039	5.352	151.6	128.5	1313	515.8	129.0	5.346	15.81	5.81	4.54	6.46	21.5
1.50	SCH 80 XS API	48.26	38.10	5.080	5.396	6.536	151.6	119.7	1140	689.1	162.8	6.748	15.37	5.90	5.14	10.5	34.9
	SCH 160	48.26	33.99	7.137	7.220	8.127	151.6	106.8	907.1	922.1	200.8	8.321	14.76	5.88	5.48	16.7	55.7
	XXS API	48.26	27.94	10.16	9.522	10.14	151.6	87.78	613.1	1216	236.4	9.795	13.94	5.71	5.47	26.8	89.4
50	SCH 40 STD API	60.32	52.50	3.912	5.428	7.593	189.5	164.9	2165	693.2	277.1	9.187	19.99	6.39	4.17	5.07	16.9
2.00	SCH 80 XS API	60.32	49.25	5.537	7.463	9.368	189.5	154.7	1905	953.1	361.3	11.98	19.47	6.57	4.91	8.72	29.1
	API	60.32	47.62	6.350	8.431	10.21	189.5	149.6	1781	1077	397.5	13.18	19.21	6.60	5.14	10.6	35.4
	SCH 160	60.32	42.85	8.738	11.09	12.53	189.5	134.6	1442	1416	484.6	16.07	18.50	6.58	5.47	16.4	54.7
	XXS	60.32	38.18	11.07	13.42	14.56	189.5	119.9	1145	1713	545.8	18.10	17.85	6.48	5.52	22.5	75.0

Thru DN 250, wall thicknesses for SCH 40S and SCH 80S stainless steel pipes are the same as for SCH 40 and SCH 80 carbon steel pipes

PRESSURE / TEMPERATURE RATINGS FOR CARBON STEEL FLANGES

TABLE F-9M

Maximum ratings for flanges conforming to ISO Standard 2229 dimensions and material specification ASTM A-105

TEMPERATURE CELSIUS	GAGE PRESSURE IN kilopascals (kPa) FOR FLANGE CLASSES 150 - 2500						
	FLANGE CLASSES						
	150	300	400	600	900	1500	2500
-29 to 38	1 900	4 960	6 610	9 920	14 900	24 830	41 380
50	1 830	4 940	6 560	9 850	14 840	24 670	41 130
100	1 630	4 800	6 400	9 600	14 450	24 020	40 060
150	1 450	4 680	6 260	9 400	14 130	23 500	39 200
200	1 260	4 600	6 150	9 190	13 850	23 060	38 380
250	1 070	4 370	5 850	8 780	13 170	21 920	36 600
300	940	3 960	5 300	7 900	11 900	19 810	33 060
350	810	3 480	4 670	6 930	10 490	17 440	29 000
375	750	3 210	4 340	6 380	9 660	15 800	26 770
400	690	2 910	3 940	5 820	8 780	14 580	24 360
425	640	2 550	3 440	5 100	7 730	12 820	21 250
450	580	2 140	2 880	4 270	6 460	10 760	17 820
475	510	1 680	2 240	3 340	5 070	8 420	14 030
500	400	1 240	1 620	2 460	3 720	6 170	10 330
525	340	810	1 080	1 600	2 410	4 030	6 720
538	260	550	760	1 100	1 650	2 820	4 590

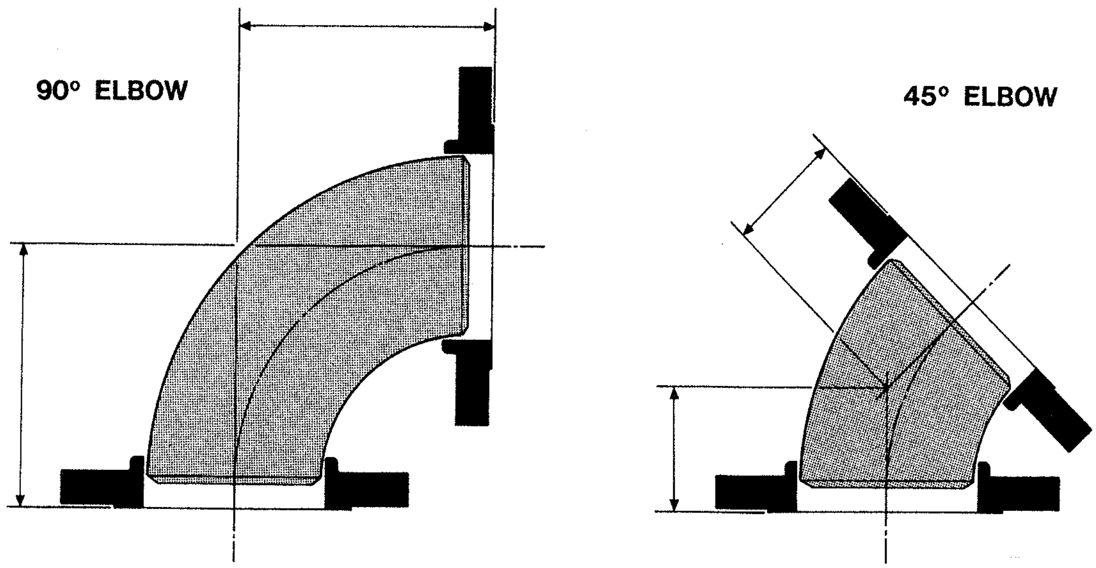
ISO 2229 flange dimensions are similar to those of standard ANSI B16.5. Both standards limit the prolonged use of flanges manufactured from carbon steels made to material specification ASTM A-105 at elevated temperatures. ANSI B16.5 also makes recommendations regarding the use of threaded and socket-welding flanges. Refer to footnote: Table F-9.

Ratings are for non-shock conditions. Values in this table do not prevail over limitations imposed by codes, standards, regulations or other obligations which may pertain to projects.

SLIP-ON FLANGES ON BUTT-WELDING ELBOWS

TABLE F-8M

FOR USE ON BUTT-WELDING ELBOWS AS PERMITTED BY THE PIPING SPECIFICATION FOR THE PROJECT



LR = LONG RADIUS   SR = SHORT RADIUS   * INDICATES NUMBER OF FLANGES WITHOUT INTERFERENCE

DN	CLASS 150 FLANGES						CLASS 300 FLANGES					
	90 LR	*	90 SR	*	45 LR	*	90 LR	*	90 SR	*	45 LR	*
50	89	1	68	1	48	1	97	1	76	1	56	1
80	130	2	97	1	67	1	143	1	110	1	79	1
100	168	2	124	1	79	1	183	2	138	1	94	1
150	243	2	175	1	110	2	256	2	187	1	122	2
200	319	2	227	2	141	2	337	2	244	2	159	2
250	397	2	276	2	175	2	408	2	294	2	186	2
300	473	2	332	2	206	2	487	2	349	2	221	2
350	549	2	376	2	238	2	559	2	395	2	248	2
400	625	2	432	2	270	2	632	2	451	2	276	2
450	702	2	484	2	302	2	711	2	505	2	311	2
500	778	2	533	2	333	2	794	2	556	2	349	2
600	930	2	645	2	395	2	951	2	668	2	418	2

DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS

RING-JOINT GASKET DATA

TABLE F-7M

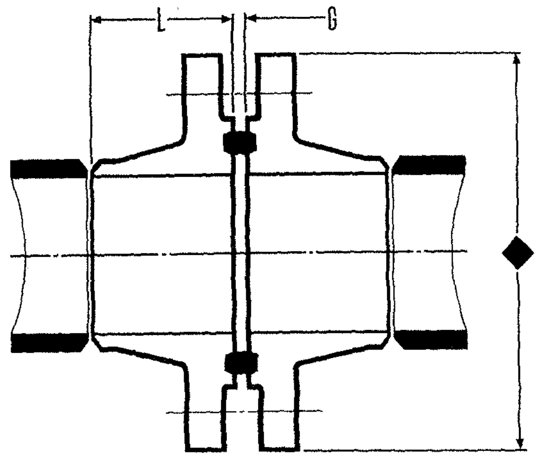
DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS

DATA FOR WELDING-NECK FLANGES

L = LENGTH THRU HUB OF WELDING-NECK FLANGE WITH RING JOINT

G = GAP BETWEEN FLANGE FACES UNDER NORMAL COMPRESSION

◆ FOR OUTSIDE DIAMETERS OF FLANGES AND BOLTING REFER TO TABLES F-1M THRU F-6M



FLANGE CLASSES

DN	150			300			600			900			1500			2500		
	L	G	RING No	L	G	RING No	L	G	RING No	L	G	RING No	L	G	RING No	L	G	RING No
15	-	-	-	58	3.2	R 11	58	3.2	R 11	66	4	R 12	66	4	R 12	79	4	R 13
20	-	-	-	63	4	R 13	63	4	R 13	76	4	R 14	76	4	R 14	85	4	R 16
25	62	4	R 15	68	4	R 16	68	4	R 16	79	4	R 16	79	4	R 16	95	4	R 18
40	68	4	R 19	74	4	R 20	76	4	R 20	89	4	R 20	89	4	R 20	119	3.2	R 23
50	70	4	R 22	78	5.6	R 23	81	4.8	R 23	110	3.2	R 24	110	3.2	R 24	135	3.2	R 26
80	76	4	R 29	87	5.6	R 31	91	4.8	R 31	110	4	R 31	125	3.2	R 35	178	3.2	R 32
100	82	4	R 36	94	5.6	R 37	110	4.8	R 37	122	4	R 37	132	3.2	R 39	201	4	R 38
150	95	4	R 43	106	5.6	R 45	125	4.8	R 45	148	4	R 45	181	3.2	R 46	286	4	R 47
200	108	4	R 48	119	5.6	R 49	141	4.8	R 49	170	4	R 49	224	4	R 50	332	4.8	R 51
250	108	4	R 52	125	5.6	R 53	160	4.8	R 53	192	4	R 53	265	4	R 54	437	6.3	R 55
300	120	4	R 56	138	5.6	R 57	164	4.8	R 57	208	4	R 57	297	4	R 58	482	7.9	R 60
350	133	3	R 59	151	5.6	R 61	173	4.8	R 61	224	4	R 62	314	5.6	R 63			
400	133	3	R 64	154	5.6	R 65	186	4.8	R 65	227	4	R 66	329	7.9	R 67			
450	146	3	R 68	167	5.6	R 69	192	4.8	R 69	242	4.8	R 70	345	7.9	R 71			
500	150	3	R 72	172	5.6	R 73	200	4.8	R 73	261	4.8	R 74	374	9.5	R 75			
600	158	3	R 76	179	6.3	R 77	214	5.6	R 77	308	5.6	R 78	427	11.1	R 79			

CLASS 1500 FLANGE DATA PN250 — TABLE F-5M

• DIMENSIONS INCLUDE 6.4 mm RAISED FACE ON FLANGES (except lap-joint)
•• DIMENSIONS INCLUDE 2 mm GAP FOR WELDING - REFER TO CHART 2.2

NOMINAL DIAMETER: DN			15	20	25	40	50	80	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	600
OUTSIDE DIAMETER			121	130	149	178	216	267	311	394	483	584	673	749	826	914	984	1168
FLANGE TYPE	★ END OF PIPE TO FACE OF FLANGE or LAP JOINT STUB END •	WELD-NECK	66	76	79	89	108	123	130	177	219	260	289	304	317	333	362	412
		SLIP-ON	Wall thickness of pipe + 2 mm															
		SOCKET ••	31	32	37	36	48											
		THREADED	8	8	8	11	16	13	15	22	24	25	26					
		L-J STUB END ANSI	76	76	102	102	152	152	152	203	203	254	254	305	305	305	305	305
		L-J STUB END MSS	51	51	51	51	64	64	76	89	102	127	152	152	152	152	152	152
BORE: WELD-NECK & SOCKET			Order to match Internal Diameter of Pipe															
BOLTING	BOLTS PER FLANGE		4	4	4	4	8	8	8	12	12	12	16	16	16	16	16	16
	BOLT CIRCLE DIAMETER		82.6	88.9	101.6	123.8	165.1	203.2	241.3	317.5	393.7	482.6	571.5	635	704.8	774.7	831.8	990.6
	DIAMETER OF BOLT (IN)		3/4	3/4	7/8	1	7/8	1 1/8	1 1/4	1 3/8	1 5/8	1 7/8	2	2 1/4	2 1/2	2 3/4	3	3 1/2
	STUDBOLT THREAD length - except lap-joint: Note 5	RF	102	108	121	133	140	171	190	254	286	337	375	406	444	489	533	610
		RJ	102	108	121	133	146	178	197	260	298	343	387	425	470	514	565	648

PN references are discussed under 'FLANGE CLASSES and PRESSURE NUMBERS'- page 75 (Part II)

CLASS 2500 FLANGE DATA PN420 — TABLE F-6M

• DIMENSIONS INCLUDE 6.4 mm RAISED FACE ON FLANGES (except lap-joint)

NOMINAL DIAMETER: DN			15	20	25	40	50	80	100	150	200	250	300
OUTSIDE DIAMETER			133	140	159	203	235	305	356	483	552	673	762
FLANGE TYPE	★ END OF PIPE TO FACE OF FLANGE or LAP JOINT STUB END •	WELD-NECK	79	85	95	117	133	174	196	279	324	425	470
		SLIP-ON	Wall thickness of pipe + 2 mm										
		SOCKET	Not available in this class										
		THREADED	9	12	8	17	23	13	15	22	24	27	26
		L-J STUB END ANSI	76	76	102	102	152	152	152	203	203	254	254
		L-J STUB END MSS	51	51	51	51	64	64	76	89	102	127	152
BORE: WELD-NECK			Order to match Internal Diameter of Pipe										
BOLTING	BOLTS PER FLANGE		4	4	4	4	8	8	8	8	12	12	12
	BOLT CIRCLE DIAMETER		88.9	95.2	107.9	146	171.4	228.6	273	368.3	438.1	539.7	619.1
	DIAMETER OF BOLT (IN)		3/4	3/4	7/8	1 1/8	1	1 1/4	1 1/2	2	2	2 1/2	2 3/4
	STUDBOLT THREAD length - except lap-joint: Note 5	RF	121	121	133	165	171	216	248	343	381	483	533
		RJ	121	121	133	171	178	222	260	356	394	508	559

ISO STANDARD 2229 IDENTIFIES FLANGES IN CLASSES 150 THRU 2500.

DIMENSIONAL DATA ARE SIMILAR TO FLANGES SPECIFIED BY ANSI STANDARD B16.5 EXCEPT FOR BOLT LENGTHS.

ANSI B16.5 SPECIFIES LONGER BOLTS. SHORTER BOLTS ARE ACCEPTABLE PROVIDING FULL THREAD ENGAGEMENT IS OBTAINED WHEN FLANGES ARE ASSEMBLED.

ISO 2229 SPECIFIES BOLT DIAMETERS IN INCHES.

CLASS 600 FLANGE DATA — PN100 — TABLE F-3M

• DIMENSIONS INCLUDE 6.4 mm RAISED FACE ON FLANGES (except lap-joint)
•• DIMENSIONS INCLUDE 2 mm GAP FOR WELDING - REFER TO CHART 2.2

NOMINAL DIAMETER: DN			15	20	25	40	50	80	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	600
OUTSIDE DIAMETER			95	117	124	156	165	210	273	356	419	508	559	603	686	743	813	940
FLANGE TYPE	★ END OF PIPE TO FACE OF FLANGE or LAP JOINT STUB END •	WELD-NECK	58	63	68	76	79	89	108	123	139	158	162	171	184	190	196	209
		SLIP-ON	Wall thickness of pipe + 2 mm															
		SOCKET ••	21	22	23	24	28	34										
		THREADED	9	8	7	11	18	12	15	22	24	25	26					
		L-J STUB END ANSI	76	76	102	102	152	152	152	203	203	254	254	305	305	305	305	305
		L-J STUB END MSS	51	51	51	51	64	64	76	89	102	127	152	152	152	152	152	152
BORE: WELD-NECK & SOCKET			Order to match Internal Diameter of Pipe															
BOLTING	BOLTS PER FLANGE		4	4	4	4	8	8	8	12	12	16	20	20	20	20	24	24
	BOLT CIRCLE DIAMETER		66.7	82.6	88.9	114.3	127	168.3	215.9	292.1	349.2	431.8	489	527	603.2	654	723.9	838.2
	DIAMETER OF BOLT (IN)		1/2	5/8	5/8	3/4	5/8	3/4	7/8	1	1 1/8	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 3/8	1 1/2	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 7/8
	STUDBOLT THREAD length - except lap-joint: Note 5	RF	76	83	89	102	102	121	140	165	190	210	216	229	248	267	286	324
		RJ	76	83	89	102	108	127	146	171	197	216	222	235	254	273	292	337

PN references are discussed under 'FLANGE CLASSES and PRESSURE NUMBERS'- page 75 (Part II)

CLASS 900 FLANGE DATA — PN150 — TABLE F-4M

• DIMENSIONS INCLUDE 6.4 mm RAISED FACE ON FLANGES (except lap-joint)

NOMINAL DIAMETER: DN			15	20	25	40	50	80	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	600
OUTSIDE DIAMETER			121	130	149	178	216	241	292	381	470	546	610	641	705	787	857	1041
FLANGE TYPE	★ END OF PIPE TO FACE OF FLANGE or LAP JOINT STUB END •	WELD-NECK	66	76	79	89	108	108	120	146	168	190	206	219	222	235	254	298
		SLIP-ON	Wall thickness of pipe + 2 mm															
		SOCKET	Not available in this class															
		THREADED	15	17	19	21	27	12	16	22	24	24	26					
		L-J STUB END ANSI	76	76	102	102	152	152	152	203	203	254	254	305	305	305	305	305
		L-J STUB END MSS	51	51	51	51	64	64	76	89	102	127	152	152	152	152	152	152
BORE: WELD-NECK			Order to match Internal Diameter of Pipe															
BOLTING	BOLTS PER FLANGE		4	4	4	4	8	8	8	12	12	16	20	20	20	20	20	20
	BOLT CIRCLE DIAMETER		82.6	88.9	101.6	123.8	165.1	190.5	235	317.5	393.7	469.9	533.4	558.8	616	685.8	749.3	901.7
	DIAMETER OF BOLT (IN)		3/4	3/4	7/8	1	7/8	7/8	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 1/2	1 5/8	1 7/8	2	2 1/2
	STUDBOLT THREAD length - except lap-joint: Note 5	RF	102	108	121	133	140	140	165	190	216	229	248	267	279	324	343	432
		RJ	102	108	121	133	146	146	171	190	222	235	254	279	292	337	356	457

CLASS 150 FLANGE DATA — PN20 — TABLE F-1M

• DIMENSIONS INCLUDE 1.6 mm RAISED FACE ON FLANGES (except lap-joint)
•• DIMENSIONS INCLUDE 2 mm GAP FOR WELDING - REFER TO CHART 2.2

NOMINAL DIAMETER: DN	15	20	25	40	50	80	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	600
OUTSIDE DIAMETER	89	98	108	127	152	190	229	279	343	406	483	533	597	635	698	813
FLANGE TYPE — ★ END OF PIPE TO FACE OF FLANGE or LAP JOINT STUB END • — WELD-NECK	48	52	56	62	64	70	76	89	102	102	114	127	127	140	144	152
SLIP-ON	Wall thickness of pipe + 2 mm															
SOCKET ••	9	7	7	8	10	12										
THREADED	2	2	0	5	7	4	5	9	11	12	15					
L-J STUB END — ANSI	76	76	102	102	152	152	152	203	203	254	254	305	305	305	305	305
L-J STUB END — MSS	51	51	51	51	64	64	76	89	102	127	152	152	152	152	152	152
BORE: WELD-NECK & SOCKET	15.8	21	26.2	40.9	52.5	77.9	102.3	154.1	202.7	254.5	304.9	[Order to match pipe ID]				
BOLTING — BOLTS PER FLANGE	4	4	4	4	4	4	8	8	8	12	12	12	16	16	20	20
BOLT CIRCLE DIAMETER	60.3	69.8	79.4	98.4	120.6	152.4	190.5	241.3	298.4	362	431.8	476.2	539.8	577.8	635	749.3
DIAMETER OF BOLT (IN)	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	5/8	5/8	5/8	3/4	3/4	7/8	7/8	1	1	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/4
STUDBOLT THREAD length - except lap-joint: Note 5 — RF	57	57	64	70	76	89	89	95	102	114	114	127	133	146	152	171
STUDBOLT THREAD length - except lap-joint: Note 5 — RJ	-	-	76	83	89	102	102	108	114	127	127	140	146	159	165	184

PN references are discussed under 'FLANGE CLASSES and PRESSURE NUMBERS'- page 75 (Part II)

CLASS 300 FLANGE DATA — PN50 — TABLE F-2M

• DIMENSIONS INCLUDE 1.6 mm RAISED FACE ON FLANGES (except lap-joint)
•• DIMENSIONS INCLUDE 2 mm GAP FOR WELDING - REFER TO CHART 2.2

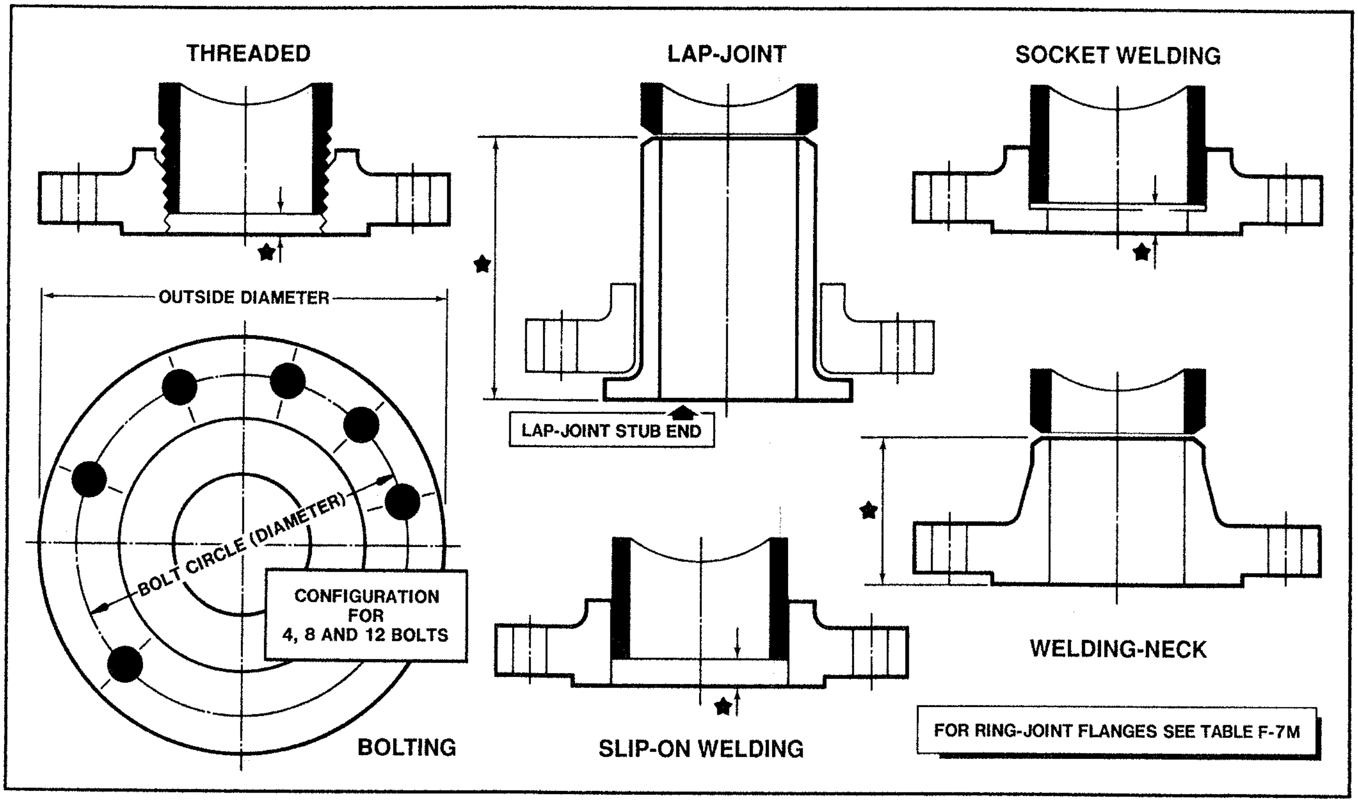
NOMINAL DIAMETER: DN	15	20	25	40	50	80	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	600
OUTSIDE DIAMETER	95	117	124	156	165	210	254	318	381	444	521	584	648	711	775	914
FLANGE TYPE — ★ END OF PIPE TO FACE OF FLANGE or LAP JOINT STUB END • — WELD-NECK	52	57	62	68	70	79	86	98	111	117	130	143	146	159	162	168
SLIP-ON	Wall thickness of pipe + 2 mm															
SOCKET ••	15	16	17	16	18	25										
THREADED	2	2	0	5	11	6	9	15	18	19	19					
L-J STUB END — ANSI	76	76	102	102	152	152	152	203	203	254	254	305	305	305	305	305
L-J STUB END — MSS	51	51	51	51	64	64	76	89	102	127	152	152	152	152	152	152
BORE: WELD-NECK & SOCKET	15.8	21	26.2	40.9	52.5	77.9	102.3	154.1	202.7	254.5	304.9	[Order to match pipe ID]				
BOLTING — BOLTS PER FLANGE	4	4	4	4	8	8	8	12	12	16	16	20	20	24	24	24
BOLT CIRCLE DIAMETER	66.7	82.6	88.9	114.3	127	168.3	200	269.9	330.2	387.4	450.8	514.4	571.5	628.6	685.8	812.8
DIAMETER OF BOLT (IN)	1/2	5/8	5/8	3/4	5/8	3/4	3/4	3/4	7/8	1	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
STUDBOLT THREAD length - except lap-joint: Note 5 — RF	64	70	76	89	83	102	108	121	133	152	165	171	184	190	203	229
STUDBOLT THREAD length - except lap-joint: Note 5 — RJ	76	83	89	102	102	121	127	140	152	171	184	190	203	210	222	254

FORGED-STEEL FLANGES & LAP-JOINT STUB-ENDS

FLANGE CLASSES 150-2500 (PN20-PN420)

TABLES FM

DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS



NOTES

[1] FLANGE DIMENSIONS: INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ISO 2229, ANSI STANDARD B16.5 AND MANUFACTURERS' DATA

[2] BLIND FLANGES: DATA FOR FLANGE DIAMETERS AND BOLTING IN THESE TABLES ALSO APPLIES TO BLIND FLANGES

[3] REDUCING FLANGES: AVAILABLE IN SLIP-ON, THREADED AND WELDING-NECK TYPES

[4] LAP-JOINT STUB-ENDS: ANSI B16.9 (Long Pattern) & MSS SP-43 (Short Pattern)

[5] STUDBOLT THREAD LENGTHS FOR LAP-JOINTS

FLANGE COMBINATION	FLANGE CLASS	INCREASE IN STUDBOLT LENGTH OVER LENGTHS IN TABLES F-1M thru F-6M
Lapped to non-lapped	150 or 300	Thickness of lap
	Over 300	Thickness of lap minus 6.4 mm
Lapped to lapped	150 - 2500	Thickness of two laps
Thickness of lap = Thickness of pipe wall + 0 mm + 1.6 mm		

THREADED FITTINGS - MALLEABLE-IRON

DIMENSIONS ROUNDED TO 1.00 mm

TABLE D-11M

PRESSURE CLASS		150						300					
NOMINAL DIAMETER [DN]		15	20	25	40	50	80	15	20	25	40	50	80
45° ELL		22	25	29	37	43	56	25	29	33	43	51	64
90° ELL		29	33	38	49	57	78	32	37	41	54	64	86
90° STREET ELL	A	29	33	38	49	57	78	32	37	41	54	64	86
90° STREET ELL	B	41	48	54	68	83	114	51	56	65	79	94	130
RETURN BEND	CLOSE	25	32	38	56	67							
RETURN BEND	MEDIUM	32	38	48	64	76							
RETURN BEND	OPEN	38	51	64	89	102							
STRAIGHT TEE (These data also apply to the center-to-end dimension for straight cross.)		29	33	38	49	57	78	32	37	41	54	64	86
LATERAL	A	59	71	84	111	132	184						
LATERAL	C	43	52	62	83	100	141						
UNION OCTAGONAL — SEATS: GRINNELL: COPPER ALLOY-TO-IRON	A	49	52	62	70	75	95	52	57	65	76	86	108
UNION OCTAGONAL — SEATS: STOCKHAM: BRASS-TO-IRON or ALL-IRON	A	46	51	56	67	78	98	49	57	62	76	86	125
COUPLING		33	38	43	54	64	81	48	54	60	73	92	105
NIPPLE CARBON-STEEL	CLOSE NIPPLE	30	35	40	45	50	65	30	35	40	45	50	65
NIPPLE CARBON-STEEL (TANK NIPPLES ARE 150mm LONG)	AVAILABILITIES OF SHORT AND LONG NIPPLES	AVAILABLE IN 50, 65, 75, 90, 100, 115, 125, 140, 150, 180, 200, 230, 255, 280 & 305 mm LENGTHS (DN 15 and DN 20 nipples are also available 40 mm long)											
SWAGE MILLS IRON WORKS CARBON-STEEL	DN	70	76	89	114	165	203	70	76	89	114	165	203
REDUCER	DN	32	37	43	59	71	94	43	44	51	68	81	103
THREAD ENGAGEMENT	TAPER / TAPER	13	14	17	17	19	25	13	14	17	17	19	25

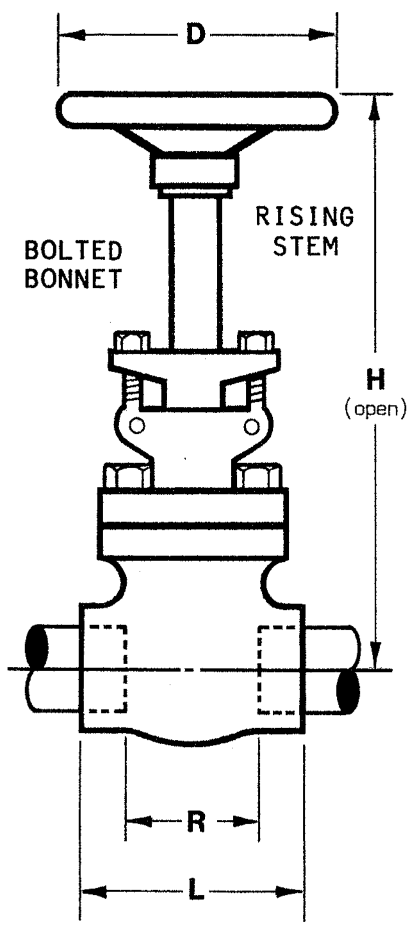
DIMENSIONS IN THIS TABLE ARE FOR BANDED FITTINGS AND CONFORM TO ANSI STANDARD B16.3, AND FEDERAL SPECIFICATION WW-P-521. UNIONS CONFORM TO ANSI B16.39. DATA FROM ITT GRINNELL CORPORATION AND STOCKHAM VALVES AND FITTINGS

CLASS 800 VALVES

API CLASS 800 FORGED-STEEL
GATE, GLOBE & CHECK VALVES

TABLE D - 10M

DATA: SMITH VALVE CORPORATION
GATE VALVES: FULL PORT
GLOBE VALVES: CONVENTIONAL PORT



'R' is the 'REMOVED RUN' of pipe occupied by the valve

VALVES WITH THREADED ENDS

	DN	15	20	25	40	50
GATE	D	102	102	140	168	168
	H	162	184	217	279	317
	L	89	98	108	140	144
	R	64	70	73	105	106
GLOBE	D	102	102	102	117	168
	H	162	167	173	206	257
	L*	83	89	114	159	184
	R*	57	60	79	124	146

'R' dimensions are based on normal thread engagement for tight joints

* These dimensions also apply to horizontal lift-check valves

VALVES WITH SOCKET ENDS

	DN	15	20	25	40	50
GATE	D	102	102	140	168	168
	H	162	184	217	279	317
	L	89	98	108	140	144
	R	52	58	71	80	96
GLOBE	D	102	102	102	117	168
	H	162	167	173	206	257
	L*	83	89	114	159	184
	R*	61	64	87	125	144

'R' dimensions include 2 mm expansion gaps for welding. Refer to text: Chart 2.2

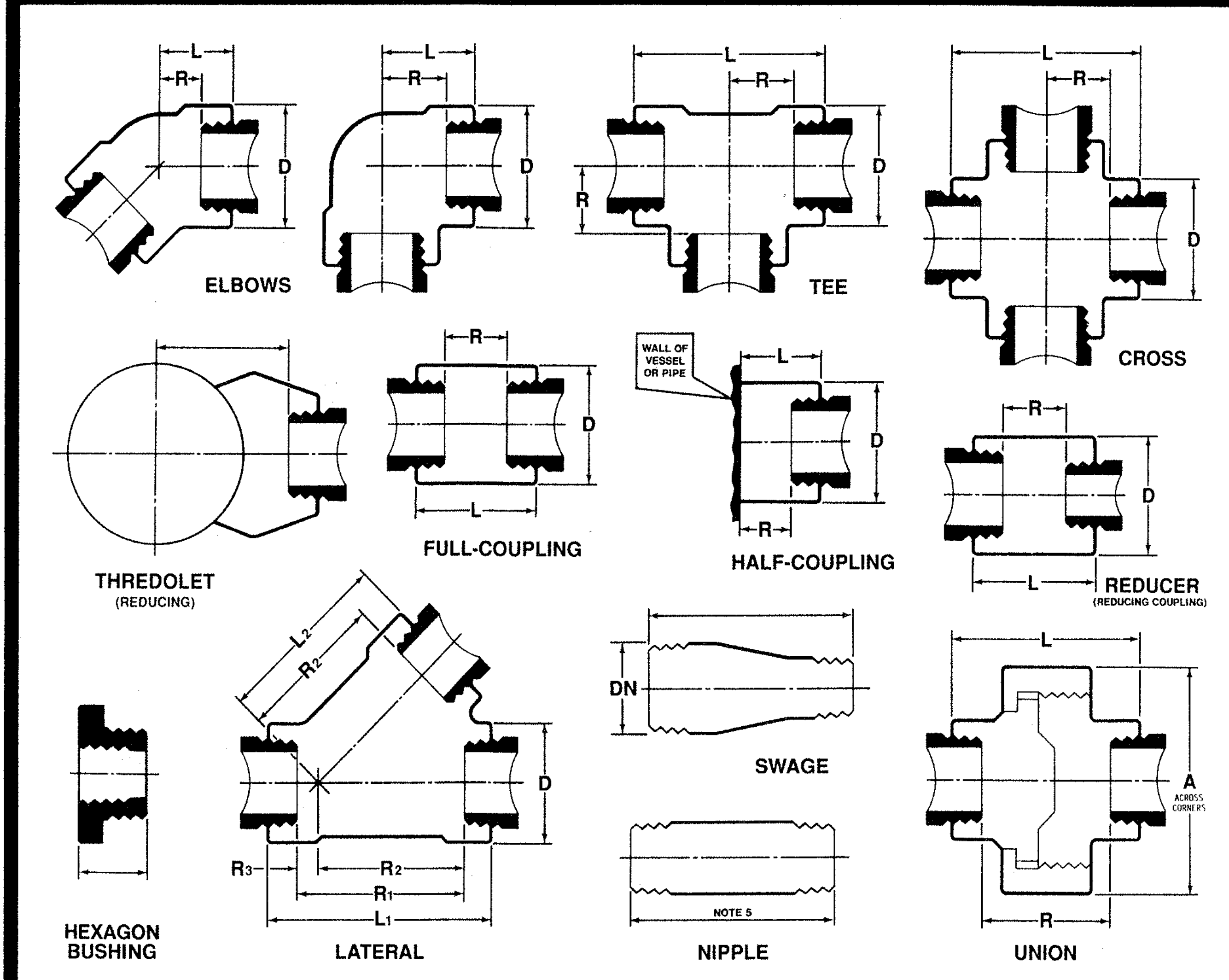
HALF-COUPLING		**R**						11	11	13	22	24	11	11	13	22	24
		L						24	25	30	40	43	24	25	30	40	43
REDUCER	**15**	**R**							24	30	49	54		24	30	49	54
	20	**R**								29	48	52			29	48	52
	25	**R**									44	49				44	49
	40	**R**										49					49
		L							51	60	79	86		51	60	79	86
LATERAL		**R1**	53	63	72	105	129	67	78	90	132	191	81	97	105	194	194
		R2	42	51	59	84	103	53	63	73	105	156	64	76	84	157	159
		R3	10	12	12	21	25	13	15	17	27	35	17	21	21	37	35
		L1	78	92	106	140	167	92	106	125	167	229	106	125	140	229	232
[Bonney Forge & Ladish]		**L2**	55	66	77	102	122	66	77	90	122	175	77	90	102	175	178
DIAMETER		**D**	33	40	47	66	78	40	47	57	78	92	47	57	64	92	110
THREDOLET (REDUCING) [Bonney Forge]	BRANCH	**15**							26	29	37	43		32	36	43	49
		20								29	37	43			39	46	52
		25									40	46				46	52
		40										48					56
UNION		**R**						25	30	27	42	50	32	33	38	52	66
		L						51	59	62	76	88	58	62	73	87	104
[Bonney Forge]		**A**						49	61	71	94	112	61	70	85	112	133
HEX BUSH			24	25	27	33	37	24	25	27	33	37	24	25	27	33	37
SWAGE			70	76	89	114	165	70	76	89	114	165	70	76	89	114	165
THREAD ENGAGEMENT			13	14	17	17	19	13	14	17	17	19	13	14	17	17	19

(1) 'R' DIMENSIONS ('REMOVED RUN' OF PIPE) ARE BASED ON NORMAL THREAD ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN MALE AND FEMALE THREADS TO MAKE TIGHT JOINTS - ROUNDED TO 1.00 mm
(2) DIMENSIONS FOR FITTINGS ARE FROM THE FOLLOWING SUPPLIERS' DATA: BONNEY FORGE, ITT GRINNEL, LADISH AND VOGT
(3) UNLESS THE SUPPLIER IS STATED, 'L' & 'D' DIMENSIONS ARE THE LARGEST QUOTED BY BONNEY FORGE, ITT GRINNELL, LADISH AND VOGT
(4) FITTINGS CONFORM TO ANSI B16.11, EXCEPT LATERALS, WHICH ARE MADE TO MANUFACTURERS' STANDARDS. UNIONS CONFORM TO MSS-SP-83
(5) FOR SIZES AND AVAILABILITIES OF PIPE NIPPLES, REFER TO 'MALLEABLE-IRON PIPE FITTINGS' - TABLE D-11M
(6) DIMENSIONS FOR INSTALLED THREDOLETS EXCLUDE THE 'ROOT GAP' - REFER TO 'DIMENSIONING SPOOLS (WELDED ASSEMBLIES)' - 5.3.5

THREADED FITTINGS - FORGED STEEL

DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS

TABLE D-9M



PRESSURE CLASS		2000					3000					6000				
NOMINAL DIAMETER (DN)		15	20	25	40	50	15	20	25	40	50	15	20	25	40	50
45 ELL	R	11	13	13	17	25	14	16	16	25	25	17	19	17	27	33
	L	24	27	30	35	44	27	30	33	43	44	30	33	35	44	52
90 ELL, CROSS & STRAIGHT TEE	R	16	19	21	33	41	21	24	27	43	44	25	30	33	46	64
	L	29	33	38	51	60	33	38	44	60	64	38	44	51	64	83
FULL-COUPLING	R						22	22	25	44	48	22	22	25	44	48
	L						48	51	60	79	86	48	51	60	79	86

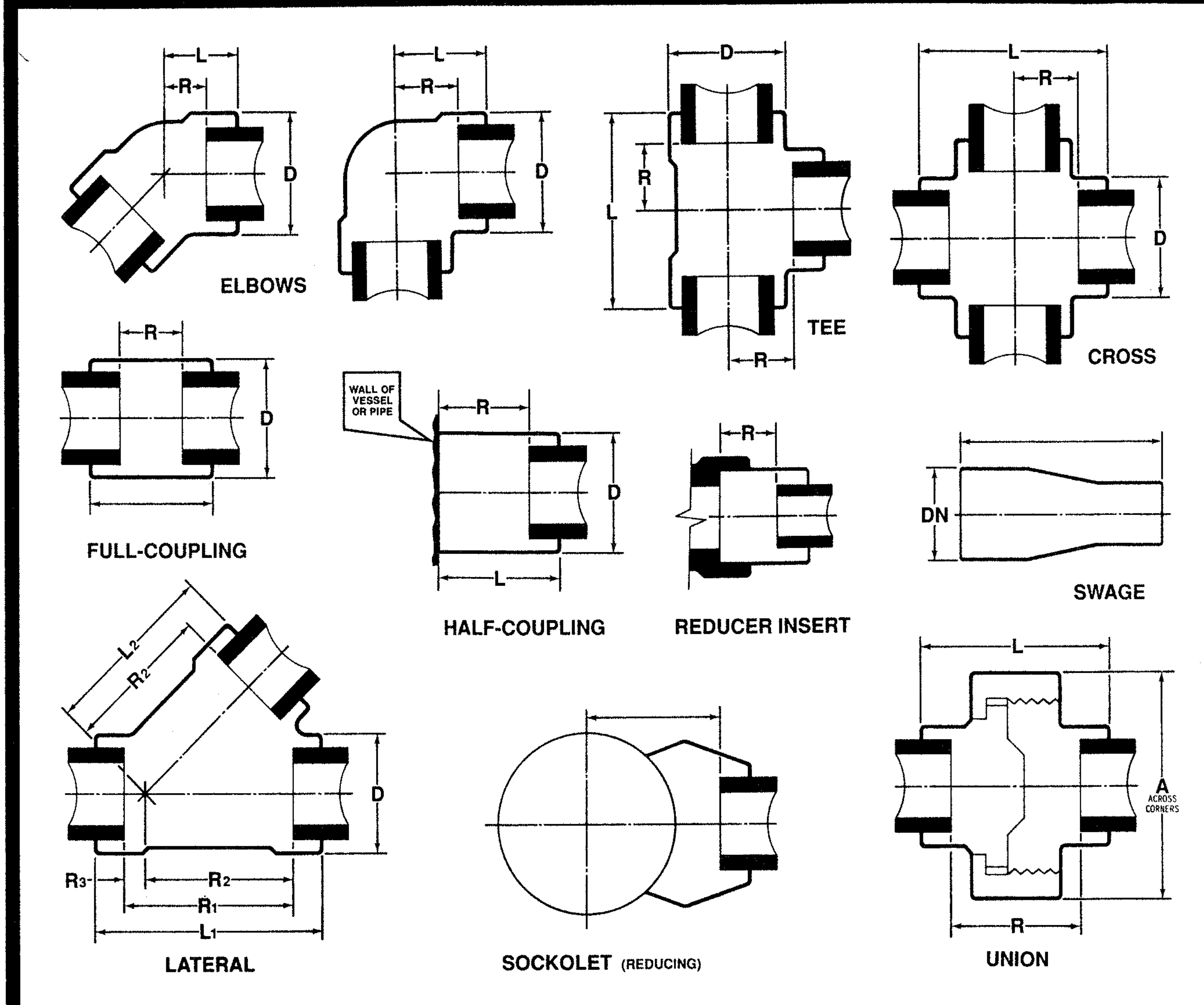
FULL-COUPLING		**R**	14	14	17	17	23	14	14	17	17	23	14	14	17	17	23
		L	35	38	44	51	64	35	38	44	51	64	35	38	44	51	64
HALF-COUPLING		**R**	24	26	31	34	43	24	26	31	34	43	24	26	31	34	45
		L	35	38	44	51	64	35	38	44	51	64	35	38	44	51	64
REDUCER INSERT	**15**	**R**		24	18	23	27		29	31	29	31		32	31	27	31
	20				26	21	26			31	27	29			34	27	29
	25					19	24				32	27				37	27
[Bonney Forge]	**40**						34					50					54
LATERAL		**R1**	55	66	77	102	123	66	77	91	123	188	80	94	106	128	
		R2	43	53	62	83	100	53	62	73	100	154	64	75	85	107	
		R3	12	13	15	19	23	13	15	18	23	34	16	19	21	21	
		L1	76	90	105	137	164	90	105	122	164	229	105	122	137	168	
[Bonney Forge & Ladish]		**L2**	54	65	76	100	121	65	76	89	121	175	76	89	100	127	
DIAMETER		**D**	33	40	48	64	78	40	47	57	78	92	47	56	64	86	102
SOCKOLET (REDUCING)	BRANCH	**15**		30	33	40	46		38	41	48	54		37	40	48	54
		20			33	40	46			41	48	54			43	50	56
		25				46	52				50	56				52	58
[Bonney Forge]		**40**					51					54					62
UNION		**R**	32	33	39	52	56	33	39	47	56	64					
		L	51	59	62	76	89	59	62	73	89	105					
[Bonney Forge]		**A**	49	60	71	94	112	60	71	85	112	133					
SWAGE			70	76	89	114	165	70	76	89	114	165	70	76	89	114	165

(1) 'R' DIMENSIONS ('REMOVED RUN' OF PIPE) HAVE BEEN ROUNDED TO 1.0 mm AND INCLUDE 2 mm EXPANSION GAP(S) FOR WELDING. REFER TO 'SOCKET-WELDING PIPING' - CHART 2.2
(2) DIMENSIONS ARE FROM THE FOLLOWING SUPPLIERS' DATA: BONNEY FORGE, ITT GRINNEL, LADISH AND VOGT
(3) UNLESS THE SUPPLIER IS STATED, 'L' & 'D' DIMENSIONS ARE THE LARGEST QUOTED BY BONNEY FORGE, ITT GRINNELL, LADISH AND VOGT
(4) FITTINGS CONFORM TO ANSI B16.11, EXCEPT LATERALS AND REDUCER INSERTS, WHICH ARE MADE TO MANUFACTURERS' STANDARDS
(5) FOR INFORMATION ON THE BORE DIAMETER AND RATING OF FITTINGS, REFER TO 'SOCKET-WELDED PIPING' - CHART 2.2
(6) UNIONS CONFORM TO MSS-SP-83
(7) DIMENSIONS FOR INSTALLED SOCKOLETS EXCLUDE THE 'ROOT GAP' - REFER TO 'DIMENSIONING SPOOLS (WELDED ASSEMBLIES)' - 5.3.5

SOCKET WELDING FITTINGS - FORGED STEEL

'R' DIMENSIONS INCLUDE EXPANSION GAP - NOTE 1

TABLE D-8M



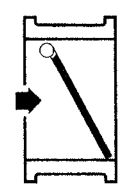
PRESSURE CLASS		3000					6000					9000 [Bonney Forge]				
NOMINAL DIAMETER (DN)		15	20	25	40	50	15	20	25	40	50	15	20	25	40	50
45 ELL	R	13	15	16	23	27	15	16	19	27	31	18	21	23	27	31
	L	25	29	32	35	43	29	32	33	43	44	32	33	35	44	52
90 ELL, CROSS & STRAIGHT TEE	R	18	21	24	34	40	21	24	29	40	43	27	31	34	40	56
	L	29	33	38	51	60	33	38	44	60	64	38	44	51	64	83

CHECK VALVES - WAFER-TYPE

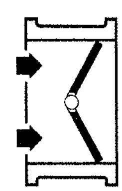
TABLE D-7M

FACE-TO-FACE DIMENSIONS BY CLASS FOR VALVES CONFORMING TO API 594

DN	FLANGE CLASSES					
	150	300	600	900	1500	2500
50	60	60	60	70	70	70
80	73	73	73	83	83	86
100	73	73	79	102	102	105
150	98	98	136	159	159	159
200	127	127	165	206	206	206
250	146	146	213	241	248	254
300	181	181	229	292	305	305
350	184	222	273	356	356	
400	190	232	305	384	384	
450	203	264	362	451	468	
500	219	292	368	451	533	
600	222	318	438	495	559	



SINGLE AND DUAL PLATES



SWAGES

TABLE D-4M

DN (mm)

LARGE END	SMALL END
50	8-40
LENGTHS: 165	
65	8-50
LENGTHS: 178	
80	15-65
LENGTHS: 203	
90	50-80
LENGTHS: 203	
100	25-90
LENGTHS: 229	
125	50-100
LENGTHS: 279	
150	40-125
LENGTHS: 305	
200	50-150
LENGTHS: 330	
250	100-200
LENGTHS: 381	
LARGE END	SMALL END

Dimensions in this table are for Mills Iron Works swages, available with ends plain, threaded, bevelled, Victaulic grooved, and in any combination of these terminations

ELBOLETS: THREADED/SOCKET & BUTT-WELDING

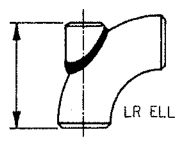
DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS

TABLE D-5M

NOMINAL DIAMETER OF MAIN RUN [DN]

CLASS 3000 THREADED & SOCKET-WELDING* - STD AND XS BUTT-WELDING

DN OF BRANCH	50	80	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	600
15	90	151	184	254	321	391	458	511	578	645	713	847
20	122	158	191	261	329	398	465	518	585	652	720	854
25	130	166	199	269	337	406	473	526	593	660	728	862
40	141	177	210	280	348	417	484	537	604	672	739	873
50	156	191	225	294	362	431	498	552	618	686	761	887
80		207	241	310	378	447	514	568	634	702	769	903
100			258	328	395	464	532	585	652	719	787	921
150				371	438	507	575	628	695	762	829	964
200					464	533	600	653	720	787	855	989
250						579	646	699	766	833	901	1035
300							672	725	791	859	938	1060



Dimensions converted from BONNEY FORGE data. Dimensions for Elbolets are nominal. Size DN 50 Elbolets are designed to fit the different sizes of run pipe; in sizes larger than DN 50, each size of Elbolet is designed to fit a range of run pipe sizes.
* Threaded and socket-welding Elbolets are not available in sizes DN 150 and larger.

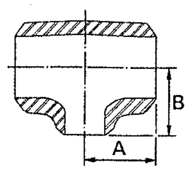
REDUCING BUTT-WELDING TEES

WEIGHTS: STD and XS. SCH 160 thru DN 300. XXS thru DN 200

TABLE D-6M

NOMINAL DIAMETER OF MAIN RUN [DN]

DN ➡	80	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	600
DIMENSION 'A'	86	105	143	178	216	254	279	305	343	381	432
DN OF BRANCH / DIMENSION 'B'											
50	76	89									
80		98	124								
100			130	156	184						
150				168	194	219	238	264			
200					203	229	248	273	298	324	
250						241	257	283	308	333	384
300							270	295	321	346	397
350								305	330	356	406
400									330	356	406
450										368	419
500											432



CLASS 150 BUTT-WELDED PIPING DIMENSIONS

TABLE D-3M

DIMENSIONS IN THIS TABLE INCLUDE 1.6 mm RAISED FACE ON FLANGES

	NOMINAL DIAMETER (DN)		50	80	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	600
FITTINGS (DIMENSIONS FROM ANSI B16.5, B16.9, B16.28 AND MANUFACTURERS DATA)	STRAIGHT TEE (TABLE D-6M FOR REDUCING TEES)		64	86	105	143	178	216	254	279	305	343	381	432
	WELDOLET STANDARD AND EXTRA-STRONG	BRANCH DIAMETER 50	68	83	95	122	148	175	200	216	241	267	292	343
		BRANCH DIAMETER 80	-	89	102	129	154	181	206	222	248	273	298	349
		BRANCH DIAMETER 100	-	-	108	135	160	187	213	229	254	279	305	356
	REDUCERS CONCENTRIC & ECCENTRIC		Swage-Table D-4M	89	102	140	152	178	203	330	356	381	508	508
	90° LR ELLS REGULAR & REDUCING		76	114	152	229	305	381	457	533	610	686	762	914
	90° SR ELL		51	76	102	152	203	254	305	356	406	457	508	610
	45° ELL (LR)		35	51	64	95	127	159	190	222	254	286	318	381
	OFFSET (TWO 45° ELLS)	A	49	72	90	135	180	225	269	314	359	404	449	539
		B	119	173	217	325	434	542	650	759	867	976	1084	1301
	ROLLED-ELL (45° ELL + 90° LR ELL)	C	79	117	153	229	305	382	458	534	611	687	763	916
		D	114	168	216	324	432	540	648	757	865	973	1081	1297
	90° LR ELL + WELDING-NECK RAISED-FACE FLANGE	E	140	184	229	318	406	483	572	660	737	826	906	1067
		F	152	190	229	279	343	406	483	533	597	635	698	813
		G	64	70	76	89	102	102	114	127	127	140	144	152
VALVES (DIMENSIONS FROM ANSI B16.10 AND MANUFACTURERS DATA)	PLUG SHORT PATTERN: DN 50-300; VENTURI PATTERN: DN 50-100, 350-600; REGULAR PATTERN: DN 350-600		S V 178	S V 203	S V 229	S 267	S 292	S 330	S 356	R V 686	R V 762	R V 864	R V 914	R V 1067
	GATE (OPEN) REFER TO TABLE V-1M FOR END-TO-END DIMENSIONS OF GATE VALVES WITH BUTT-WELDING ENDS	H	203	254	305	356	406	457	508	610	660	762	762	914
		I	483	584	711	940	1194	1346	1549	1803	2032	2261	2489	2870
		J	178	203	229	267	292	330	356	381	406	432	457	508
	BALL LONG PATTERN: DN 50-600; SHORT PATTERN: DN 50-400, USE 'J' ABOVE FOR GATE VA		178	203	229	394	457	533	610	686	762	864	914	1067
	GLOBE (OPEN) DIMENSIONS ALSO APPLY TO GLOBE VALVES WITH BUTT-WELDING ENDS	K	203	254	305	406	457	610	914	914				
		L	381	483	533	660	838	813	1067	1245				
		M	203	241	292	406	495	622	698	787	914			
	CHECK SWING: DN 50-600; TILTING DISC: DN 50-350; LIFT: DN 50-100, 200-350	FLANGED & BUTT-WELDING	L S T 203	L S T 241	L S T 292	- S T 356	L S T 495	L S T 622	L S T 698	L S T 787	S 864	S 978	S 978	S 1295

- DIMENSIONS FOR COMBINATIONS OF FITTINGS AND INSTALLED WELDOLETS DO NOT INCLUDE THE 'WELD GAP' - REFER TO TEXT: SECTION 5.3.5
- DIMENSIONS IN THIS TABLE ARE NOMINAL AND FOR COMBINATIONS OF FITTINGS ARE ROUNDED TO 1 mm
- 'H','I',' AND 'L' ARE THE LARGEST DIMENSIONS FOR MANUALLY-OPERATED CAST-STEEL VALVES FROM A SELECTION OF MANUFACTURERS
- GUIDELINES FOR THE USE OF GEAR AND POWERED OPERATORS WITH VALVES ARE GIVEN IN SECTION 3.1.2. OF THE TEXT

CLASS 300 BUTT-WELDED PIPING DIMENSIONS — TABLE D-2M

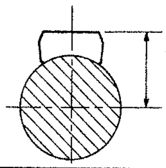
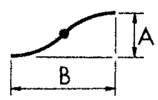
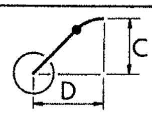
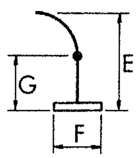
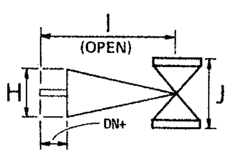
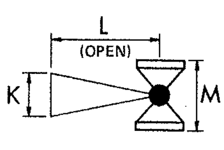
DIMENSIONS IN THIS TABLE INCLUDE 1.6 mm RAISED FACE ON FLANGES

	NOMINAL DIAMETER (DN)		50	80	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	600
FITTINGS — DIMENSIONS FROM ANSI B16.5, B16.9, B16.28 AND MANUFACTURERS DATA	STRAIGHT TEE (TABLE D-6M FOR REDUCING TEES)		64	86	105	143	178	216	254	279	305	343	381	432
	WELDOLET — STANDARD AND EXTRA-STRONG	BRANCH DIAMETER 50	68	83	95	122	148	175	200	216	241	267	292	343
		BRANCH DIAMETER 80	-	89	102	129	154	181	206	222	248	273	298	349
		BRANCH DIAMETER 100	-	-	108	135	160	187	213	229	254	279	305	356
	REDUCERS — CONCENTRIC & ECCENTRIC		Swage-Table D-4M	89	102	140	152	178	203	330	356	381	508	508
	90° LR ELLS — REGULAR & REDUCING		76	114	152	229	305	381	457	533	610	686	762	914
	90° SR ELL		51	76	102	152	203	254	305	356	406	457	508	610
	45° ELL (LR)		35	51	64	95	127	159	190	222	254	286	318	381
	OFFSET (TWO 45° ELLS)	A	49	72	90	135	180	225	269	314	359	404	449	539
		B	119	173	217	325	434	542	650	759	867	976	1084	1301
	ROLLED-ELL (45° ELL + 90° LR ELL)	C	79	117	153	229	305	382	458	534	611	687	763	916
		D	114	168	216	324	432	540	648	757	865	973	1081	1297
	90° LR ELL + WELDING-NECK RAISED-FACE FLANGE	E	146	194	238	327	416	498	587	676	756	845	924	1083
		F	165	210	254	318	381	444	521	584	648	711	775	914
		G	70	79	86	98	111	117	130	143	146	159	162	168
VALVES — DIMENSIONS FROM ANSI B16.10 AND MANUFACTURERS DATA	PLUG — VENTURI PATTERN: DN 50-600; SHORT PATTERN: DN 50-300; REGULAR PATTERN: DN 350-600		S V 216	S V 283	S V 305	S V 403	S V 419	S V 457	S V 502	R V 762	R V 838	R V 914	R V 991	R V 1143
	GATE — DIMENSIONS ALSO APPLY TO GATE VALVES WITH BUTT-WELDING ENDS	H	203	254	305	406	508	610	610	711	711	813	914	914
		I (OPEN)	533	635	737	991	1245	1499	1702	1930	2057	2337	2591	3124
		J	216	283	305	403	419	457	502	762	838	914	991	1143
	BALL — LONG PATTERN: DN 50-600; SHORT PATTERN: DN 50-150		L S 216	L S 283	L S 305	L S 403	L 502	L 568	L 648	L 762	L 838	L 914	L 991	L 1143
	GLOBE — DIMENSIONS ALSO APPLY TO GLOBE VALVES WITH BUTT-WELDING ENDS	K	254	305	356	559	610	660	914					
		L (OPEN)	508	610	686	813	1041	1245	1321					
		M	267	318	356	444	559	622	711					
	CHECK — SWING: DN 50-600; TILTING DISC: DN 50-300; LIFT: DN 50-150, 250-300	FLANGED & BUTT-WELDING	S T L 267	S T L 318	S T L 356	S T L 444	S T - 533	S T L 622	S T L 711	S 838	S 864	S 978	S 1016	S 1346

- DIMENSIONS FOR COMBINATIONS OF FITTINGS AND INSTALLED WELDOLETS DO NOT INCLUDE THE 'WELD GAP' - REFER TO TEXT: SECTION 5.3.5
- DIMENSIONS IN THIS TABLE ARE NOMINAL AND FOR COMBINATIONS OF FITTINGS ARE ROUNDED TO 1 mm
- 'H', 'I', ' AND 'L' ARE THE LARGEST DIMENSIONS FOR MANUALLY-OPERATED CAST-STEEL VALVES FROM A SELECTION OF MANUFACTURERS
- GUIDELINES FOR THE USE OF GEAR AND POWERED OPERATORS WITH VALVES ARE GIVEN IN SECTION 3.1.2. OF THE TEXT

CLASS 600 BUTT-WELDED PIPING DIMENSIONS — TABLE D-1M

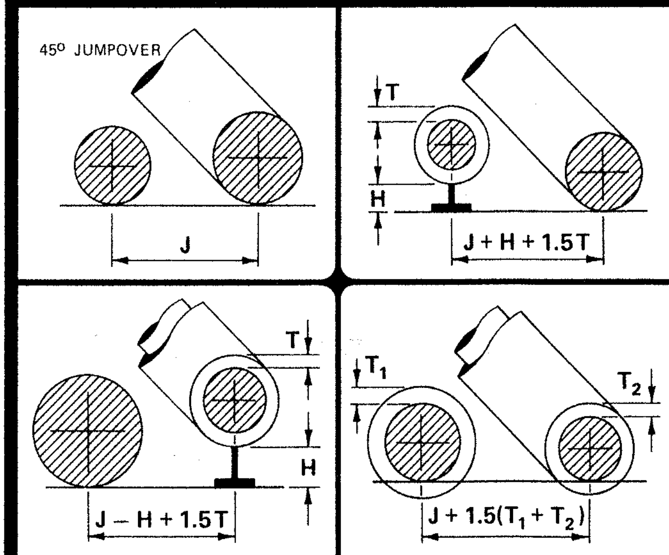
DIMENSIONS IN THIS TABLE INCLUDE 6.4 mm RAISED FACE ON FLANGES

	NOMINAL DIAMETER (DN)	50	80	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	600
FITTINGS — DIMENSIONS FROM ANSI B16.5, B16.9, B16.28 AND MANUFACTURERS DATA	STRAIGHT TEE (TABLE D-6M FOR REDUCING TEES)	64	86	105	143	178	216	254	279	305	343	381	432
	WELDOLET, STANDARD AND EXTRA-STRONG  — BRANCH DIAMETER 50	68	83	95	122	148	175	200	216	241	267	292	343
	WELDOLET — BRANCH DIAMETER 80	-	89	102	129	154	181	206	222	248	273	298	349
	WELDOLET — BRANCH DIAMETER 100	-	-	108	135	160	187	213	229	254	279	305	356
	REDUCERS CONCENTRIC & ECCENTRIC	Swage-Table D-4M	89	102	140	152	178	203	330	356	381	508	508
	90° LR ELLS REGULAR & REDUCING	76	114	152	229	305	381	457	533	610	686	762	914
	90° SR ELL	51	76	102	152	203	254	305	356	406	457	508	610
	45° ELL (LR)	35	51	64	95	127	159	190	222	254	286	318	381
	OFFSET (TWO 45° ELLS)  — A	49	72	90	135	180	225	269	314	359	404	449	539
	OFFSET — B	119	173	217	325	434	542	650	759	867	976	1084	1301
	ROLLED-ELL (45° ELL + 90° LR ELL)  — C	79	117	153	229	305	382	458	534	611	687	763	916
	ROLLED-ELL — D	114	168	216	324	432	540	648	757	865	973	1081	1297
	90° LR ELL + WELDING-NECK RAISED-FACE FLANGE  — E	156	203	260	352	444	540	619	705	794	876	959	1124
	90° LR ELL + WELDING-NECK RAISED-FACE FLANGE — F	165	210	273	356	419	508	559	603	686	743	813	940
	90° LR ELL + WELDING-NECK RAISED-FACE FLANGE — G	79	89	108	124	140	159	162	171	184	191	197	210
VALVES — DIMENSIONS FROM ANSI B16.10 AND MANUFACTURERS DATA	PLUG (VENTURI PATTERN: DN 50-600; REGULAR PATTERN: DN 50-400)	R V 292	R V 356	R V 432	R V 559	R V 660	R V 787	R V 838	R V 889	R V 991	V 1092	V 1194	V 1397
	GATE (DIMENSIONS ALSO APPLY TO GATE VALVES WITH BUTT-WELDING ENDS)  — H	229	305	406	559	610	711	762	914	965	965	1067	1067
	GATE — I (OPEN)	533	660	838	1194	1346	1676	1854	2057	2362	2515	2718	3200
	GATE — J	292	356	432	559	660	787	838	889	991	1092	1194	1397
	BALL LONG PATTERN:	292	356	432	559	660	787	838	889	991	1092	1194	1397
	GLOBE (DIMENSIONS ALSO APPLY TO GLOBE VALVES WITH BUTT-WELDING ENDS)  — K	305	356	457	610	914							
	GLOBE — L (OPEN)	533	686	838	1118	1194							
	GLOBE — M	292	356	432	559	660	787	838					
	CHECK (SWING: DN 50-600; TILTING DISC: DN 50-600; LIFT: DN 50-300) FLANGED & BUTT-WELDING	L S T 292	L S T 356	L S T 432	L S T 559	L S T 660	L S T 787	L S T 838	S T 889	S T 991	S T 1092	S T 1194	S T 1397

- DIMENSIONS FOR COMBINATIONS OF FITTINGS AND INSTALLED WELDOLETS DO NOT INCLUDE THE 'WELD GAP' - REFER TO TEXT: SECTION 5.3.5
- DIMENSIONS IN THIS TABLE ARE NOMINAL AND FOR COMBINATIONS OF FITTINGS ARE ROUNDED TO 1 mm
- 'H', 'I', AND 'L' ARE THE LARGEST DIMENSIONS FOR MANUALLY-OPERATED CAST-STEEL VALVES FROM A SELECTION OF MANUFACTURERS
- GUIDELINES FOR THE USE OF GEAR AND POWERED OPERATORS WITH VALVES ARE GIVEN IN SECTION 3.1.2. OF THE TEXT

45° JUMPOVERS

TABLE A-2M

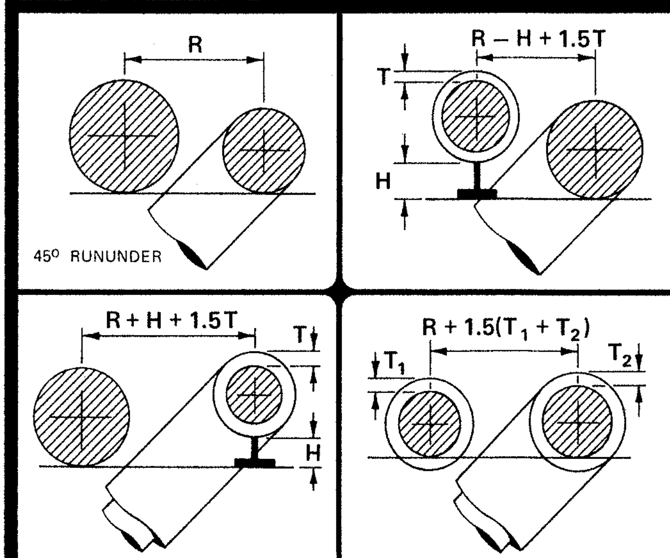


BASIC SPACING 'J'

ADJACENT LINE DN	JUMPOVER LINE 50	80	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	600
50	160	165	170	180	190	205	215	220	230	240	250	270
80	195	200	205	215	225	235	250	255	265	275	285	305
100	225	230	235	245	255	270	280	285	295	305	315	335
150	290	295	300	310	320	335	345	350	360	370	380	405
200	350	355	360	375	385	395	405	410	420	430	445	465
250	415	420	425	440	450	460	470	475	485	495	510	530
300	475	485	490	500	510	520	530	540	550	560	570	590
350	515	520	525	535	550	560	570	575	585	595	610	630
400	575	580	585	600	610	620	630	635	650	660	670	690
450	640	645	650	660	670	680	690	700	710	720	730	750
500	700	705	710	720	730	745	755	760	770	780	790	820
600	820	825	835	845	855	865	875	885	895	905	915	935

45° RUNUNDERS

TABLE A-3M



BASIC SPACING 'R'

ADJACENT LINE DN	RUNUNDER LINE 50	80	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	600
50	160	195	225	290	350	415	475	515	575	640	700	820
80	165	200	230	295	355	420	485	520	580	645	705	825
100	170	205	235	300	360	425	490	525	585	650	710	835
150	180	215	245	310	375	440	500	535	600	660	720	845
200	190	225	255	320	385	450	510	550	610	670	730	855
250	205	235	270	335	395	460	520	560	620	680	745	865
300	215	250	280	345	405	470	530	570	630	690	755	875
350	220	255	285	350	410	475	540	575	635	700	760	885
400	230	265	295	360	420	485	550	585	650	710	770	895
450	240	275	305	370	430	495	560	595	660	720	780	905
500	250	285	315	380	445	510	570	610	670	730	790	915
600	270	305	335	405	465	530	590	630	690	750	820	935

NOTES FOR TABLES A-2M & A-3M

(1) SPACING SHOWN IN THE DIAGRAMS ALLOWS A MINIMUM CLEARANCE OF 50mm. COMPARE BASIC SPACING 'J' or 'R' WITH APPROPRIATE 'C' or 'CF' SPACING IN TABLE A-1M AND USE THE LARGER DIMENSION

(2) 'H' IS THE EFFECTIVE SHOE HEIGHT AND 'T' IS THE THICKNESS OF INSULATION (WITH COVERING)

(3) FOR SIMPLICITY, THE VALUE 1.5 HAS BEEN SUBSTITUTED FOR THE COEFFICIENT 1/sin 45 (1.414....)

CLASS 150 & CLASS 300 FLANGES

DN OF FLANGED PIPE — 150 (rows) / 300 (columns): NOMINAL DIAMETER (DN) OF FLANGED PIPE	50	80	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	600
50	140	165	185	215	250	280	320	350	380	415	445	515
80	155	175	200	230	265	295	335	365	395	430	460	530
100	170	190	210	245	275	305	345	375	410	440	470	540
150	200	215	240	270	305	335	370	405	435	470	500	570
200	230	245	265	295	330	360	400	430	460	495	525	595
250	260	275	290	325	355	385	425	455	490	520	550	620
300	300	315	325	355	380	410	450	480	515	545	575	645
350	325	340	350	380	405	430	465	500	530	560	595	665
400	355	370	385	410	435	465	490	525	555	585	620	690
450	375	390	405	430	455	480	515	550	580	610	645	715
500	405	420	435	460	485	515	540	575	605	640	670	740
600	465	480	490	520	545	570	595	625	655	690	720	790

CLASS 300 & CLASS 600 FLANGES

DN OF FLANGED PIPE — 300 (rows) / 600 (columns): NOMINAL DIAMETER (DN) OF FLANGED PIPE	50	80	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	600
50	140	165	195	235	270	310	340	360	400	430	465	530
80	165	175	210	250	280	325	350	375	415	445	480	540
100	185	200	220	265	295	340	365	385	430	455	490	555
150	215	230	250	290	320	365	390	415	455	485	520	580
200	250	265	275	315	345	390	415	440	480	510	545	605
250	280	295	305	340	375	420	445	465	505	535	570	635
300	320	335	345	370	400	445	470	490	535	560	595	660
350	350	365	375	405	430	460	485	505	550	575	610	675
400	380	395	410	435	460	490	515	535	575	605	640	700
450	415	430	440	470	495	520	545	560	600	630	665	725
500	445	460	470	500	525	550	575	595	625	655	690	750
600	515	530	540	570	595	620	645	665	690	715	740	805

CLASS 150 & CLASS 600 FLANGES

DN OF FLANGED PIPE — 150 (rows) / 600 (columns): NOMINAL DIAMETER (DN) OF FLANGED PIPE	50	80	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	600
50	140	165	195	235	270	310	340	360	400	430	465	530
80	155	175	210	250	280	325	350	375	415	445	480	540
100	170	190	220	265	295	340	365	385	430	455	490	555
150	200	215	250	290	320	365	390	415	455	485	520	580
200	230	245	275	315	345	390	415	440	480	510	545	605
250	260	275	300	340	375	420	445	465	505	535	570	635
300	300	315	325	370	400	445	470	490	535	560	595	660
350	325	340	350	385	415	460	485	505	550	575	610	675
400	355	370	385	410	440	485	510	535	575	605	640	700
450	375	390	405	435	465	510	535	560	600	630	665	725
500	405	420	435	460	490	535	560	585	625	655	690	750
600	465	480	490	520	545	585	610	635	675	705	740	805

CLASS 600 & CLASS 600 FLANGES

DN OF FLANGED PIPE — 600 (rows) / 600 (columns): NOMINAL DIAMETER (DN) OF FLANGED PIPE	50	80	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	600
50	140	165	195	235	270	310	340	360	400	430	465	530
80	165	175	210	250	280	325	350	375	415	445	480	540
100	195	210	220	265	295	340	365	385	430	455	490	555
150	235	250	265	290	320	365	390	415	455	485	520	580
200	270	280	295	320	345	390	415	440	480	510	545	605
250	310	325	340	365	390	420	445	465	505	535	570	635
300	340	350	365	390	415	445	470	490	535	560	595	660
350	360	375	385	415	440	465	490	505	550	575	610	675
400	400	415	430	455	480	505	535	550	575	605	640	700
450	430	445	455	485	510	535	560	575	605	630	665	725
500	465	480	490	520	545	570	595	610	640	665	690	750
600	530	540	555	580	605	635	660	675	700	725	750	805

PIPEWAY WIDTH

When the order of lines, line sizes, flange classes (for lines with flanges), and insulation thicknesses for insulated lines have been decided, determine pipeway width from Tables A-1M, A-2M and A-3M, adding 25% so that the final design includes 20% (distributed) space for future piping. Additional space will usually be required for electrical and instrument trays/raceways.

For a **tentative** estimate of the pipeway width required for a selection of lines without flanges, of nominal sizes in the range DN 50 thru DN 200, either of the following factors may be used - the first is preferable:

(1) If all pipe sizes are known, add their nominal sizes in millimeters together and multiply by 4.1 to estimate the width in millimeters

(2) If only the number of lines is known, multiply number of lines by 436 to estimate the width in millimeters

Either factor gives a pipeway width which includes insulation for 25% of lines, allows 20% of the width for the addition and re-sizing of lines, and allocates a further 20% of the width for future piping.

ARRANGING LINES / SPACING IN PIPEWAYS

DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS

TABLES A-1M

TABLES GIVE THE MINIMUM SPACING. INCREASE DIMENSIONS:
1) FOR INSULATION
2) IF THERMAL MOVEMENT WOULD REDUCE CLEARANCE

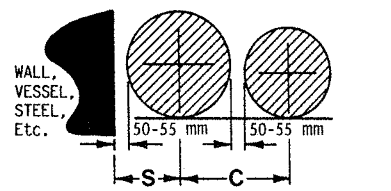
DIMENSION – 'C'

LINES WITHOUT FLANGES: DN OF PIPE	NOMINAL DIAMETER (DN) 50	80	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	600
50	115	125	140	165	190	220	245	260	285	310	335	385
80	125	140	155	180	205	235	260	275	300	325	350	400
100	140	155	165	195	220	245	270	285	315	340	365	415
150	165	180	195	220	245	275	300	315	340	365	390	440
200	190	205	220	245	270	300	325	340	365	390	415	465
250	220	235	245	275	300	325	350	365	390	420	445	495
300	245	260	270	300	325	350	375	390	420	445	470	520
350	260	275	285	315	340	365	390	410	435	460	485	535
400	285	300	315	340	365	390	420	435	460	485	510	560
450	310	325	340	365	390	420	445	460	485	510	535	585
500	335	350	365	390	415	445	470	485	510	535	560	610
600	385	400	415	440	465	495	520	535	560	585	610	660

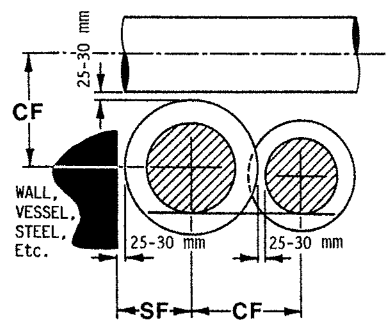
SURFACE-TO-CENTER OF PIPE DIMENSION

DN OF PIPE	'S' WITHOUT FLANGES	'SF' FLANGE CLASS: 150	300	600
50	85	105	110	110
80	95	125	130	130
100	110	140	155	165
150	135	165	185	205
200	160	200	220	235
250	190	230	250	280
300	215	270	290	305
350	230	295	320	330
400	255	325	350	370
450	280	345	385	400
500	305	375	415	435
600	355	435	485	495

PIPE WITHOUT FLANGES



PIPE WITH FLANGES



LINES WITH FLANGES – DIMENSION 'CF'

CLASS 150 & CLASS 150 FLANGES

DN OF FLANGED PIPE (150)	NOMINAL DIAMETER (DN) OF FLANGED PIPE (150) 50	80	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	600
50	135	155	170	200	230	260	300	325	355	375	405	465
80	155	170	185	210	245	275	315	340	370	390	420	480
100	170	185	200	225	255	290	325	350	385	405	435	490
150	200	210	225	250	285	315	355	380	410	430	460	520
200	230	245	255	285	310	340	380	405	435	455	485	545
250	260	275	290	315	340	370	405	430	465	480	515	570
300	300	315	325	355	380	405	430	455	490	505	540	595
350	325	340	350	380	405	430	455	470	505	525	555	610
400	355	370	385	410	435	465	490	505	530	555	580	640
450	375	390	405	430	455	480	505	525	555	575	605	665
500	405	420	435	460	485	515	540	555	580	605	630	690
600	465	480	490	520	545	570	595	610	640	665	690	740

CLASS 300 & CLASS 300 FLANGES

DN OF FLANGED PIPE (300)	NOMINAL DIAMETER (DN) OF FLANGED PIPE (300) 50	80	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	600
50	140	165	185	215	250	280	320	350	380	415	445	515
80	165	175	200	230	265	295	335	365	395	430	460	530
100	185	200	210	245	275	305	345	375	410	440	470	540
150	215	230	245	270	305	335	370	405	435	470	500	570
200	250	265	275	305	330	360	400	430	460	495	525	595
250	280	295	305	335	360	385	425	455	490	520	550	620
300	320	335	345	370	400	425	450	480	515	545	575	645
350	350	365	375	405	430	455	480	500	530	560	595	665
400	380	395	410	435	460	490	515	530	555	585	620	690
450	415	430	440	470	495	520	545	560	585	610	645	715
500	445	460	470	500	525	550	575	595	620	645	670	740
600	515	530	540	570	595	620	645	665	690	715	740	790

INSULATION

DIMENSIONS IN THESE TABLES ARE SPACINGS FOR BARE PIPE. FOR INSULATED LINES, ADD THE THICKNESS OF INSULATION AND COVERING TO THESE FIGURES

NOMINAL LINES SIZES

Sizes of pipe, fittings, flanges, and valves are given in nominal diameters - in inch units as NPS (Nominal Pipe Size) and in metric units as DN (Diametre Nominale [Nominal Diameter]). The following table gives equivalent diameters in nominal inch units and nominal millimeter units:

CUSTOMARY NPS (inch)	METRIC DN (mm)	CUSTOMARY NPS (inch)	METRIC DN (mm)	CUSTOMARY NPS (inch)	METRIC DN (mm)
1/8	6	6	150	30	750
1/4	8	8	200	32	800
3/8	10	10	250	36	900
1/2	15	12	300	40	1000
3/4	20	14	350	42	1100
1	25	16	400	48	1200
1 1/4*	32	18	450	54	1400
1 1/2	40	20	500	60	1500
2	50	22	550	64	1600
2 1/2*	65	24	600	72	1800
3	80	26	650	80	2000
4	100	28	700	88	2200

* These sizes may be used in special applications; they are not normally used in new industrial construction.

FLANGE CLASSES and PRESSURE NUMBERS

Earlier classifications of flanges for steel pipe (and flanged fittings): 150-lb, 300-lb, 400-lb, 600-lb, etc., referred to 'Primary Service Pressure Ratings in pounds (pounds-force) per square-inch'. (Flanges, however, are suitable for service over a range of pressure, with actual pressures depending on operating temperatures, and materials of construction.) These classifications have been supplanted by pressure rating class designations: Class 150, Class 300, etc., in which each class identifies a group of flanges conforming to established dimensions, for a range of pipe sizes.

Standards publish 'Pressure-Temperature Ratings' for each class of flange. These ratings are maximum allowable non-shock (gage), working (or service) pressures over a range of temperature for different materials of construction, including bolts and gaskets.

In addition to class designations, flange tables in this section of the 'PIPING GUIDE' also show 'PN' designations according to ANSI B16.5-1981 (until re-issued 1988), and MSS-SP-86-1981 (re-issued 1987), which states "....the recommendation for metric pressure designations is the use of the prefix PN, which may be thought of as 'Pressure Number'."

Pressure Numbers (PN), similar to class designations, identify groups of flanges conforming to established dimensions, and for each class of flange express the pressure rating within the temperature range -20 to +100F (refer to Table F-9), as a nominal bar* value.

Class and corresponding PN designations are shown in the following table:

CLASS	150	300	400	600	900	1500	2500
PN	20	50	68	100	150	250	420

[* Bar is not an SI unit; pascal (Pa) is the SI unit for pressure (and stress). The pascal is a small unit. For stating process or service pressure it is used with a prefix such as kPa for kilopascal (1000 pascals), or MPa for megapascal (1 000 000 pascals), although megapascal is more suitable for the greater values of stress. Bar, equal to 100 000 pascals, is a traditional metric unit in widespread use internationally in industry and technology. Until it is displaced, bar is in temporary use with SI units. (Temporary units are specific, widely used, traditional metric units whose use in future work is discouraged.)]

Contemporary references and suppliers' literature refer to bar values and PN designations. Flange tables in this section of the 'PIPING GUIDE' include PN references for information only.

In the following pages, selected data from PT II of the 'PIPING GUIDE' are presented in SI units. For identification, these tables and charts are given the suffix 'M'.

METRIC

The USA uses two systems of weight and measures: the United States system of English origin, and the metric system of French origin.

The English or Imperial system was a customary system with origins in Babylonian, Egyptian, Greek, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, French (Norman) and other civilizations and cultures. The English system evolved over centuries from simple measures and practices, eventually attaining precision through legislation and standardization. Although some standardization resulted from reform (sometimes a royal decree), the overwhelming pressure came from expansion in industry and commerce.

Imperial Rome established a system of weights and measures used from England to Asia. But, with the decline of the Roman Empire, what was once an almost universal system degenerated into local customary systems in continental Europe and England.

By the 17th and 18th centuries, through colonization and dominance in commerce, the English system had developed to a point where it was in use in many parts of the world, including the American colonies. The French, however, decided to abandon the confusion of European customary units (which varied not only from country to country, but from province to province and sometimes, from city to city), and to create an entirely new system to rationalize weights and measures - the Metric System.

The metric system was the result of years of scientific investigation and recommendations for reform. It was adopted in the late 18th century by the post-revolutionary government of France and, subsequently, by other nations. The standardized units and decimal base were particularly well suited for science and engineering.

By the middle of the 20th century, principal manufacturing countries not using the metric system were Britain, the British Commonwealth countries and the United States. Although in 1866 the U.S. Congress legalized the metric system for use throughout the United States and, in 1975 passed the Metric Conversion Act, the United States is the only major industrial nation today, neither to have adopted nor mandated use of the metric system as its primary system of measurement.

In 1960, at the General Conference of Weights and Measures (Conference Generale des Poids et Mesures [CGPM]), the modern version of the metric system was designated the International System of Units (Le Systeme International d'Unites), and endorsed by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) - a federation of national standardization bodies representing most countries of the world. The international symbol for this system is SI.

SI, now the primary world system of units of measurement, is a rationalized selection of units from the metric system with which ISO seeks to establish international standards, especially those for universal interchangeability of components. SI simplifies measurement by logically coordinating unique units for length, mass, temperature, time, etc., in a decimal system in which the magnitude of a unit is changed by moving the decimal point (or, for example, by using a prefix such as 'milli' with meter for the factor 0.001).

The customary system is more complicated as it uses three types of subdivision: duodecimal (twelfths), decimal (tenths), and binary (halves), and requires conversion, for example, between different units of length (such as inches, feet and yards), or of mass (such as ounces, pounds and tons).

Changing from customary units to SI units is straightforward, but changing from traditional metric units to SI units is more difficult in countries already using the metric system. Because of this difficulty, although not in keeping with the goals of ISO, a limited number of traditional metric units are temporarily being used with SI; one such unit is bar, the unit for pressure, referred to below under 'Flange Classes and Pressure Numbers'.

Without a legislative mandate, full implementation of SI in the United States is unlikely; however, technical and economic requirements of American companies operating internationally are encouraging voluntary transition; for example, manufacturers of equipment and components are now presenting dimensional and other data in SI units (and temporary metric units in use with SI) in addition to U.S. customary units.

WEIGHTS OF MATERIALS

TABLE W-2

	MATERIAL	specific gravity	lb/in³	lb/ft³	lb/ft²-in	Kg/m³	lb/US gal	lb/Imp gal
METALS & ALLOYS	Aluminum (2S)	2.71	0.0978	169	14.1	2710		
	Aluminum bronze	7.70	0.278	481	40.1	7700		
	Brasses: %Cu %Zn							
	Red brass 85 15	8.75	0.379	546	45.5	8750		
	Low brass 80 20	8.67	0.376	541	45.1	8670		
	Cartridge brass 70 30	8.52	0.369	532	44.3	8520		
	Muntz metal 60 40	8.39	0.364	524	43.7	8390		
	Bronze, %Cu=80-95, %Sn=20-5	8.84	0.319	552	46.0	8840		
	Copper	8.91	0.322	556	46.3	8900		
	Iron, gray-cast	7.21	0.260	450	37.5	7210		
	malleable	7.34	0.267	461	38.4	7380		
	wrought	7.69	0.278	480	40.0	7690		
	Lead	11.37	0.411	710	59.2	11370		
	Monel	8.83	0.319	551	45.9	8830		
	Nickel	8.87	0.321	554	46.2	8870		
	Steel, carbon	7.85	0.284	490	40.8	7850		
	stainless, %Cr=18,%Ni=8	7.93	0.286	495	41.3	7930		
LIQUIDS	Fuel oil	0.95	0.034	59			7.9	9.5
	Gasoline	0.67 thru 0.75	0.024 thru 0.027	42 thru 47			5.6 thru 6.3	6.7 thru 7.5
	Lube oil	0.90	0.032	56			7.5	9.0
	Jet fuel	0.82	0.030	51			6.8	8.2
	Water, fresh	1.00	0.036	62.3			8.33	10.0
	salt (seawater)	1.03	0.037	64			8.6	10.3
INSULATING MATERIALS	Abestos	2.45	0.0885	153	12.8	2450		
	Cork	0.24	0.0087	15.0	1.25	240		
	Fiberglas (Owens/Corning "Kaylo")	0.176	0.0064	11.0	0.92	176		
	Magnesia (85%)	0.18	0.0064	11.0	0.92	176		
	Plastic foam	0.08 thru 0.10	0.0029 thru 0.0038	5.0 thru 6.5	0.42 thru 0.54	80 thru 104		
MATERIALS OF CONSTRUCTION	Brick, common	1.92	0.069	120	10.0	1920		
	Concrete, plain	2.31	0.083	144	12.0	2310		
	reinforced	2.40	0.088	150	12.5	2400		
	Earth, dry, loose	1.22	0.044	76	6.3	1220		
	dry, packed	1.52	0.055	95	7.9	1520		
	moist, loose	1.25	0.045	78	6.5	1250		
	moist, packed	1.54	0.056	96	8.0	1540		
	Glass	2.50	0.090	156	13.0	2500		
	Gravel, dry	1.60	0.058	100	8.3	1600		
	wet	1.92	0.069	120	10.0	1920		
	Sand, dry	1.60	0.058	100	8.3	1600		
	wet	1.92	0.069	120	10.0	1920		
	Snow, loose	0.13	0.0046	8	0.7	130		

FRACTIONAL EQUIVALENTS															
	0.06	0.12	0.19	0.25	0.31	0.38	0.44	0.50	0.56	0.62	0.69	0.75	0.81	0.88	0.94
	1/16	1/8	3/16	1/4	5/16	3/8	7/16	1/2	9/16	5/8	11/16	3/4	13/16	7/8	15/16

TABLES W-1 WEIGHTS OF PIPING

BUTT-WELDING FITTINGS

	NOMINAL PIPE SIZE: 20"		NOMINAL PIPE SIZE: 24"	
SCHEDULE No.:	20	30	20	--
MFR'S WEIGHT:	STD	XS	STD	XS
LR 90 ELBOW	320	420	460	600
SR 90 ELBOW	210	275	298	392
LR 45 ELBOW	160	206	238	300
TEE	342	480	528	610
REDUCER ***	125	170	150	200
WELDOLET **	118	158	220	290

FLANGES

FORGED STEEL	20" CLASS 150	300	600	1500	24" CLASS 150	300	600	1500
WELDING NECK	197	369	690	(refer	268	579	977	(refer
SLIP-ON	148	307	612	to	204	490	876	to
THREADED	155	325	612	Mfr)	210	490	876	Mfr)
LAP JOINT	159	375	604		195	530	866	

VALVES

CAST STEEL	20" CLASS 150	300	600	1500	2500	24" CLASS 150	300	600	1500	2500
GATE-FLGD	2125	3890	7015			3120	5955	9360		
GLOBE-FLGD										
CHECK-FLGD										
GATE-BW	1855	3370	5755			2500	4675	8020		
GLOBE-BW										
CHECK-BW										
GATE PSB-FLGD										
GATE PSB-BW			5200					6800		
GLOBE PSB-BW										

INSULATION

Nominal pipe size 20":

TEMPERATURE RANGE deg F	100-199	200-299	300-399	400-499	500-599	600-699	700-799	800-899	900-999	1000-1199
Cal Sil. in.	1.5	1.5	2	2.5	3	3	3.5	4	4	5
Weight lb/ft	8.5	8.5	12	15	18	18	21	25	25	34
H. T. C. in.						3	3.5	4	4	5
85% Mag in.	1.5	1.5	2	2.5	3					
Weight lb/ft	8.5	8.5	12	15	18	25	31	37	37	50

Nominal pipe size 24":

TEMPERATURE RANGE deg F	100-199	200-299	300-399	400-499	500-599	600-699	700-799	800-899	900-999	1000-1199
Cal Sil. in.	1.5	1.5	2	2.5	3	3	3.5	4	4	5
Weight lb/ft	10	10	13	17	21	21	25	29	29	39
H. T. C. in.						3	3.5	4	4	5
85% Mag in.	1.5	1.5	2	2.5	3					
Weight lb/ft	10	10	13	17	21	29	36	43	43	58

BOLTS

	20"			24"		
BOLTS*	52	105	242	71	174	360

*Weights for bolts are for one complete flange set. **Weights are for reducing Weldolets. ***Weights for reducers are for one pipe size reduction. PSB indicates valves having pressure seal bonnets. All other weights for valves are for valves having flanged bonnets.

TABLES W-1

WEIGHTS OF PIPING

BUTT-WELDING FITTINGS

	NOMINAL PIPE SIZE: 16"		NOMINAL PIPE SIZE: 18"	
SCHEDULE No.:	30	40	-	-
MFR'S WEIGHT:	STD	XS	STD	XS
LR 90 ELBOW	206	276	260	340
SR 90 ELBOW	132	174	167	219
LR 45 ELBOW	100	135	126	167
TEE	195	280	249	332
REDUCER ***	71	91	85	115
WELDOLET **	75	102	97	130

FLANGES

FORGED STEEL	16" CLASS 150	300	600	1500	18" CLASS 150	300	600	1500
WELDING NECK	142	249	481	(refer to Mfr)	165	306	555	(refer to Mfr)
SLIP-ON	106	210	366		109	253	476	
THREADED	93	220	366		120	280	476	
LAP JOINT	104	234	400		146	305	469	

VALVES

CAST STEEL	16" CLASS 150	300	600	1500	2500	18" CLASS 150	300	600	1500	2500
GATE-FLGD	1120	1960	4375			1400	2450	6020		
GLOBE-FLGD										
CHECK-FLGD	1450	1650								
GATE-BW	960	1620	3675			1250	2000	4460		
GLOBE-BW										
CHECK-BW	1250	1220								
GATE PSB-FLGD										
GATE PSB-BW			2575					3400		
GLOBE PSB										

INSULATION

NOMINAL PIPE SIZE: 16"

TEMPERATURE RANGE deg F	100 199	200 299	300 399	400 499	500 599	600 699	700 799	800 899	900 999	1000 1199
Cal Sil. in.	1.5	1.5	2	2.5	3	3	3.5	4	4	5
Weight lb/ft	6.9	6.9	9.3	12	15	15	18	21	21	28
H. T. C. in.						3	3.5	4	4	5
85% Mag in.	1.5	1.5	2	2.5	3					
Weight lb/ft	6.9	6.9	9.3	12	15	20	25	31	31	42

NOMINAL PIPE SIZE: 18"

TEMPERATURE RANGE deg F	100 199	200 299	300 399	400 499	500 599	600 699	700 799	800 899	900 999	1000 1199
Cal Sil. in.	1.5	1.5	2	2.5	3	3	3.5	4	4	5
Weight lb/ft	7.7	7.7	10	13	16	16	19	23	23	31
H. T. C. in.						3	3.5	4	4	5
85% Mag in.	1.5	1.5	2	2.5	3					
Weight lb/ft	7.7	7.7	10	13	16	23	28	34	34	46

	NOMINAL PIPE SIZE: 16"			NOMINAL PIPE SIZE: 18"		
BOLTS*	31	83	152	41	101	193

*Weights for bolts are for one complete flange set. **Weights are for reducing Weldolets. ***Weights for reducers are for one pipe size reduction. PSB indicates valves having pressure seal bonnets. All other weights for valves are for valves having flanged bonnets.

TABLES W-1

WEIGHTS OF PIPING

BUTT-WELDING FITTINGS

	NOMINAL PIPE SIZE: 12"				NOMINAL PIPE SIZE: 14"			
SCHEDULE No.:	-	-	160	-	30	-	160	
MFR'S WEIGHT:	STD	XS	-	XXS	STD	XS	-	XXS
LR 90 ELBOW	125	160	450		160	205	572	
SR 90 ELBOW	80	104	---		105	140	---	
LR 45 ELBOW	62	84	225		80	100	286	
TEE	120	160	480		165	240	---	
REDUCER ***	34	43.5	96		60	80	---	
WELDOLET **	59	61	(refer to Mfr)		66	70	(refer to Mfr)	

FLANGES

	NOMINAL PIPE SIZE: 12"					NOMINAL PIPE SIZE: 14"			
FORGED STEEL	CLASS 150	300	600	1500	2500	CLASS 150	300	600	1500
WELDING NECK	88	142	226	690	1608	114	206	347	(refer to Mfr)
SLIP-ON	61	113	215	---	----	83	159	259	
THREADED	65	110	215	667	1300	85	164	259	
LAP JOINT	60	139	240	749	1262	77	184	290	

VALVES

	NOMINAL PIPE SIZE: 12"					NOMINAL PIPE SIZE: 14"				
CAST STEEL	CLASS 150	300	600	1500	2500	CLASS 150	300	600	1500	2500
GATE-FLGD	650	1020	2570	7150		860	1380	3455	8580	
GLOBE-FLGD	1431	1675				1525				
CHECK-FLGD	635	950	1830			1200	1340			
GATE-BW	580	890	2160	4650		730	1220	2960	6420	
GLOBE-BW	1310	1455				1360				
CHECK-BW	560	720	1410			1010	1150			
GATE PSB-FLGD			1750							
GATE PSB-BW			1405	2400	3850			1900	2710	4410
GLOBE PSB-BW			2250	2780	5000			3510		

INSULATION

NOMINAL PIPE SIZE: 12"

TEMPERATURE RANGE deg F	100 199	200 299	300 399	400 499	500 599	600 699	700 799	800 899	900 999	1000 1199
Cal Sil. in.	1.5	1.5	2	2.5	3	3	3.5	4	4	5
Weight lb/ft	6	6	8	11	13	13	15	18	18	24
H. T. C. in.						3	3.5	4	4	5
85% Mag in.	1.5	1.5	2	2.5	3					
Weight lb/ft	6	6	8.1	11	13	18	22	27	27	35

NOMINAL PIPE SIZE: 14"

TEMPERATURE RANGE deg F	100 199	200 299	300 399	400 499	500 599	600 699	700 799	800 899	900 999	1000 1199
Cal Sil. in.	1.5	1.5	2	2.5	3	3	3.5	4	4	5
Weight lb/ft	6.2	6.2	8.4	11	13	13	16	19	19	26
H. T. C. in.						3	3.5	4	4	5
85% Mag in.	1.5	1.5	2	2.5	3					
Weight lb/ft	6.2	6.2	8.4	11	13	18	23	28	28	38

BOLTS

	NOMINAL PIPE SIZE: 12"					NOMINAL PIPE SIZE: 14"		
BOLTS*	15	49	91	306	622	22	62	118

*Weights for bolts are for one complete flange set. **Weights are for reducing Weldolets. ***Weights for reducers are for one pipe size reduction. PSB indicates valves having pressure seal bonnets. All other weights for valves are for valves having flanged bonnets.

TABLES W-1

WEIGHTS OF PIPING

BUTT-WELDING FITTINGS

	NOMINAL PIPE SIZE: 8"				NOMINAL PIPE SIZE: 10"			
SCHEDULE No.:	40	80	160	-	40	60	160	
MFR'S WEIGHT:	STD	XS	-	XXS	STD	XS	-	XXS
LR 90 ELBOW	50	71	120	118	88	107	260	
SR 90 ELBOW	34	47.5	-	-	58	70	-	
LR 45 ELBOW	23	35	62	60	43	53	130	
TEE	55	75	110	120	85	105	260	
REDUCER ***	13.3	18.8	31	36	22	29.5	57.5	
WELDOLET **	23	37	(refer to Mfr)		36	46	(refer to Mfr)	

FLANGES

FORGED STEEL	CLASS 8": 150	300	600	1500	2500	CLASS 10": 150	300	600	1500	2500
WELDING NECK	42	69	112	273	576	54	100	189	454	1068
SLIP-ON	28	56	97	-	-	40	77	177	-	-
THREADED	30	56	97	258	485	41	80	177	436	925
LAP JOINT	28	55	112	286	471	36	88	195	485	897

VALVES

CAST STEEL	CLASS 8": 150	300	600	1500	2500	CLASS 10": 150	300	600	1500	2500
GATE-FLGD	310	500	1080	2600		455	760	1790	4910	
GLOBE-FLGD	420	740	800			570	1010			
CHECK-FLGD	390	620	900	2100		470	640	1250		
GATE-BW	260	410	940	1900		410	625	1580	3690	
GLOBE-BW	390	640	670			480	850			
CHECK-BW	350	510	740	1320		370	590	1030		
GATE PSB-FLGD			855					1300		
GATE PSB-BW			615	900	1440			915	1540	2490
GLOBE PSB-BW			800	1500	1700			1620	2500	3500

INSULATION

NOMINAL PIPE SIZE: 8"

TEMPERATURE RANGE deg F	100 199	200 299	300 399	400 499	500 599	600 699	700 799	800 899	900 999	1000 1199
Cal Sil. in.	1.5	1.5	2	2	2.5	3	3.5	4	4	4
Weight lb/ft	4.1	4.1	5.6	5.6	7.9	9.5	12	14	14	14
H. T. C. in.						3	3.5	4	4	4
85% Mag in.	1.5	1.5	2	2	2.5					
Weight lb/ft	4.1	4.1	5.6	5.6	8	13	16	20	20	20

NOMINAL PIPE SIZE: 10"

TEMPERATURE RANGE deg F	100 199	200 299	300 399	400 499	500 599	600 699	700 799	800 899	900 999	1000 1199
Cal Sil. in.	1.5	1.5	2	2.5	2.5	3	3.5	4	4	4
Weight lb/ft	5.2	5.2	7.1	8.9	8.9	11	13	16	16	16
H. T. C. in.						3	3.5	4	4	4
85% Mag in.	1.5	1.5	2	2.5	2.5					
Weight lb/ft	5.2	5.2	7.1	8.9	8.9	15	19	23	23	23

	8": 150	300	600	1500	2500	10": 150	300	600	1500	2500
BOLTS*	6.5	18	40	121	232	15	38	52	184	445

*Weights for bolts are for one complete flange set. **Weights are for reducing Weldolets. ***Weights for reducers are for one pipe size reduction. PSB indicates valves having pressure seal bonnets. All other weights for valves are for valves having flanged bonnets.

TABLES W-1 WEIGHTS OF PIPING

BUTT-WELDING FITTINGS

SCHEDULE No.: / MFR'S WEIGHT:	4": 40 STD	4": 80 XS	4": 160 -	4": - XXS	6": 40 STD	6": 80 XS	6": 160 -	6": - XXS
LR 90 ELBOW	9.00	13.5	18.0	20.0	24.5	35.0	57.0	65.0
SR 90 ELBOW	6.25	8.50	-	-	18.0	23.0	-	-
LR 45 ELBOW	4.50	6.10	8.75	10.8	12.0	17.5	30.0	32.0
TEE	12.0	15.8	25.0	25.0	34.0	40.0	62.0	68.0
REDUCER ***	3.38	4.50	6.40	9.00	8.25	11.5	16.5	22.0
WELDOLET **	6.30	6.40	10.5	10.5	12.0	23.0	28.0	28.0

FLANGES

FORGED STEEL (CLASS)	4": 150	4": 300	4": 600	4": 1500	4": 2500	6": 150	6": 300	6": 600	6": 1500	6": 2500
WELDING NECK	16.5	26.5	37	69	146	26	45	73	164	378
SLIP-ON	13	23.5	33	-	-	17	36	80	-	-
THREADED	13	24	33	73	127	19.5	36	80	164	323
LAP JOINT	12	24	31	75	122	18	38	78	170	314

VALVES

CAST STEEL (CLASS)	4": 150	4": 300	4": 600	4": 1500	4": 2500	6": 150	6": 300	6": 600	6": 1500	6": 2500
GATE-FLGD	110	165	300	610		175	320	640	1410	
GLOBE-FLGD	143	220	320			250	390	640		
CHECK-FLGD	115	185	255	630		200	330	530	1360	
GATE-BW	95	120	270	520		165	245	520	1250	
GLOBE-BW	122	180	230			230	350	560		
CHECK BW	92	140	170	390		165	280	420	790	
GATE PSB-FLGD			190					425		
GATE PSB-BW			110	190	335			285	490	840
GLOBE PSB-BW			230	530	750			600	880	1440

INSULATION

NOMINAL PIPE SIZE: 4"

TEMPERATURE RANGE deg F	100 199	200 299	300 399	400 499	500 599	600 699	700 799	800 899	900 999	1000 1199
Cal Sil. in.	1	1	1.5	2	2.5	2.5	3	3.5	3.5	3.5
Weight lb/ft	1.6	1.6	2.6	3.6	4.7	4.7	6.1	7.5	7.5	7.5
H. T. C. in.						2.5	3	3.5	3.5	3.5
85% Mag in.	1	1	1.5	2	2.5					
Weight lb/ft	1.6	1.6	2.6	3.6	4.7	6.1	8.3	11	11	11

NOMINAL PIPE SIZE: 6"

TEMPERATURE RANGE deg F	100 199	200 299	300 399	400 499	500 599	600 699	700 799	800 899	900 999	1000 1199
Cal Sil. in.	1	1.5	2	2	2.5	3	3	3.5	3.5	4
Weight lb/ft	2.1	3.3	4.6	4.6	6.1	7.6	7.6	9.8	9.8	12
H. T. C. in.						3	3	3.5	3.5	4
85% Mag in.	1	1.5	2	2	2.5					
Weight lb/ft	2.1	3.3	4.6	4.6	6.1	10	10	13	13	17

BOLTS

	4": 150	4": 300	4": 600	4": 1500	4": 2500	6": 150	6": 300	6": 600	6": 1500	6": 2500
BOLTS*	4	7.5	12.5	34	61	6	11.5	30	76	145

*Weights for bolts are for one complete flange set. ** Weights are for reducing Weldolets. ***Weights for reducers are for one pipe size reduction. PSB indicates valves having pressure seal bonnets. All other weights for valves are for valves having flanged bonnets.

TABLES W-1

WEIGHTS OF PIPING

FITTINGS

BUTT WELDING: SCHEDULE No. / MFR'S WEIGHT	2": 40 STD	2": 80 XS	2": 160 -	2": - XXS	3": 40 STD	3": 80 XS	3": 160 -	3": - XXS
LR 90 ELBOW	1.60	2.20	3.25	3.50	5.00	6.50	8.50	11.0
SR 90 ELBOW	1.00	1.50	--	--	3.00	4.25	--	--
LR 45 ELBOW	0.81	1.19	1.56	2.00	2.63	3.50	4.38	5.75
TEE	3.50	4.00	5.00	6.25	7.00	8.50	10.0	13.5
REDUCER ***	0.90	1.20	1.60	2.38	1.80	2.60	3.40	5.00
WELDOLET **	1.75	1.75	2.13	2.13	4.00	4.10	6.32	6.32

FORGED STEEL SOCKET WELD:	2" PRESSURE CLASS 3000	2" 6000	2" 9000	3" PRESSURE CLASS 3000	3" 6000
90 ELBOW	3.13	6.66	6.69	10.9	19.3
45 ELBOW	2.71	4.81	9.62	10.5	14.3
TEE	4.07	8.24	8.75	12.5	23.5
COUP/RED ***	2.00	3.88	4.66	3.88	6.63
SOCKOLET **	1.60	5.13	5.13	3.80	--

FORGED STEEL THREADED:	2" PRESSURE CLASS 2000	2" 3000	2" 6000	3" PRESSURE CLASS 2000	3" 3000	3" 6000
90 ELBOW	3.14	5.92	13.4	10.9	14.4	39.1
45 ELBOW	2.88	4.93	9.50	11.3	13.6	30.6
TEE	4.46	7.55	18.5	12.9	23.1	47.5
COUP/RED ***	--	3.13	7.75	--	6.75	13.5
THREDOLET **	--	1.75	5.08	--	4.35	--

MALL. IRON THREADED:	2" PRESSURE CLASS 150	2" 300	3" PRESSURE CLASS 150	3" 300
90 ELBOW	2.16	4.00	5.37	9.46
45 ELBOW	1.82	3.70	4.75	8.54
TEE	2.81	5.35	7.77	13.2
COUPLING	1.48	3.60	3.72	8.00
REDUCER ***	1.47	2.88	3.87	6.60

FLANGES

FORGED STEEL:	2" CLASS 150	2" 300	2" 600	2" 1500	2" 2500	3" CLASS 150	3" 300	3" 600	3" 1500	3" 2500
WELDING NECK	6	8	10	24	42	11.5	18	18	48	94
SLIP-ON	5	7	8	22	--	9	13	15	--	--
THREADED	5	7	8	22	38	10	14	15	48	83
LAP JOINT	5	7	8	21	37	9	14.5	14	38	80
SOCKET	5	7	9	24	--	8	13	16	--	--

VALVES

CAST STEEL:	2" CLASS 150	2" 300	2" 600	2" 1500	2" 2500	3" CLASS 150	3" 300	3" 600	3" 1500	3" 2500
GATE-FLGD	46	74	84	180		76	108	160	370	
GLOBE-FLGD	47	83	90			91	135	160		
CHECK-FLGD	35	60	70	160		70	115	135	280	
GATE-BW	45	49	72	155		62	85	140	300	
GLOBE-BW	34	72	78			75	105	130		
CHECK-BW	25	47	55	130		50	87	100	210	
GATE PSB-				53 SW				105 FLGD		
GATE PSB-BW				47				70	110	170
GLOBE PSB-				55 SW				155 BW	220 BW	670 BW

INSULATION

NOMINAL PIPE SIZE: 2"										
TEMPERATURE RANGE deg F	100 199	200 299	300 399	400 499	500 599	600 699	700 799	800 899	900 999	1000 1199
Cal Sil. in.	1	1	1.5	2	2	2.5	2.5	3	3	3
Weight lb/ft	1.0	1.0	1.7	2.5	2.5	3.5	3.5	4.2	4.2	4.2
H. T. C. in.						2.5	2.5	3	3	3
85% Mag in.	1	1	1.5	2	2					
Weight lb/ft	1.0	1.0	1.7	2.5	2.5	4.3	4.3	5.9	5.9	5.9

NOMINAL PIPE SIZE: 3"										
TEMPERATURE RANGE deg F	100 199	200 299	300 399	400 499	500 599	600 699	700 799	800 899	900 999	1000 1199
Cal Sil. in.	1	1	1.5	2	2	2.5	3.0	3	3	3.5
Weight lb/ft	1.3	1.3	2.1	3.0	3.0	4.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	6.7
H. T. C. in.						2.5	3.0	3	3	3.5
85% Mag in.	1	1	1.5	2	2					
Weight lb/ft	1.3	1.3	2.1	3.0	3.0	5.1	6.9	6.9	6.9	9.2

BOLTS*	150	300	600	1500	2500
2"	1.5	4	4.5	12.5	21
3"	1.5	7.5	8	25	37

*Weights for bolts are for one complete flange set. **Weights are for reducing Sockolets, Weldolets and Thredolets. ***Weights for reducers are for one pipe size reduction. PBS indicates valves valves having pressure seal bonnets. Other weights for valves are for valves having flanged bonnets.

TABLES W-1

WEIGHTS OF PIPING

FITTINGS

Forged Steel Socket Weld

FORGED STEEL SOCKET WELD:	1" PRESSURE CLASS 3000	1" 6000	1" 9000	1 1/2" PRESSURE CLASS 3000	1 1/2" 6000	1 1/2" 9000
90 ELBOW	1.00	2.35	3.19	2.13	5.25	6.69
45 ELBOW	0.94	1.91	2.50	1.63	4.31	4.81
TEE	1.31	3.31	3.75	2.64	7.48	7.88
COUP/RED ***	0.56	1.00	1.69	1.00	2.00	2.19
SOCKOLET **	0.60	1.30	1.30	1.04	2.00	2.00

Forged Steel Threaded

FORGED STEEL THREADED:	1" PRESSURE CLASS 2000	1" 3000	1" 6000	1 1/2" PRESSURE CLASS 2000	1 1/2" 3000	1 1/2" 6000
90 ELBOW	1.13	2.27	3.50	2.18	3.50	7.50
45 ELBOW	1.06	1.99	2.79	1.74	3.00	5.75
TEE	1.36	3.03	4.63	2.80	7.04	9.63
COUP/RED ***	--	0.63	2.13	--	2.19	4.38
THREDOLET **	--	0.62	1.23	--	1.00	1.96

Mall. Iron Threaded

MALL. IRON THREADED:	1" PRESSURE CLASS 150	1" 300	1 1/2" PRESSURE CLASS 150	1 1/2" 300
90 ELBOW	0.67	1.15	1.36	2.57
45 ELBOW	0.59	1.07	1.17	2.30
TEE	0.93	1.62	1.85	3.46
COUPLING	0.46	1.03	0.93	2.10
REDUCER ***	0.44	0.82	0.85	1.69

FLANGES

Nominal Pipe Size: 1"

FORGED STEEL:	CLASS 150	300	600	1500	2500
WELDING NECK	2.5	4	4	8.5	13
SLIP-ON	2	3	3.5	7.5	
THREADED	2	3	3.5	7.5	12
LAP JOINT	2	3	3.5	7.5	12
SOCKET	2	3	4	8	

Nominal Pipe Size: 1 1/2"

FORGED STEEL:	CLASS 150	300	600	1500	2500
WELDING NECK	4	7	8	14	28
SLIP-ON	3	6.5	6.5	14	
THREADED	3	6.5	6.5	14	25
LAP JOINT	3	6.5	6.5	14	24
SOCKET	3	6	7	15	

VALVES

Nominal Pipe Size: 1"

FORGED & CAST STEEL:	CLASS 150	300	600	1500	2500
GATE-FLGD	12.1	15.4	17.2	41.3	
GLOBE-FLGD	11.9	15.6	17	43.6	
CHECK-FLGD	9	13.7	16.3	30	
GATE-THRD/SW				24.7	
GLOBE-THRD/SW				26.9	
CHECK-THRD/SW	VOGT VALVES		12.7	15	
GATE PSB-SW	CRANE VALVES			22	
GATE PSB-BW				21	
GLOBE PSB-SW				20	

Nominal Pipe Size: 1 1/2"

FORGED & CAST STEEL:	CLASS 150	300	600	1500	2500
GATE-FLGD	21.5	29.2	30.0	80	
GLOBE-FLGD	25	29.9	33.5	80	
CHECK-FLGD	20.7	27.9	33	57	
GATE-THRD/SW				58.4	
GLOBE-THRD/SW				59	
CHECK-THRD/SW	VOGT VALVES		12.7	49.1	
GATE PSB-SW	CRANE VALVES			39	
GATE PSB-BW				37	
GLOBE PSB-SW				45	

INSULATION

Nominal Pipe Size: 1"

TEMPERATURE RANGE deg F	100 199	200 299	300 399	400 499	500 599	600 699	700 799	800 899	900 999	1000 1199
Cal Sil. in.	1	1	1.5	2	2	2.5	2.5	3	3	3
Weight lb/ft	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.9	1.9	2.8	2.8	3.7	3.7	3.7
H. T. C. in.						2.5	2.5	3	3	3.7
85% Mag in.	1	1	1.5	2	2					
Weight lb/ft	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.9	1.9	3.3	3.3	4.7	4.7	4.7
BOLTS *	1		2		2		6		6	

Nominal Pipe Size: 1 1/2"

TEMPERATURE RANGE deg F	100 199	200 299	300 399	400 499	500 599	600 699	700 700	800 899	900 999	1000 1199
Cal Sil. in.	1	1	1.5	2	2	2.5	2.5	3	3	3
Weight lb/ft	0.8	0.8	1.4	2.5	2.5	3.5	3.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
H. T. C. in.						2.5	2.5	3	3	3
85% Mag in.	1	1	1.5	2	2					
Weight lb/ft	0.8	0.8	1.4	2.5	2.5	4.2	4.2	5.6	5.6	5.6
BOLTS *	1		3.5		3.5		9		12	

*Weights for bolts are for one complete flange set. **Weights are for reducing Sockolets and Thredolets. ***Weights for reducers are for one pipe size reduction. PSB indicates valves having pressure seal bonnets. Other weights for valves are for valves having flanged bonnets.

NOTES

A factor in the design of piping supports is the weight of the piping to be supported. Calculation of the loadings involve the weights of pipe, fittings, flanges, valves, insulation, the conveyed fluid, and other related items that are also to be supported as part of the piping system.

Tables show weights of piping components. Data are subject to variation from manufacturing tolerances.

PIPE

For Schedule numbers, Manufacturers' weights (traditional designations: STD, XS, etc.), weight per unit length, weight filled with water, thickness of wall - refer to Tables P-1.

VALVES

Weights for valves do not include weights of powered operators or other devices specified for particular valves. Weights shown for valves in these tables are from data available as indicated from the Henry Vogt Machine Co. and from the Crane Company. Information herein is not intended to indicate the complete range of valves available from either manufacturer. Weights shown are for valves having conventional ports.

As valve features vary between manufacturers, actual weights of valves should be obtained from the specified manufacturer or supplier.

INSULATION

Weights of insulation are shown for both calcium silicate and for conventional 85% magnesia (alone or in combination with diatomaceous silica). The assumed densities are 11 pounds per cubic foot for calcium silicate and 85% magnesia, and 21 pounds per cubic foot for diatomaceous silica.

Insulation weights assumed include estimated weights of canvas, cement, paint, wire and bands, but not weatherproofing or other special protection. Pipe coverings of other compositions will have different densities. Data for insulation are based on conventional thickness recommendations and may not correspond with insulation specifications for a particular project.

UNITS OF WEIGHT

Weights in the following tables are in pounds - avoirdupois

VALVE DATA - RUN LENGTHS

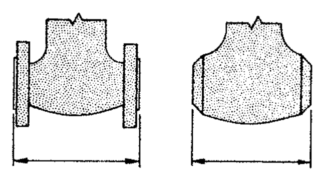
DIMENSIONS IN INCHES

TABLE V-1

Valve	FLANGE CLASS	2	2 1/2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	24
STEEL GATE VALVES SOLID WEDGE & DOUBLE-DISC (SPLIT-WEDGE)	FLANGED 150	7	7.5	8	9	10.50	11.50	13	14	15	16	17	18	20
	BEVELED 150	8.5	9.5	11.12	12	15.88	16.50	18	19.75	22.50	24	26	28	32
	300	8.5	9.5	11.12	12	15.88	16.50	18	19.75	30	33	36	39	45
	600	11.50	13	14	17	22	26	31	33	35	39	43	47	55
	900	14.50	16.50	15	18	24	29	33	38	40.50	44.50	48	52	61
	1500	14.50	16.50	18.50	21.50	27.75	32.75	39	44.50	49.50	54.50	60.50	65.50	76.50
	2500	17.75	20	22.75	26.50	36	40.25	50	56					
STEEL GLOBE VALVES LIFT CHECK VALVES	150	8	8.5	9.5	11.50	16	19.50	24.50	27.50					
	300	10.50	11.50	12.50	14	17.50	22	24.50	28					
	600	11.50	13	14	17	22	26	31	33					
	900	14.50	16.50	15	18	24	29	33	38					
	1500	14.50	16.50	18.50	21.50	27.75	32.75	39	44.50					
	2500	17.75	20	22.75	26.50	36	40.25	50	56					
SWING CHECK VALVES TILTING DISC CHECK VALVES	T-D 150	8 8	8.5 8.5	9.5 9.5	11.50 11.50	14 14	19.50 19.50	24.50 24.50	27.50 27.50					
	T-D 300	10.50 10.50	11.50 11.50	12.50 12.50	14 14	17.50 17.50	21 21	24.50 24.50	28 28					
	T-D 600	11.50 11.50	13 13	14 14	17 17	22 22	26 26	31 31	33 33					
	T-D 900	- 14.50	- 16.50	15 15	18 18	24 24	29 29	33 33	38 38					
	T-D 1500	14.50 14.50	16.50 16.50	18.50 18.50	21.50 21.50	27.75 27.75	32.75 32.75	39 39	- 44.50					
	2500	17.75	20	22.75	26.50	36	40.25	50	56					

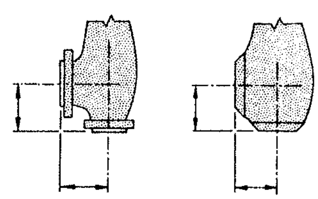
NOTES

DIMENSIONS IN THIS TABLE CONFORM TO ANSI B16.10 AND APPLY TO FLANGED VALVES AND VALVES WITH ENDS BEVELLED FOR WELDING AS SHOWN:



Tabled Dimension

FOR FLANGED VALVES THE TABLED DIMENSION INCLUDES ALLOWANCE FOR BOTH RAISED FACES OF THE VALVE. FOR CLASSES 150 AND 300 VALVES, 0.06-inch HAS BEEN INCLUDED FOR EACH RAISED FACE AND FOR VALVES OF CLASS 600 AND ABOVE, 0.25-inch HAS BEEN INCLUDED FOR EACH RAISED FACE.



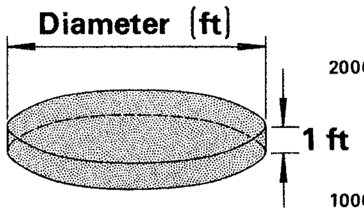
Half Tabled Dimension

FOR ANGLE GLOBE & ANGLE LIFT-CHECK VALVES, HALVE THE TABLED DIMENSION TO OBTAIN CENTER-TO-FACE DIMENSIONS.

TANK & VESSEL VOLUMES

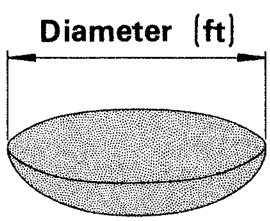
CHART T-2

TANK & VESSEL VOLUMES



Volume per foot .... Line A

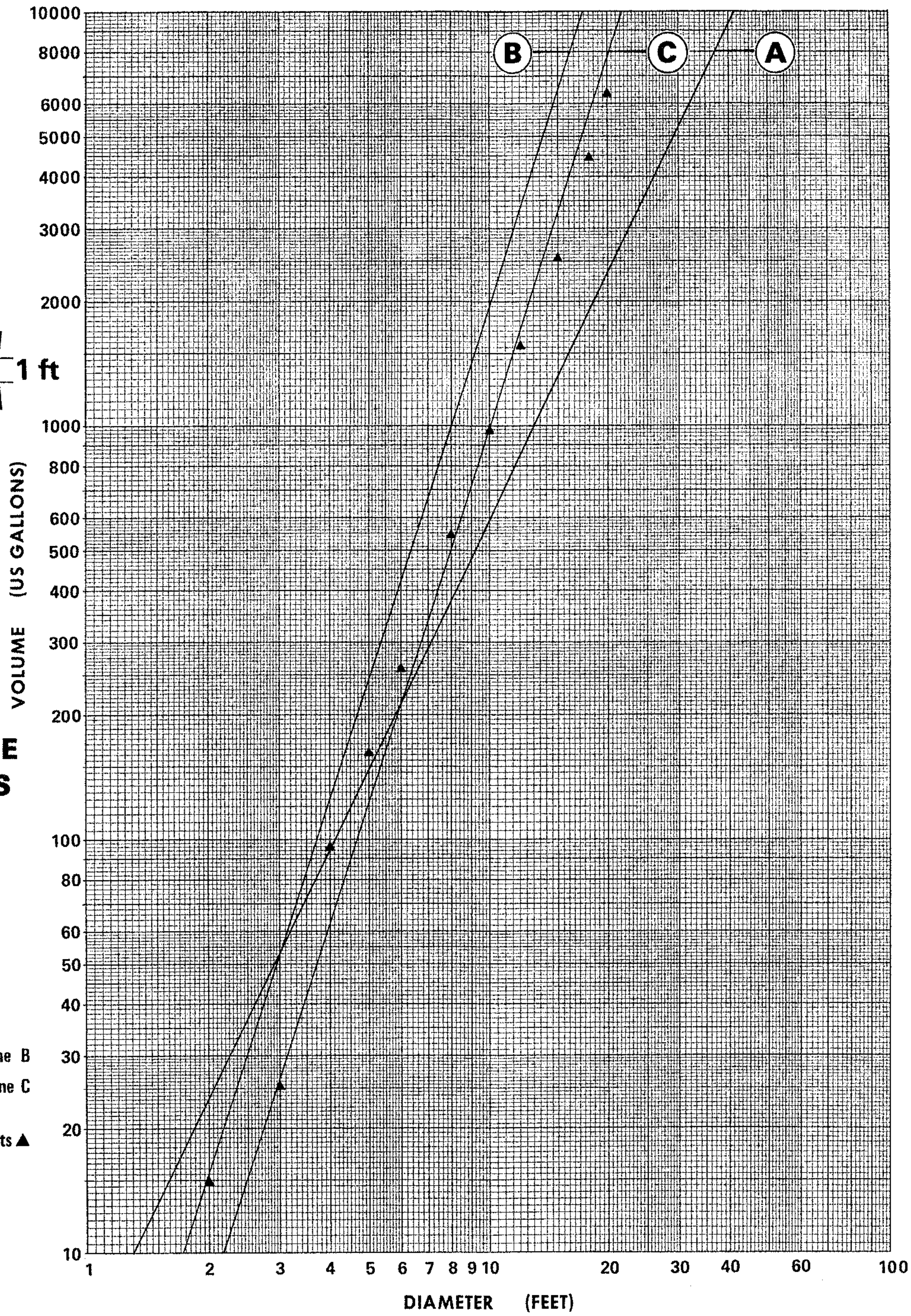
INTERNAL VOLUME OF VESSEL HEADS



Hemispheric Head .... Line B

Elliptic Head .... Line C
(ASME "Ellipsoidal")

Flanged & Dished Head .... Points ▲
(ASME "Torispherical")



TUBE DATA

TABLE T-1

REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF STOCKHAM VALVES AND FITTINGS

The following dimensional data for copper tube conform to ASTM B-88, which specifies general requirements for Wrought Seamless Copper Alloy Pipe and Tube.

TYPE K TUBE

Heavy wall thickness, hard or soft, is furnished for interior plumbing and underground service; steam and hot water heating systems; fuel oil lines; industrial process applications carrying liquids, air and gases; air conditioning, refrigeration, and low pressure hydraulic lines. Hard copper tube is used for gas service lines because its rigidity eliminates traps caused by sagging lines.

Nominal Size	NOMINAL DIMENSIONS			THEORETICAL AREAS BASED ON NOMINAL DIMENSIONS			Theoretical Weight (Pounds Per Foot)
	Outside Diameter (Inches)	Inside Diameter (Inches)	Wall Thickness (Inches)	Cross Sectional Area of Bore (Sq. Inches)	External Surface (Sq. Ft. Per Lin. Ft.)	Internal Surface (Sq. Ft. Per Lin. Ft.)	
¼	.375	.305	.035	.073	.098	.080	0.145
⅜	.500	.402	.049	.127	.131	.105	0.269
½	.625	.527	.049	.218	.164	.138	0.344
¾	.875	.745	.065	.436	.229	.195	0.641
1	1.125	.995	.065	.778	.294	.261	0.839
1¼	1.375	1.245	.065	1.22	.360	.326	1.04
1½	1.625	1.481	.072	1.72	.425	.388	1.36
2	2.125	1.959	.083	3.01	.556	.513	2.06
2½	2.625	2.435	.095	4.66	.687	.638	2.93
3	3.125	2.907	.109	6.64	.818	.761	4.00

TYPE L TUBE

Medium wall thickness, hard or soft, is used for medium pressure interior plumbing and for steam and hot water house-heating systems, panel heating, plumbing vent systems, industrial and process applications.

Nominal Size	NOMINAL DIMENSIONS			THEORETICAL AREAS BASED ON NOMINAL DIMENSIONS			Theoretical Weight (Pounds Per Foot)
	Outside Diameter (Inches)	Inside Diameter (Inches)	Wall Thickness (Inches)	Cross Sectional Area of Bore (Sq. Inches)	External Surface (Sq. Ft. Per Lin. Ft.)	Internal Surface (Sq. Ft. Per Lin. Ft.)	
¼	.375	.315	.030	.078	.098	.082	0.126
⅜	.500	.430	.035	.145	.131	.113	0.198
½	.625	.545	.040	.233	.164	.143	0.285
¾	.875	.785	.045	.484	.229	.206	0.455
1	1.125	1.025	.050	.825	.294	.268	0.655
1¼	1.375	1.265	.055	1.26	.360	.331	0.884
1½	1.625	1.505	.060	1.78	.425	.394	1.14
2	2.125	1.985	.070	3.09	.556	.520	1.75
2½	2.625	2.465	.080	4.77	.687	.645	2.48
3	3.125	2.945	.090	6.81	.818	.771	3.33

TYPE M TUBE

Light wall thickness, hard only, furnished for applications requiring little or no pressure or tensions on the lines.

Nominal Size	NOMINAL DIMENSIONS			THEORETICAL AREAS BASED ON NOMINAL DIMENSIONS			Theoretical Weight (Pounds Per Foot)
	Outside Diameter (Inches)	Inside Diameter (Inches)	Wall Thickness (Inches)	Cross Sectional Area of Bore (Sq. Inches)	External Surface (Sq. Ft. Per Lin. Ft.)	Internal Surface (Sq. Ft. Per Lin. Ft.)	
1¼	1.375	1.291	.042	1.31	.360	.338	0.682
1½	1.625	1.527	.049	1.83	.425	.400	0.940
2	2.125	2.009	.058	3.17	.556	.526	1.460
2½	2.625	2.495	.065	4.89	.687	.653	2.030
3	3.125	2.981	.072	6.98	.818	.780	2.680

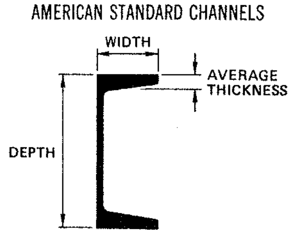
CHANNEL DATA
AMERICAN STANDARD

ANGLE DATA
WEIGHTS IN POUNDS PER LINEAR FOOT

TABLES S-5

DESIGNATION Depth (nom) x wgt lb/ft	DIMENSIONS IN INCHES		
	DEPTH	WIDTH	THICK
C 15x50	15.00	3.75	0.62
x40	15.00	3.50	0.62
x33.9	15.00	3.38	0.62
C 12x30	12.00	3.12	0.50
x25	12.00	3.00	0.50
x20.7	12.00	3.00	0.50
C 10x30	10.00	3.00	0.44
x25	10.00	2.88	0.44
x20	10.00	2.75	0.44
x15.3	10.00	2.62	0.44
C 9x20	9.00	2.62	0.44
x15	9.00	2.50	0.44
x13.4	9.00	2.38	0.44
C 8x18.75	8.00	2.50	0.38
x13.75	8.00	2.38	0.38
x11.5	8.00	2.25	0.38
C 7x14.75	7.00	2.25	0.38
x12.25	7.00	2.25	0.38
x 9.8	7.00	2.12	0.38
C 6x13	6.00	2.12	0.31
x10.5	6.00	2.00	0.31
x 8.2	6.00	1.88	0.31
C 5x 9	5.00	1.88	0.31
x 6.7	5.00	1.75	0.31
C 4x 7.25	4.00	1.75	0.31
x 5.4	4.00	1.62	0.31
C 3x 6	3.00	1.62	0.25
x 5	3.00	1.50	0.25
x 4.1	3.00	1.38	0.25

AMERICAN STANDARD CHANNELS



UNEQUAL LEGS

SIZE	THICKNESS											
	1	7/8	3/4	5/8	9/16	1/2	7/16	3/8	5/16	1/4	3/16	1/8
9 x 4 x				26.3	23.8	21.3						
8 x 6 x	44.2	39.1	33.8	28.5	25.7	23.0	20.2					
8 x 4 x	37.4		28.7		21.9	19.6						
7 x 4 x			26.2	22.1		17.9		13.6				
6 x 4 x		27.2	23.6	20.0	18.1	16.2	14.3	12.3	10.3			
6 x 3 1/2 x						15.3		11.7	9.8			
5 x 3 1/2 x			19.8	16.8		13.6	12.0	10.4	8.7	7.0		
5 x 3 x				15.7		12.8	11.3	9.8	8.2	6.6		
4 x 3 1/2 x				14.7		11.9	10.6	9.1	7.7	6.2		
4 x 3 x				13.6		11.1	9.8	8.5	7.2	5.8		
3 1/2 x 3 x						10.2	9.1	7.9	6.6	5.4		
3 1/2 x 2 1/2 x						9.4	8.3	7.2	6.1	4.9		
3 x 2 1/2 x						8.5	7.6	6.6	5.6	4.5	3.39	
3 x 2 x						7.7	6.8	5.9	5.0	4.1	3.07	
2 1/2 x 2 x								5.3	4.5	3.62	2.75	
2 1/2 x 1 1/2 x									3.92	3.19	2.44	
2 x 1 1/2 x	EXAMPLE DESIGNATION: L 2 x 1 1/2 x 1/4									2.77	2.12	1.44
2 x 1 1/4 x										2.55	1.96	
1 3/4 x 1 1/4 x										2.34	1.8	1.23

EQUAL LEGS

SIZE	THICKNESS												
	1 1/8	1	7/8	3/4	5/8	9/16	1/2	7/16	3/8	5/16	1/4	3/16	1/8
8 x 8 x	56.9	51.0	45.0	38.9	32.7	29.6	26.4						
6 x 6 x		37.4	33.1	28.7	24.2	21.9	19.6	17.2	14.9	12.4			
5 x 5 x			27.2	23.6	20.0		16.2	14.3	12.3	10.3			
4 x 4 x				18.5	15.7		12.8	11.3	9.8	8.2	6.6		
3 1/2 x 3 1/2 x							11.1	9.8	8.5	7.2	5.8		
3 x 3 x							9.4	8.3	7.2	6.1	4.9	3.71	
2 1/2 x 2 1/2 x							7.7		5.9	5.0	4.1	3.07	
2 x 2 x									4.7	3.92	3.19	2.44	1.65
1 3/4 x 1 3/4 x											2.77	2.12	1.44
1 1/2 x 1 1/2		EXAMPLE DESIGNATION: L 3 x 3 x 3/8							3.35		2.34	1.80	1.23
1 1/4 x 1 1/4 x											1.92	1.48	1.01
1 x 1 x											1.49	1.16	0.80

STRUCTURAL STEEL

DECIMAL DIMENSIONS ARE NOMINAL – IN MULTIPLES OF 1/16"

W SHAPES

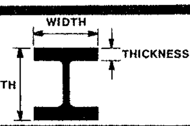


TABLE S-4

W 36

DESIGNATION NOM. SIZE x lb/ft	DEPTH (DIMENSIONS: inches)	WIDTH (DIMENSIONS: inches)	THICK (DIMENSIONS: inches)
W 36 x 300	36.75	16.62	1.69
x 280	36.50	16.62	1.56
x 260	36.25	16.50	1.44
x 245	36.12	16.50	1.38
x 245	36.00	16.50	1.38*
x 230	35.88	16.50	1.25
x 210	36.75	12.12	1.38
x 194	36.50	12.12	1.25
x 182	36.38	12.12	1.19
x 170	36.12	12.00	1.12
x 160	36.00	12.00	1.00
x 150	35.88	12.00	0.94
x 135	35.50	12.00	0.81

W 33

DESIGNATION NOM. SIZE x lb/ft	DEPTH	WIDTH	THICK
W 33 x 241	34.12	15.88	1.38
x 240	33.50	15.88	1.38*
x 221	33.88	15.75	1.25
x 220	33.25	15.75	1.25*
x 201	33.62	15.75	1.12
x 200	33.00	15.75	1.12*
x 152	33.50	11.62	1.06
x 141	33.25	11.50	0.94
x 130	33.12	11.50	0.88
x 118	32.88	11.50	0.75

W 30

DESIGNATION NOM. SIZE x lb/ft	DEPTH	WIDTH	THICK
W 30 x 211	31.00	15.12	1.31
x 210	30.38	15.12	1.31*
x 191	30.62	15.00	1.19
x 190	30.12	15.00	1.19*
x 173	30.50	15.00	1.06
x 172	29.88	15.00	1.06*
x 132	30.25	10.50	1.00
x 124	30.12	10.50	0.94
x 116	30.00	10.50	0.88
x 108	29.88	10.50	0.75
x 99	29.62	10.50	0.69

W 27

DESIGNATION NOM. SIZE x lb/ft	DEPTH	WIDTH	THICK
W 27 x 178	27.75	14.12	1.19
x 177	27.25	14.12	1.19*
x 161	27.62	14.00	1.06
x 160	27.12	14.00	1.06*
x 146	27.38	14.00	1.00
x 145	26.88	14.00	1.00*
x 114	27.25	10.12	0.94
x 102	27.12	10.00	0.81
x 94	26.88	10.00	0.75
x 84	26.75	10.00	0.62

W 24

DESIGNATION NOM. SIZE x lb/ft	DEPTH	WIDTH	THICK
W 24 x 162	25.00	13.00	1.25
x 160	24.75	14.12	1.12*
x 146	24.75	12.88	1.06
x 145	24.50	14.00	1.00*
x 131	24.50	12.88	0.94
x 130	24.25	14.00	0.88*
x 120	24.25	12.12	0.94*
x 117	24.25	12.75	0.88
x 110	24.12	12.00	0.88*
x 104	24.00	12.75	0.75
x 100	24.00	12.00	0.75*
x 94	24.25	9.12	0.88
x 94	24.25	9.00	0.88*
x 84	24.12	9.00	0.75
x 76	23.88	9.00	0.69
x 68	23.75	9.00	0.56
x 62	23.75	7.00	0.56
x 61	23.75	7.00	0.56*
x 55	23.62	7.00	0.50
x 55	23.50	7.00	0.50*

* INDICATES A DIMENSIONAL CHANGE OR SHAPE WAS DISCONTINUED (1978)

W 21

DESIGNATION NOM. SIZE x lb/ft	DEPTH	WIDTH	THICK
W 21 x 147	22.00	12.50	1.12
x 142	21.50	13.12	1.12*
x 132	21.88	12.50	1.06
x 127	21.25	13.00	1.00*
x 122	21.62	12.38	0.94
x 112	21.00	13.00	0.88*
x 111	21.50	12.38	0.88
x 101	21.38	12.25	0.81
x 96	21.12	9.00	0.94*
x 93	21.62	8.38	0.94
x 83	21.38	8.38	0.81
x 82	20.88	9.00	0.81*
x 73	21.25	8.25	0.75
x 68	21.12	8.25	0.69
x 62	21.00	8.25	0.62
x 57	21.00	6.50	0.62
x 55	20.75	8.25	0.50*
x 50	20.88	6.50	0.56
x 49	20.88	6.50	0.56*
x 44	20.62	6.50	0.44

W 18

DESIGNATION NOM. SIZE x lb/ft	DEPTH	WIDTH	THICK
W 18 x 119	19.00	11.25	1.06
x 114	18.50	11.88	1.00*
x 106	18.75	11.25	0.94
x 105	18.38	11.75	0.94*
x 97	18.62	11.12	0.88
x 96	18.12	11.75	0.81*
x 86	18.38	11.12	0.75
x 85	18.38	8.88	0.94*
x 77	18.12	8.75	0.81*
x 76	18.25	11.00	0.69
x 71	18.50	7.62	0.81
x 70	18.00	8.75	0.75*
x 65	18.38	7.62	0.75
x 64	17.88	8.75	0.69*
x 60	18.25	7.50	0.69
x 55	18.12	7.50	0.62
x 50	18.00	7.50	0.56
x 46	18.00	6.00	0.62
x 45	17.88	7.50	0.50*
x 40	17.88	6.00	0.50
x 35	17.75	6.00	0.44

W 16

DESIGNATION NOM. SIZE x lb/ft	DEPTH	WIDTH	THICK
W 16 x 100	17.00	10.38	1.00
x 96	16.38	11.50	0.88*
x 89	16.75	10.38	0.88
x 88	16.12	11.50	0.81*
x 78	16.38	8.62	0.88*
x 77	16.50	10.25	0.75
x 71	16.12	8.50	0.81*
x 67	16.38	10.25	0.69
x 64	16.00	8.50	0.69*
x 58	15.88	8.50	0.62*
x 57	16.38	7.12	0.69
x 50	16.25	7.12	0.62
x 45	16.12	7.00	0.56
x 40	16.00	7.00	0.50
x 36	15.88	7.00	0.44
x 31	15.88	5.50	0.44
x 26	15.75	5.50	0.38
x 26	15.62	5.50	0.38*

W 14

DESIGNATION NOM. SIZE x lb/ft	DEPTH	WIDTH	THICK
W 14 x 730	22.38	17.88	4.94
x 730	22.50	17.88	4.94*
x 665	21.62	17.62	4.50
x 605	20.88	17.38	4.19
x 605	21.00	17.38	4.19*
x 550	20.25	17.25	3.81
x 500	19.62	17.00	3.50
x 455	19.00	16.88	3.19
x 426	18.62	16.75	3.06
x 426	18.75	16.75	3.06*
x 398	18.25	16.62	2.88
x 398	18.25	16.62	2.81*
x 370	17.88	16.50	2.69
x 370	18.00	16.50	2.69*

W 14

DESIGNATION NOM. SIZE x lb/ft	DEPTH	WIDTH	THICK
x 342	17.50	16.38	2.50
x 342	17.50	16.38	2.44*
x 320	16.75	16.75	2.06*
x 314	17.25	16.25	2.31*
x 311	17.12	16.25	2.25
x 287	16.75	16.12	2.06*
x 283	16.75	16.12	2.06
x 264	16.50	16.00	1.94*
x 257	16.38	16.00	1.88
x 246	16.25	16.00	1.81*
x 237	16.12	15.88	1.75*
x 233	16.00	15.88	1.75
x 228	16.00	15.88	1.69*
x 219	15.88	15.88	1.62*
x 211	15.75	15.75	1.56
x 202	15.62	15.75	1.50*
x 193	15.50	15.75	1.44
x 184	15.38	15.62	1.38*
x 176	15.25	15.62	1.31
x 167	15.12	15.62	1.25*
x 159	15.00	15.62	1.19
x 158	15.00	15.50	1.19*
x 150	14.88	15.50	1.12*
x 145	14.75	15.50	1.06
x 142	14.75	15.50	1.06*
x 136	14.75	14.75	1.06*
x 132	14.62	14.75	1.00
x 127	14.62	14.75	1.00*
x 120	14.50	14.62	0.94
x 119	14.50	14.62	0.94*
x 111	14.38	14.62	0.88*
x 109	14.38	14.62	0.88
x 103	14.25	14.62	0.81*
x 99	14.12	14.62	0.75
x 95	14.12	14.50	0.75*
x 90	14.00	14.50	0.69
x 87	14.00	14.50	0.69*
x 84	14.12	12.00	0.75*
x 82	14.25	10.12	0.88
x 78	14.00	12.00	0.69*
x 74	14.12	10.12	0.81
x 74	14.25	10.12	0.81*
x 68	14.00	10.00	0.75
x 68	14.00	10.00	0.69*
x 61	13.88	10.00	0.62
x 53	13.88	8.00	0.69
x 53	14.00	8.00	0.69*
x 48	13.75	8.00	0.62
x 48	13.75	8.00	0.56*
x 43	13.62	8.00	0.50
x 38	14.12	6.75	0.50
x 34	14.00	6.75	0.44
x 30	13.88	6.75	0.38
x 26	13.88	5.00	0.44
x 22	13.75	5.00	0.31

W 12

DESIGNATION NOM. SIZE x lb/ft	DEPTH	WIDTH	THICK
W 12 x 336	16.88	13.38	2.94
x 305	16.38	13.25	2.69
x 279	15.88	13.12	2.50
x 252	15.38	13.00	2.25
x 230	15.00	12.88	2.06
x 210	14.75	12.75	1.88
x 190	14.38	12.62	1.75
x 170	14.00	12.62	1.56
x 161	13.88	12.50	1.50*
x 152	13.75	12.50	1.38
x 136	13.38	12.38	1.25
x 133	13.38	12.38	1.25*
x 120	13.12	12.38	1.12
x 106	12.88	12.25	1.00
x 99	12.75	12.25	0.94*
x 96	12.75	12.12	0.88
x 92	12.62	12.12	0.88*
x 87	12.50	12.12	0.81
x 85	12.50	12.12	0.81*
x 79	12.38	12.12	0.75
x 72	12.25	12.00	0.69
x 65	12.12	12.00	0.62
x 58	12.25	10.00	0.62
x 53	12.00	10.00	0.56

W 12

DESIGNATION NOM. SIZE x lb/ft	DEPTH	WIDTH	THICK
x 50	12.25	8.12	0.62
x 45	12.00	8.00	0.56
x 40	12.00	8.00	0.50
x 36	12.25	6.62	0.56*
x 35	12.50	6.50	0.50
x 31	12.12	6.50	0.44*
x 30	12.38	6.50	0.44
x 27	12.00	6.50	0.38*
x 26	12.25	6.50	0.38
x 22	12.25	4.00	0.44
x 19	12.12	4.00	0.38
x 16.5	12.00	4.00	0.25*
x 16	12.00	4.00	0.25
x 14	11.88	4.00	0.25

W 10

DESIGNATION NOM. SIZE x lb/ft	DEPTH	WIDTH	THICK
W 10 x 112	11.38	10.38	1.25
x 100	11.12	10.38	1.12
x 89	10.88	10.25	1.00*
x 88	10.88	10.25	1.00
x 77	10.62	10.25	0.88
x 72	10.50	10.12	0.81*
x 68	10.38	10.12	0.75
x 66	10.38	10.12	0.75*
x 60	10.25	10.12	0.69
x 54	10.12	10.00	0.62
x 49	10.00	10.00	0.56
x 45	10.12	8.00	0.62
x 39	9.88	8.00	0.50
x 39	10.00	8.00	0.50*
x 33	9.75	8.00	0.44
x 30	10.50	5.75	0.50
x 29	10.25	5.75	0.50*
x 26	10.38	5.75	0.44
x 25	10.12	5.75	0.44*
x 22	10.12	5.75	0.38
x 21	9.88	5.75	0.31*
x 19	10.25	4.00	0.38
x 17	10.12	4.00	0.31
x 15	10.00	4.00	0.25
x 12	9.88	4.00	0.19
x 11.5	9.88	4.00	0.19*

W 8

DESIGNATION NOM. SIZE x lb/ft	DEPTH	WIDTH	THICK
W 8 x 67	9.00	8.25	0.94
x 58	8.75	8.25	0.81
x 48	8.50	8.12	0.69
x 40	8.25	8.12	0.56
x 35	8.12	8.00	0.50
x 31	8.00	8.00	0.44
x 28	8.00	6.50	0.44
x 24	7.88	6.50	0.38
x 21	8.25	5.25	0.38
x 20	8.12	5.25	0.38*
x 18	8.12	5.25	0.31
x 17	8.00	5.25	0.31*
x 15	8.12	4.00	0.31
x 13	8.00	4.00	0.25
x 10	7.88	4.00	0.19

W 6

DESIGNATION NOM. SIZE x lb/ft	DEPTH	WIDTH	THICK
W 6 x 25	6.38	6.12	0.44
x 20	6.25	6.00	0.38
x 16	6.25	4.00	0.38
x 15.5	6.00	6.00	0.25*
x 15	6.00	6.00	0.25
x 12	6.00	4.00	0.25
x 9	5.88	4.00	0.19
x 8.5	5.88	4.00	0.19*

W 5

DESIGNATION NOM. SIZE x lb/ft	DEPTH	WIDTH	THICK
W 5 x 19	5.12	5.00	0.44
x 18.5	5.12	5.00	0.44*
x 16	5.00	5.00	0.38

W 4

DESIGNATION NOM. SIZE x lb/ft	DEPTH	WIDTH	THICK
W 4 x 13	4.12	4.00	0.38

STAIRWAYS

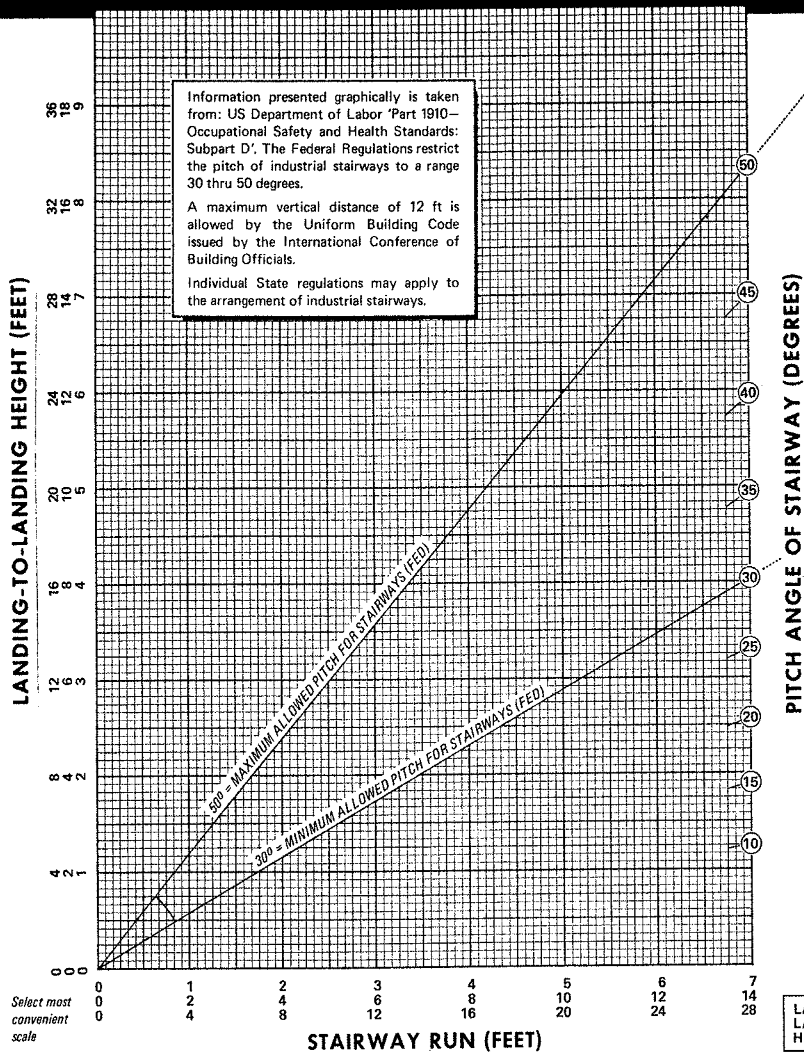
FEDERAL REGULATIONS FOR FIXED INDUSTRIAL STAIRWAYS

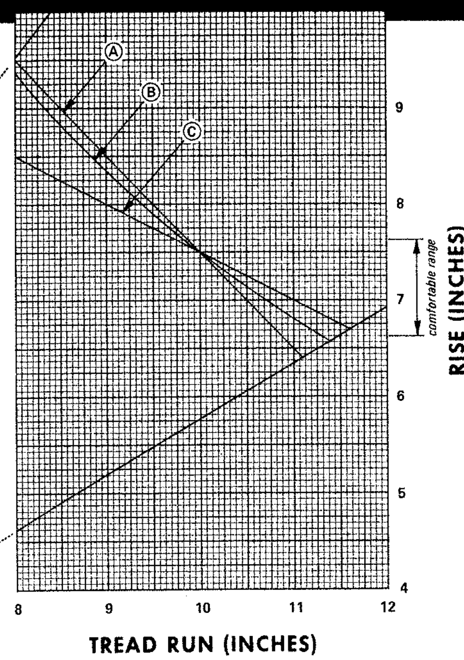
CHART S-3

Information presented graphically is taken from: US Department of Labor 'Part 1910—Occupational Safety and Health Standards: Subpart D'. The Federal Regulations restrict the pitch of industrial stairways to a range 30 thru 50 degrees.

A maximum vertical distance of 12 ft is allowed by the Uniform Building Code issued by the International Conference of Building Officials.

Individual State regulations may apply to the arrangement of industrial stairways.





KEY

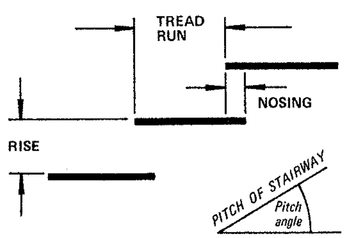
Ⓐ *R = RISE IN INCHES, T = TREAD RUN IN INCHES. LINE (A) IS BASED ON:*

R + T = 17½.

THE FEDERAL REGULATIONS SUGGEST LINE (A) COMBINATIONS OF RISE AND TREAD RUN

Ⓑ *THIS LINE IS BASED ON R x T = 75*

Ⓒ *THIS LINE IS BASED ON 2R + T = 25*

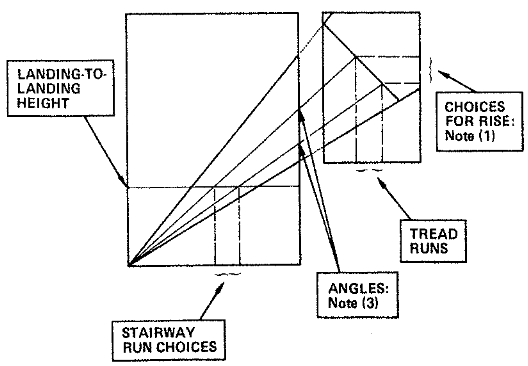


NOTES

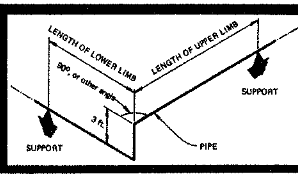
① LANDING-TO-LANDING HEIGHT IS USUALLY ESTABLISHED. DIVIDE THIS HEIGHT INTO WHOLE NUMBERS OF RISES.

② SELECT ONE OF THE LINES A, B, or C (OR OTHER COMPANY PREFERENCE) AND MARK VALUES FOR RISES ON THE LINE.

③ CONSTRUCT LINES FROM THESE POINTS TO THE BOTTOM LEFT CORNER OF THE LARGER GRAPH. THIS GIVES THE CHOICE OF ANGLES AND RUNS FOR THE STAIRWAY.

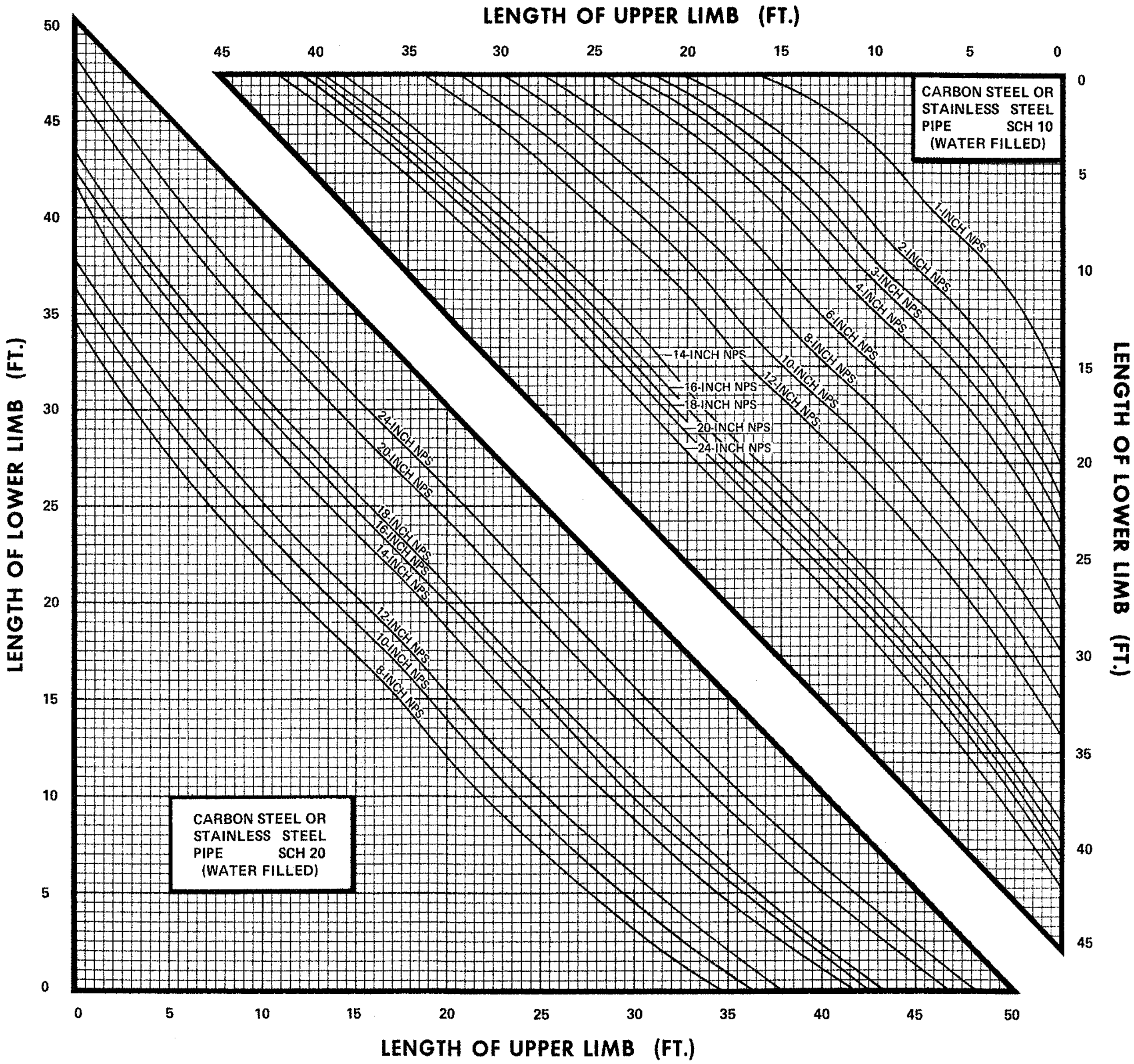


SPANS OF HORIZONTAL PIPE WITH 3-FT. RISE OR FALL



CHARTS S-2

THESE CHARTS GIVE THE MAXIMUM LENGTH PERMISSIBLE FOR EITHER HORIZONTAL LIMB IN THE PIPING ARRANGEMENT SHOWN, AND APPLY WHEN THE SPAN INCLUDING THE RISE OR FALL IS CONTINUOUS WITH TWO OR MORE STRAIGHT SPANS AT EACH END.



LOWER CHART:

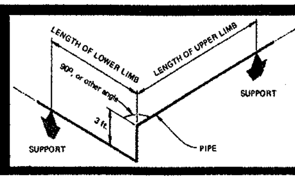
SCH 20, STEEL

Data for water-filled steel pipe are based on a maximum bending stress of 4000 PSI, occurring at supports and due to bending by the weight of pipe plus water: applied stresses may increase the resultant tensile stress. These data apply to carbon-steel and stainless-steel pipe having a tensile modulus of elasticity of 29,000,000 PSI. For water-filled aluminum pipe, spans are similarly based on a stress of 2000 PSI and a modulus of 10,000,000 PSI.

UPPER CHART:

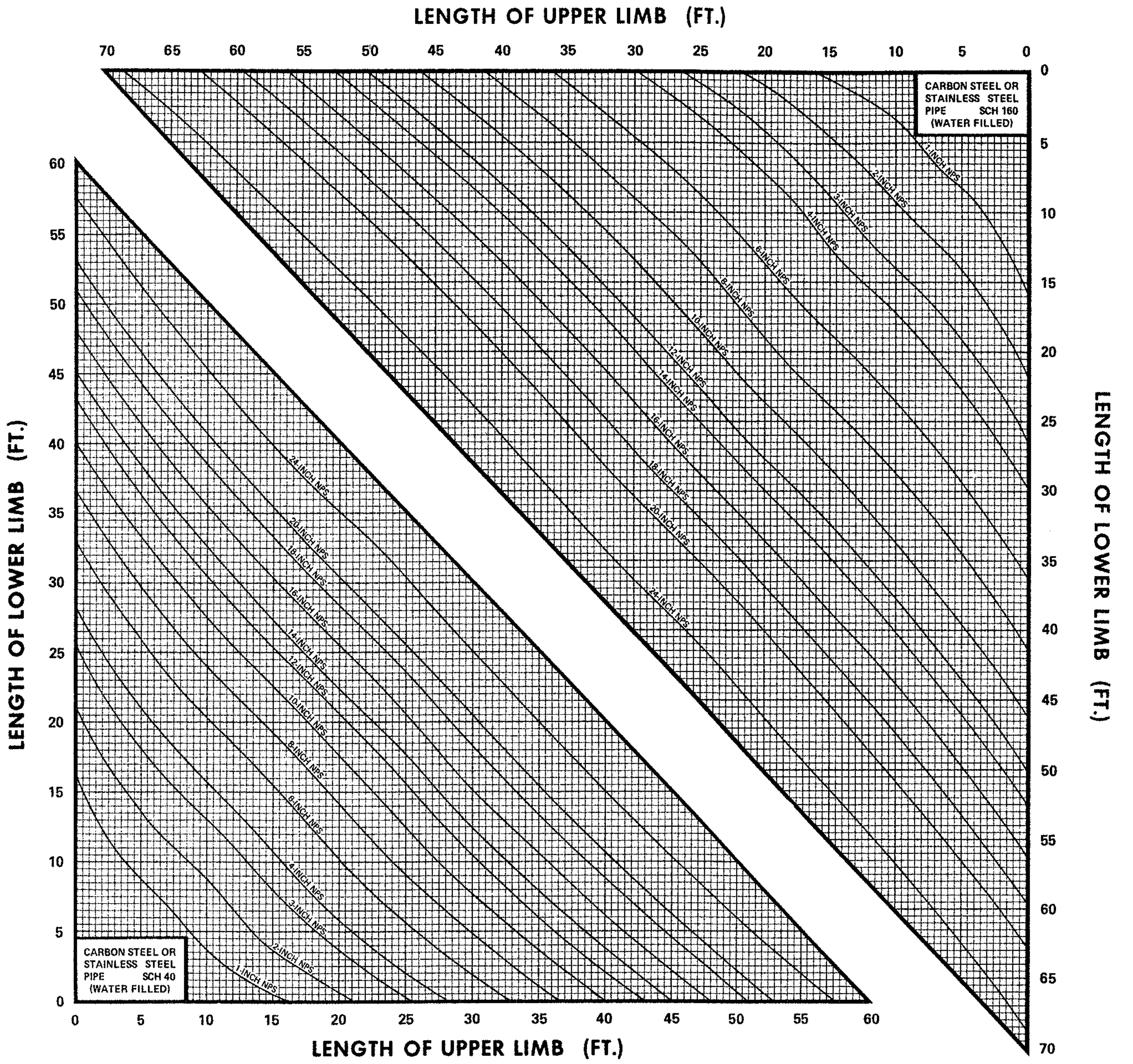
SCH 10, STEEL

SPANS OF HORIZONTAL PIPE WITH 3-FT. RISE OR FALL



CHARTS S-2

THESE CHARTS GIVE THE MAXIMUM LENGTH PERMISSIBLE FOR EITHER HORIZONTAL LIMB IN THE PIPING ARRANGEMENT SHOWN, AND APPLY WHEN THE SPAN INCLUDING THE RISE OR FALL IS CONTINUOUS WITH TWO OR MORE STRAIGHT SPANS AT EACH END.



LOWER CHART:

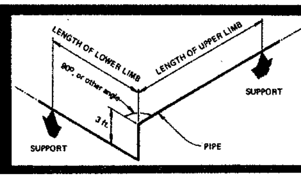
SCH 40, STEEL

Data for water-filled steel pipe are based on a maximum bending stress of 4000 PSI, occurring at supports and due to bending by the weight of pipe plus water: applied stresses may increase the resultant tensile stress. These data apply to carbon-steel and stainless-steel pipe having a tensile modulus of elasticity of 29,000,000 PSI. For water-filled aluminum pipe, spans are similarly based on a stress of 2000 PSI and a modulus of 10,000,000 PSI.

UPPER CHART:

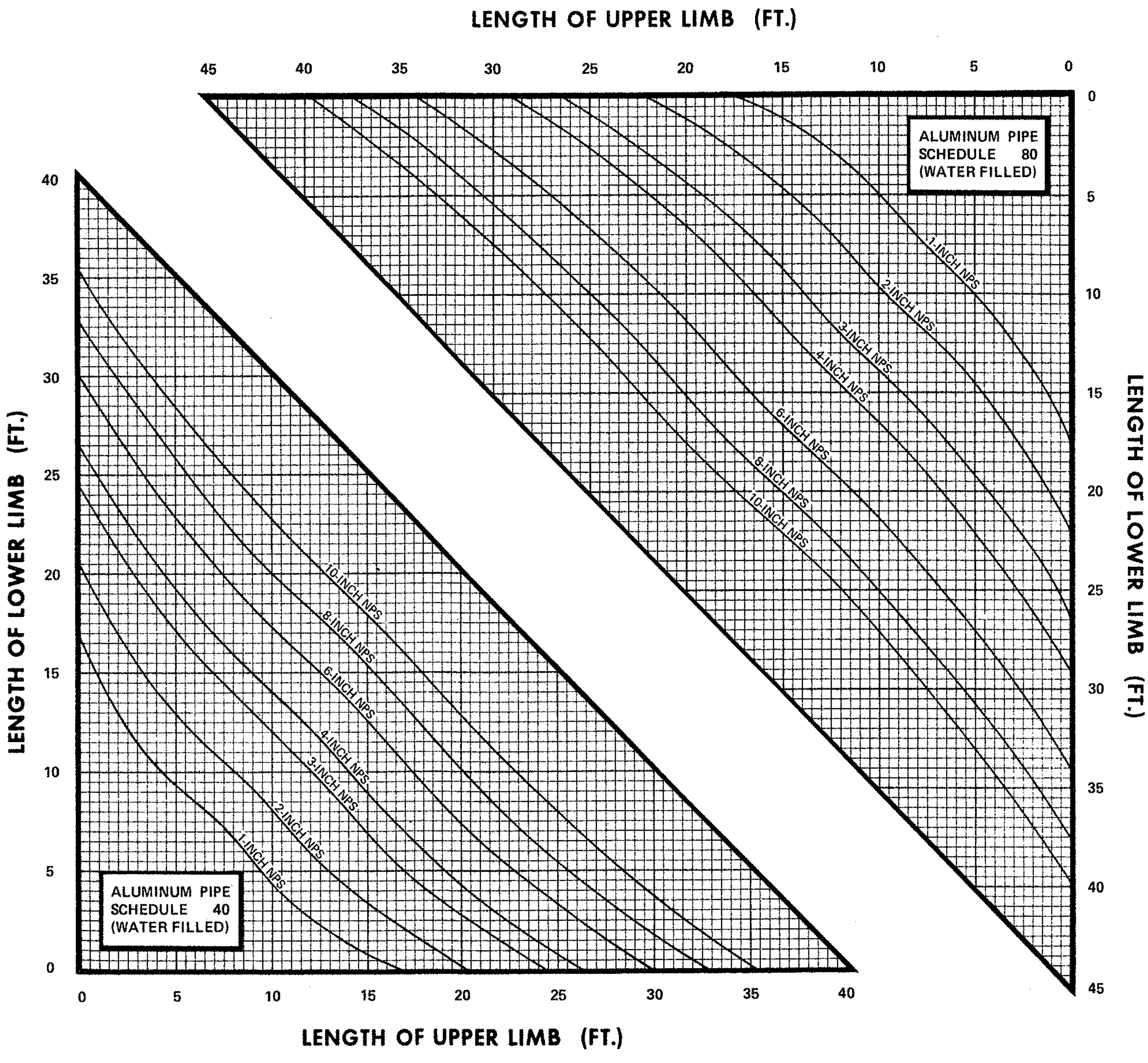
SCH 160, STEEL

SPANS OF HORIZONTAL PIPE WITH 3-FT. RISE OR FALL



CHARTS S-2

THESE CHARTS GIVE THE MAXIMUM LENGTH PERMISSIBLE FOR EITHER HORIZONTAL LIMB IN THE PIPING ARRANGEMENT SHOWN, AND APPLY WHEN THE SPAN INCLUDING THE RISE OR FALL IS CONTINUOUS WITH TWO OR MORE STRAIGHT SPANS AT EACH END.



LOWER CHART:

SCH 40, ALUMINUM

Data for water-filled steel pipe are based on a maximum bending stress of 4000 PSI, occurring at supports and due to bending by the weight of pipe plus water: applied stresses may increase the resultant tensile stress. These data apply to carbon-steel and stainless-steel pipe having a tensile modulus of elasticity of 29,000,000 PSI. For water-filled aluminum pipe, spans are similarly based on a stress of 2000 PSI and a modulus of 10,000,000 PSI.

UPPER CHART:

SCH 80, ALUMINUM

SPANS OF HORIZONTAL PIPE

THESE TABLES GIVE SPANS SUITABLE FOR PIPE ARRANGED IN PIPEWAYS, AND APPLY WHEN THE SPAN IS PART OF A STRAIGHT PIPE, WITH TWO OR MORE SPANS AT EACH END.

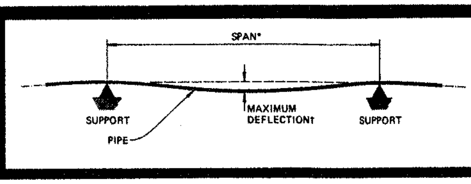


TABLE S-1

FOR VALUES OF BENDING STRESS & MODULUS, REFER TO CHARTS S-2

STEEL PIPE, SCHEDULE 160

NOMINAL PIPE SIZE	PIPE SPAN*		WEIGHT OF WATER-FILLED PIPE SPAN	MAXIMUM DEFLECTION†
	Ft.	In.	(Lb)	(In.)
1.0-INCH	15	8.77	48	0.234
1.5-INCH	19	3.28	105	0.243
2.0-INCH	21	6.79	182	0.243
2.5-INCH	23	9.87	275	0.245
3.0-INCH	26	3.66	438	0.245
4.0-INCH	29	9.30	793	0.245
6.0-INCH	36	2.01	1,970	0.245
8.0-INCH	41	2.89	3,732	0.245
10.0-INCH	45	11.75	6,465	0.244
12.0-INCH	50	0.40	9,801	0.244
14.0-INCH	52	4.67	12,186	0.243
16.0-INCH	56	0.99	16,875	0.244
18.0-INCH	59	5.13	22,582	0.244
20.0-INCH	62	8.17	29,266	0.244
24.0-INCH	68	7.74	45,923	0.244

STEEL PIPE, SCHEDULE 80

NOMINAL PIPE SIZE	PIPE SPAN*		WEIGHT OF WATER-FILLED PIPE SPAN	MAXIMUM DEFLECTION†
	Ft.	In.	(Lb)	(In.)
1.0-INCH	16	1.05	40	0.244
1.5-INCH	19	4.29	85	0.245
2.0-INCH	21	6.49	136	0.243
2.5-INCH	23	9.02	225	0.244
3.0-INCH	26	0.66	342	0.241
4.0-INCH	29	3.07	584	0.236
6.0-INCH	35	0.22	1,396	0.230
8.0-INCH	39	4.67	2,489	0.223
10.0-INCH	43	8.21	4,172	0.220
12.0-INCH	47	5.26	6,290	0.219
14.0-INCH	49	9.95	7,883	0.220
16.0-INCH	52	10.78	10,934	0.217
18.0-INCH	56	0.58	14,545	0.217
20.0-INCH	59	0.02	18,786	0.216
24.0-INCH	64	5.48	29,341	0.215

STEEL PIPE, SCHEDULE 40

NOMINAL PIPE SIZE	PIPE SPAN*		WEIGHT OF WATER-FILLED PIPE SPAN	MAXIMUM DEFLECTION†
	Ft.	In.	(Lb)	(In.)
1.0-INCH	16	1.07	33	0.244
1.5-INCH	19	0.49	69	0.237
2.0-INCH	20	11.53	107	0.230
2.5-INCH	23	3.20	183	0.234
3.0-INCH	25	3.65	273	0.227
4.0-INCH	28	1.01	458	0.218
6.0-INCH	32	10.37	1,035	0.202
8.0-INCH	36	7.40	1,836	0.193
10.0-INCH	40	0.55	2,987	0.185
12.0-INCH	42	11.48	4,386	0.180
14.0-INCH	44	11.52	5,463	0.179
16.0-INCH	47	10.83	7,640	0.178
18.0-INCH	50	10.65	10,289	0.179
20.0-INCH	52	11.02	12,880	0.174
24.0-INCH	57	5.84	19,844	0.171

STEEL PIPE, SCHEDULE 20

NOMINAL PIPE SIZE	PIPE SPAN*		WEIGHT OF WATER-FILLED PIPE SPAN	MAXIMUM DEFLECTION†
	Ft.	In.	(Lb)	(In.)
8.0-INCH	34	6.46	1,551	0.172
10.0-INCH	36	4.22	2,324	0.152
12.0-INCH	37	9.18	3,199	0.139
14.0-INCH	41	0.64	4,385	0.149
16.0-INCH	42	4.07	5,593	0.139
18.0-INCH	43	2.92	6,984	0.129
20.0-INCH	46	7.22	9,553	0.135
24.0-INCH	48	2.35	13,437	0.120
30.0-INCH	54	11.58	24,415	0.125

STEEL PIPE, SCHEDULE 10

NOMINAL PIPE SIZE	PIPE SPAN*		WEIGHT OF WATER-FILLED PIPE SPAN	MAXIMUM DEFLECTION†
	Ft.	In.	(Lb)	(In.)
1.0-INCH	15	11.14	29	0.240
1.5-INCH	18	5.62	56	0.223
2.0-INCH	19	11.77	84	0.209
2.5-INCH	21	7.24	127	0.202
3.0-INCH	22	10.63	182	0.186
4.0-INCH	24	5.31	288	0.164
6.0-INCH	27	5.75	632	0.141
8.0-INCH	29	9.72	1,103	0.128
10.0-INCH	32	0.93	1,782	0.119
12.0-INCH	33	11.37	2,592	0.112
14.0-INCH	38	5.23	3,809	0.131
16.0-INCH	39	4.50	4,886	0.120
18.0-INCH	40	1.82	6,087	0.111
20.0-INCH	40	8.77	7,454	0.103
24.0-INCH	41	9.43	10,530	0.090

ALUMINUM PIPE, SCHEDULE 80

NOMINAL PIPE SIZE	PIPE SPAN*		WEIGHT OF WATER-FILLED PIPE SPAN	MAXIMUM DEFLECTION†
	Ft.	In.	(Lb)	(In.)
1.0-INCH	17	4.67	18	0.414
1.5-INCH	20	2.26	41	0.386
2.0-INCH	22	0.19	66	0.367
2.5-INCH	24	5.26	110	0.374
3.0-INCH	26	4.25	169	0.357
4.0-INCH	28	11.94	295	0.336
6.0-INCH	33	11.69	719	0.314
8.0-INCH	37	6.31	1,306	0.294
10.0-INCH	39	8.42	1,936	0.264

ALUMINUM PIPE, SCHEDULE 40

NOMINAL PIPE SIZE	PIPE SPAN*		WEIGHT OF WATER-FILLED PIPE SPAN	MAXIMUM DEFLECTION†
	Ft.	In.	(Lb)	(In.)
1.0-INCH	16	8.12	16	0.381
1.5-INCH	18	11.07	34	0.339
2.0-INCH	20	3.81	55	0.313
2.5-INCH	22	10.19	93	0.327
3.0-INCH	24	4.06	142	0.305
4.0-INCH	26	4.46	244	0.278
6.0-INCH	29	10.16	569	0.242
8.0-INCH	32	8.17	1,029	0.223
10.0-INCH	35	3.12	1,696	0.208

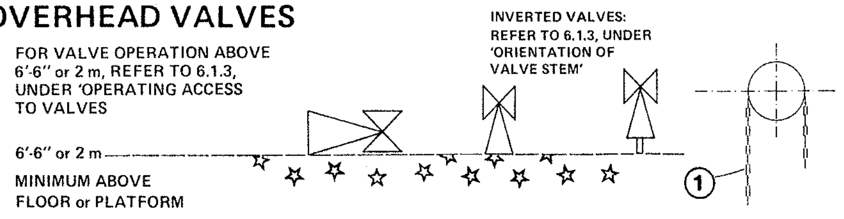
PERSONNEL CLEARANCES

CHART P-2

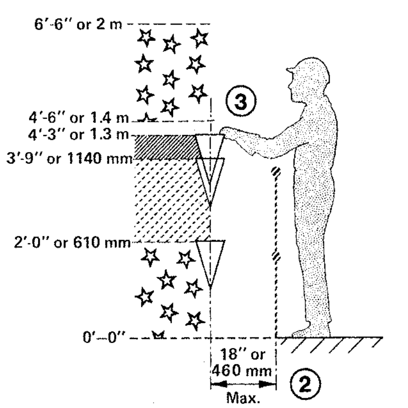
CLEARANCES TO MANUAL VALVES

AND SUGGESTED OPERATING HEIGHTS

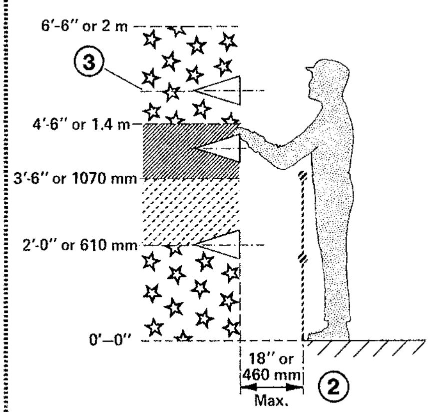
OVERHEAD VALVES



VERTICAL VALVES



HORIZONTAL VALVES



ZONES

- PREFERRED ELEVATIONS
- SECOND-CHOICE ELEVATIONS
- LEG OR HEAD HAZARD, UNLESS PROTECTION GIVEN BY RAILING, PIPING, EQUIPMENT, Etc.

NOTES

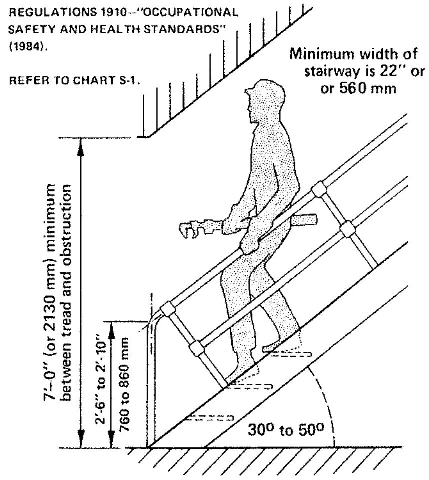
(1) TAKE CHAINS TO 3'-0" (OR 900 mm) FROM OPERATING FLOOR LEVEL. DO NOT HANG CHAINS IN A WALKWAY.
(2) DIMENSION APPLIES IF A RAILING IS PRESENT.
(3) IF A RAILING IS PRESENT, COMFORTABLE OPERATING ELEVATION IS 5'-0" TO 5'-6" (or 1.5 TO 1.7 m).
(4) GENERAL CLEARANCE FORMULAS ARE:
(a) 5.5 – (pitch angle/30) ft (b) 1.68 – (pitch angle/100) m.

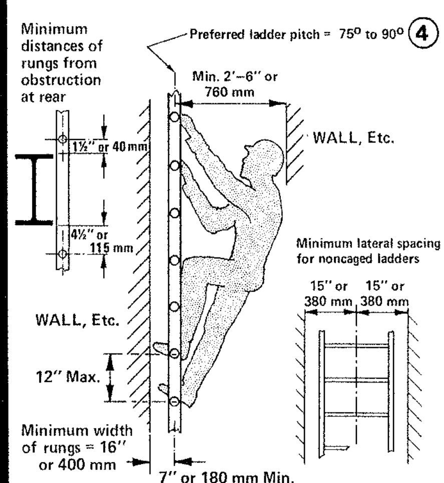
TABLE 6.1 GIVES ADDITIONAL DIMENSIONS

CLEARANCES AROUND STAIRWAYS & LADDERS

DATA FROM THE CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS 1910—"OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS" (1984).

REFER TO CHART S-1.





COEFFICIENTS OF EXPANSION OF DIFFERENT PIPING MATERIALS (in inches/degree/inch of length)					
MATERIALS	FAHRENHEIT	CELSIUS	MATERIALS	FAHRENHEIT	CELSIUS
Aluminum	0.000 012 8	0.000 023 1	ABS: Acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene	0.000 035	0.000 063
Carbon steel	0.000 006 5	0.000 011 7	HDPE: High-density polyethylene	0.000 067	0.000 12
Cast iron	0.000 005 9	0.000 010 62	PE: Polyethylene	0.000 083	0.000 15
Copper	0.000 009 3	0.000 016 8	CPVC: Chorinated polyvinyl chloride	0.000 044	0.000 079 2
Stainless steel	0.000 009 9	0.000 017 82	PVC: Polyvinyl chloride	0.000 028	0.000 050 4

PIPE DATA

TABLES P-1

NPS (inch)	PIPING CODES and MANUFACTURERS' WEIGHTS	DIMENSIONS O.D. (in.)	I.D. (in.)	Wall (in.)	WEIGHTS Empty (lb/ft)	Waterfilled (lb/ft)	AREAS External (in^2/ft)	Internal (in^2/ft)	Flow (in^2)	Metal (in^2)	Moment of Inertia (in^4)	Section Modulus (in^3)	Radius of Gyration (in.)	Continuous Spans Span (ft)	Sag (in.)	Code Pressures Design (kPSI)	Bursting (kPSI)
	API	28.00	27.19	.4060	119.9	371.3	1056	1025	580.6	35.20	3351	239.3	9.757	50.8	.037	.179	.596
	API	28.00	27.12	.4380	129.3	379.5	1056	1023	577.8	37.93	3602	257.3	9.746	52.1	.041	.200	.666
	API	28.00	27.06	.4690	138.2	387.3	1056	1020	575.2	40.56	3844	274.6	9.735	53.3	.045	.220	.734
	SCH 20 XS API	28.00	27.00	.5000	147.2	395.1	1056	1018	572.6	43.20	4085	291.8	9.724	54.3	.049	.240	.801
	SCH 30 API	28.00	26.75	.6250	183.2	426.5	1056	1008	562.0	53.75	5038	359.8	9.681	58.1	.064	.323	1.08
	API	28.00	26.50	.7500	218.8	457.6	1056	999.0	551.5	64.21	5964	426.0	9.638	61.0	.079	.406	1.35
30	API	30.00	29.44	.2810	89.41	384.1	1131	1110	680.6	26.24	2897	193.1	10.51	44.8	.019	.091	.303
	SCH 10 API	30.00	29.38	.3120	99.17	392.7	1131	1107	677.8	29.10	3206	213.8	10.50	46.7	.023	.110	.366
	API	30.00	29.31	.3440	109.2	401.4	1131	1105	674.8	32.05	3524	234.9	10.49	48.4	.026	.129	.430
	STD API	30.00	29.25	.3750	118.9	409.9	1131	1103	672.0	34.90	3829	255.3	10.47	49.9	.030	.148	.493
	API	30.00	29.19	.4060	128.6	418.4	1131	1100	669.1	37.75	4133	275.5	10.46	51.3	.034	.167	.556
	API	30.00	29.12	.4380	138.6	427.1	1131	1098	666.2	40.68	4445	296.3	10.45	52.7	.037	.186	.621
	API	30.00	29.06	.4690	148.3	435.5	1131	1096	663.3	43.51	4744	316.3	10.44	53.9	.041	.205	.684
	SCH 20 XS API	30.00	29.00	.5000	157.9	443.9	1131	1093	660.5	46.34	5042	336.1	10.43	55.0	.045	.224	.747
	SCH 30 API	30.00	28.75	.6250	196.6	477.7	1131	1084	649.2	57.68	6224	414.9	10.39	58.9	.059	.301	1.00
	API	30.00	28.50	.7500	234.9	511.1	1131	1074	637.9	68.92	7375	491.7	10.34	62.0	.073	.378	1.26
32	API	32.00	31.50	.2500	84.98	422.4	1206	1188	779.3	24.94	3142	196.4	11.23	43.1	.015	.068	.226
	API	32.00	31.44	.2810	95.43	431.6	1206	1185	776.2	28.00	3522	220.1	11.21	45.2	.018	.085	.284
	SCH 10 API	32.00	31.38	.3120	105.9	440.7	1206	1183	773.2	31.06	3899	243.7	11.20	47.0	.021	.103	.343
	API	32.00	31.31	.3440	116.6	450.0	1206	1180	770.0	34.21	4286	267.9	11.19	48.8	.024	.121	.403
	STD API	32.00	31.25	.3750	127.0	459.1	1206	1178	767.0	37.26	4658	291.2	11.18	50.4	.027	.139	.462
	API	32.00	31.19	.4060	137.3	468.1	1206	1176	764.0	40.30	5029	314.3	11.17	51.8	.031	.156	.521
	API	32.00	31.12	.4380	148.0	477.5	1206	1173	760.8	43.43	5409	338.1	11.16	53.2	.034	.175	.582
	API	32.00	31.06	.4690	158.3	486.5	1206	1171	757.8	46.46	5775	360.9	11.15	54.5	.037	.192	.641
	SCH 20 XS API	32.00	31.00	.5000	168.6	495.5	1206	1169	754.8	49.48	6139	383.7	11.14	55.7	.041	.210	.700
	SCH 30 API	32.00	30.75	.6250	209.9	531.5	1206	1159	742.6	61.60	7583	474.0	11.09	59.7	.055	.282	.940
	SCH 40 API	32.00	30.62	.6880	230.6	549.6	1206	1154	736.6	67.68	8298	518.6	11.07	61.4	.061	.318	1.06
	API	32.00	30.50	.7500	250.9	567.3	1206	1150	730.6	73.63	8993	562.1	11.05	63.0	.068	.354	1.18
34	API	34.00	33.50	.2500	90.34	472.0	1282	1263	881.4	26.51	3774	222.0	11.93	43.4	.013	.064	.212
	API	34.00	33.44	.2810	101.4	481.7	1282	1261	878.2	29.77	4231	248.9	11.92	45.5	.016	.080	.267
	SCH 10 API	34.00	33.38	.3120	112.5	491.4	1282	1258	874.9	33.02	4685	275.6	11.91	47.4	.019	.097	.323
	API	34.00	33.31	.3440	124.0	501.4	1282	1256	871.5	36.37	5151	303.0	11.90	49.2	.022	.114	.380
	STD API	34.00	33.25	.3750	135.0	511.0	1282	1253	868.3	39.61	5599	329.4	11.89	50.8	.025	.130	.435
	API	34.00	33.19	.4060	146.0	520.6	1282	1251	865.1	42.85	6046	355.6	11.88	52.3	.028	.147	.490
	API	34.00	33.12	.4380	157.4	530.5	1282	1249	861.7	46.18	6504	382.6	11.87	53.7	.031	.164	.547
	API	34.00	33.06	.4690	168.4	540.1	1282	1246	858.5	49.40	6945	408.5	11.86	55.0	.034	.181	.603
	SCH 20 XS API	34.00	33.00	.5000	179.3	549.7	1282	1244	855.3	52.62	7383	434.3	11.85	56.2	.038	.198	.659
	SCH 30 API	34.00	32.75	.6250	223.3	588.1	1282	1235	842.4	65.53	9128	536.9	11.80	60.4	.051	.265	.884
	SCH 40 API	34.00	32.62	.6880	245.4	607.4	1282	1230	835.9	72.00	9992	587.7	11.78	62.2	.057	.299	.998
	API	34.00	32.50	.7500	267.0	626.2	1282	1225	829.6	78.34	10832	637.2	11.76	63.8	.063	.333	1.11
36	API	36.00	35.50	.2500	95.69	524.3	1357	1338	989.8	28.08	4486	249.2	12.64	43.6	.012	.060	.201
	API	36.00	35.44	.2810	107.5	534.6	1357	1336	986.3	31.53	5029	279.4	12.63	45.7	.014	.076	.253
	SCH 10 API	36.00	35.38	.3120	119.2	544.8	1357	1334	982.9	34.98	5569	309.4	12.62	47.7	.017	.091	.305
	API	36.00	35.31	.3440	131.3	555.4	1357	1331	979.3	38.53	6124	340.2	12.61	49.5	.020	.108	.358
	STD API	36.00	35.25	.3750	143.0	565.6	1357	1329	975.9	41.97	6659	369.9	12.60	51.1	.023	.123	.411
	API	36.00	35.19	.4060	154.7	575.8	1357	1327	972.5	45.40	7191	399.5	12.59	52.7	.026	.139	.463
	API	36.00	35.12	.4380	166.8	586.3	1357	1324	968.9	48.93	7737	429.8	12.57	54.1	.029	.155	.517
	API	36.00	35.06	.4690	178.4	596.5	1357	1322	965.5	52.35	8263	459.0	12.56	55.5	.032	.171	.569
	SCH 20 XS API	36.00	35.00	.5000	190.0	606.7	1357	1319	962.1	55.76	8786	488.1	12.55	56.7	.035	.187	.622
	API	36.00	34.88	.5620	213.2	626.9	1357	1315	955.3	62.57	9825	545.8	12.53	59.0	.041	.218	.727
	SCH 30 API	36.00	34.75	.6250	236.7	647.4	1357	1310	948.4	69.46	10868	603.8	12.51	61.1	.047	.250	.834
	SCH 40 API	36.00	34.50	.7500	283.1	687.9	1357	1301	934.8	83.06	12906	717.0	12.47	64.6	.059	.314	1.05

PIPE DATA

TABLES P-1

NPS (inch)	PIPING CODES and MANUFACTURERS' WEIGHTS	DIMENSIONS O.D. (in.)	I.D. (in.)	Wall (in.)	WEIGHTS Empty (lb/ft)	Waterfilled (lb/ft)	AREAS External (in²/ft)	Internal (in²/ft)	Flow (in²)	Metal (in²)	Moment of Inertia (in⁴)	Section Modulus (in³)	Radius of Gyration (in.)	Continuous Spans Span (ft)	Sag (in.)	Code Pressures Design (kPSI)	Bursting (kPSI)
22	SCH 10 API	22.00	21.50	.2500	58.22	215.4	829.4	810.5	363.1	17.08	1010	91.84	7.690	41.3	.026	.099	.329
	API	22.00	21.44	.2810	65.34	221.6	829.4	808.2	361.0	19.17	1131	102.8	7.679	43.1	.031	.124	.414
	API	22.00	21.38	.3120	72.45	227.8	829.4	805.9	358.9	21.26	1250	113.7	7.669	44.7	.036	.150	.500
	API	22.00	21.31	.3440	79.76	234.2	829.4	803.4	356.7	23.40	1372	124.8	7.658	46.2	.041	.176	.588
	SCH 20 STD API	22.00	21.25	.3750	86.82	240.4	829.4	801.1	354.7	25.48	1490	135.4	7.647	47.5	.046	.202	.674
	API	22.00	21.19	.4060	93.87	246.5	829.4	798.8	352.6	27.54	1606	146.0	7.636	48.7	.051	.228	.760
	API	22.00	21.12	.4380	101.1	252.9	829.4	796.4	350.5	29.67	1725	156.8	7.625	49.8	.056	.255	.850
	API	22.00	21.06	.4690	108.1	259.0	829.4	794.0	348.4	31.72	1839	167.2	7.614	50.8	.061	.281	.936
	SCH 30 XS API	22.00	21.00	.5000	115.1	265.1	829.4	791.7	346.4	33.77	1952	177.5	7.603	51.8	.066	.307	1.02
	API	22.00	20.50	.7500	170.6	313.6	829.4	772.8	330.1	50.07	2830	257.2	7.518	57.3	.101	.519	1.73
	SCH 60 API	22.00	20.25	.8750	197.9	337.4	829.4	763.4	322.1	58.07	3245	295.0	7.475	59.1	.116	.627	2.09
	SCH 80 API	22.00	19.75	1.125	251.4	384.1	829.4	744.6	306.4	73.78	4030	366.4	7.391	61.8	.141	.845	2.82
	SCH 100 API	22.00	19.25	1.375	303.6	429.7	829.4	725.7	291.0	89.09	4759	432.6	7.308	63.5	.161	1.07	3.56
	SCH 120	22.00	18.75	1.625	354.5	474.1	829.4	706.9	276.1	104.0	5432	493.8	7.227	64.6	.176	1.29	4.31
	SCH 140	22.00	18.25	1.875	404.0	517.3	829.4	688.0	261.6	118.5	6054	550.3	7.146	65.2	.188	1.52	5.08
	SCH 160	22.00	17.75	2.125	452.2	559.3	829.4	669.2	247.4	132.7	6626	602.4	7.067	65.6	.197	1.76	5.87
24	SCH 10 API	24.00	23.50	.2500	63.57	251.4	904.8	885.9	433.7	18.65	1315	109.6	8.397	41.8	.023	.090	.301
	API	24.00	23.44	.2810	71.36	258.2	904.8	883.6	431.5	20.94	1473	122.7	8.387	43.6	.027	.114	.379
	API	24.00	23.38	.3120	79.13	265.0	904.8	881.3	429.2	23.22	1629	135.7	8.376	45.3	.032	.137	.458
	API	24.00	23.31	.3440	87.13	272.0	904.8	878.8	426.8	25.57	1789	149.1	8.365	46.8	.036	.162	.539
	SCH 20 STD API	24.00	23.25	.3750	94.85	278.7	904.8	876.5	424.6	27.83	1942	161.9	8.354	48.2	.041	.185	.618
	API	24.00	23.19	.4060	102.6	285.4	904.8	874.2	422.3	30.09	2095	174.6	8.343	49.5	.045	.209	.696
	API	24.00	23.12	.4380	110.5	292.3	904.8	871.8	420.0	32.42	2251	187.6	8.332	50.7	.050	.233	.778
	API	24.00	23.06	.4690	118.2	299.0	904.8	869.4	417.7	34.67	2401	200.1	8.321	51.7	.055	.257	.857
	XS API	24.00	23.00	.5000	125.8	305.7	904.8	867.1	415.5	36.91	2549	212.4	8.310	52.7	.059	.281	.937
	SCH 30 API	24.00	22.88	.5620	141.0	319.0	904.8	862.4	411.0	41.38	2843	236.9	8.289	54.5	.068	.329	1.10
	API	24.00	22.75	.6250	156.4	332.4	904.8	857.7	406.5	45.90	3137	261.4	8.267	56.1	.077	.377	1.26
	SCH 40 API	24.00	22.62	.6880	171.7	345.8	904.8	852.9	402.0	50.39	3426	285.5	8.246	57.5	.085	.426	1.42
	API	24.00	22.50	.7500	186.7	358.9	904.8	848.2	397.6	54.78	3705	308.8	8.224	58.7	.093	.475	1.58
	SCH 60	24.00	22.06	.9690	238.9	404.5	904.8	831.7	382.3	70.11	4657	388.1	8.150	61.9	.117	.647	2.16
	SCH 80	24.00	21.56	1.219	297.3	455.4	904.8	812.9	365.1	87.24	5676	473.0	8.066	64.5	.140	.848	2.83
	SCH 100	24.00	20.94	1.531	368.3	517.4	904.8	789.3	344.3	108.1	6852	571.0	7.962	66.4	.163	1.10	3.67
	SCH 120	24.00	20.38	1.812	430.5	571.7	904.8	768.2	326.1	126.3	7825	652.0	7.871	67.5	.178	1.34	4.45
	SCH 140	24.00	19.88	2.062	484.3	618.7	904.8	749.3	310.3	142.1	8625	718.8	7.790	68.2	.188	1.55	5.16
	SCH 160	24.00	19.31	2.344	543.5	670.3	904.8	728.0	292.9	159.5	9458	788.2	7.701	68.6	.197	1.79	5.98
26	API	26.00	25.50	.2500	68.92	290.1	980.2	961.3	510.7	20.22	1676	129.0	9.104	42.2	.020	.083	.278
	API	26.00	25.44	.2810	77.38	297.5	980.2	959.0	508.2	22.70	1878	144.4	9.094	44.1	.024	.105	.350
	SCH 10 API	26.00	25.38	.3120	85.81	304.8	980.2	956.7	505.8	25.18	2077	159.8	9.083	45.8	.028	.127	.422
	API	26.00	25.31	.3440	94.49	312.4	980.2	954.2	503.2	27.73	2282	175.5	9.072	47.4	.032	.149	.497
	STD API	26.00	25.25	.3750	102.9	319.7	980.2	951.9	500.7	30.19	2478	190.6	9.061	48.8	.037	.171	.570
	API	26.00	25.19	.4060	111.3	327.0	980.2	949.6	498.3	32.64	2674	205.7	9.050	50.2	.041	.193	.642
	API	26.00	25.12	.4380	119.9	334.5	980.2	947.2	495.8	35.17	2874	221.1	9.039	51.4	.045	.215	.718
	API	26.00	25.06	.4690	128.2	341.8	980.2	944.8	493.3	37.62	3066	235.9	9.028	52.5	.049	.237	.791
	SCH 20 XS API	26.00	25.00	.5000	136.5	349.1	980.2	942.5	490.9	40.06	3257	250.5	9.017	53.6	.054	.259	.864
	API	26.00	24.88	.5620	153.1	363.5	980.2	937.8	486.0	44.91	3635	279.6	8.996	55.5	.062	.303	1.01
	API	26.00	24.75	.6250	169.8	378.1	980.2	933.1	481.1	49.82	4013	308.7	8.974	57.1	.070	.348	1.16
	API	26.00	24.50	.7500	202.8	406.9	980.2	923.6	471.4	59.49	4746	365.0	8.931	59.9	.085	.438	1.46
28	API	28.00	27.50	.2500	74.28	331.5	1056	1037	594.0	21.79	2098	149.9	9.812	42.5	.018	.077	.258
	API	28.00	27.44	.2810	83.39	339.4	1056	1034	591.3	24.47	2350	167.9	9.801	44.5	.022	.097	.325
	SCH 10 API	28.00	27.38	.3120	92.49	347.4	1056	1032	588.6	27.14	2601	185.8	9.790	46.3	.025	.118	.392
	API	28.00	27.31	.3440	101.9	355.6	1056	1030	585.9	29.89	2858	204.1	9.779	47.9	.029	.138	.461
	STD API	28.00	27.25	.3750	110.9	363.5	1056	1027	583.2	32.54	3105	221.8	9.768	49.4	.033	.159	.529

PIPE DATA

TABLES P-1

NPS (inch)	PIPING CODES and MANUFACTURERS' WEIGHTS	DIMENSIONS O.D. (in.)	I.D. (in.)	Wall (in.)	WEIGHTS Empty (lb/ft)	Waterfilled (lb/ft)	AREAS External (in^2/ft)	Internal (in^2/ft)	Flow (in^2)	Metal (in^2)	Moment of Inertia (in^4)	Section Modulus (in^3)	Radius of Gyration (in.)	Continuous Spans Span (ft)	Sag (in.)	Code Pressures Design (kPSI)	Bursting (kPSI)
16	API	16.00	15.56	.2190	37.00	119.4	603.2	586.7	190.2	10.86	338.1	42.26	5.580	37.6	.034	.101	.335
	SCH 10 API	16.00	15.50	.2500	42.16	123.9	603.2	584.3	188.7	12.37	383.7	47.96	5.569	39.4	.041	.136	.453
	API	16.00	15.44	.2810	47.29	128.3	603.2	582.0	187.2	13.88	428.7	53.59	5.558	40.9	.048	.171	.571
	SCH 20 API	16.00	15.38	.3120	52.40	132.8	603.2	579.7	185.7	15.38	473.2	59.16	5.548	42.2	.055	.207	.689
	API	16.00	15.31	.3440	57.66	137.4	603.2	577.2	184.1	16.92	518.6	64.83	5.537	43.4	.061	.243	.811
	SCH 30 STD API	16.00	15.25	.3750	62.73	141.8	603.2	574.9	182.7	18.41	562.1	70.26	5.526	44.5	.068	.279	.930
	API	16.00	15.12	.4380	72.98	150.8	603.2	570.2	179.6	21.41	648.7	81.09	5.504	46.4	.081	.352	1.17
	API	16.00	15.06	.4690	77.99	155.1	603.2	567.8	178.2	22.88	690.6	86.33	5.494	47.2	.087	.388	1.29
	SCH 40 XS API	16.00	15.00	.5000	82.98	159.5	603.2	565.5	176.7	24.35	731.9	91.49	5.483	47.9	.093	.424	1.41
	API	16.00	14.75	.6250	102.9	176.9	603.2	556.1	170.9	30.19	893.5	111.7	5.440	50.3	.114	.571	1.90
	SCH 60	16.00	14.69	.6560	107.8	181.1	603.2	553.7	169.4	31.62	932.3	116.5	5.430	50.7	.119	.608	2.03
	API	16.00	14.50	.7500	122.5	194.0	603.2	546.6	165.1	35.93	1047	130.9	5.398	52.0	.132	.720	2.40
	SCH 80	16.00	14.31	.8440	137.0	206.6	603.2	539.5	160.9	40.19	1157	144.7	5.367	52.9	.144	.833	2.78
	SCH 100	16.00	13.94	1.031	165.2	231.3	603.2	525.5	152.6	48.48	1364	170.6	5.305	54.3	.163	1.06	3.54
	SCH 120	16.00	13.56	1.219	192.9	255.5	603.2	511.3	144.5	56.61	1556	194.5	5.244	55.2	.178	1.30	4.32
	SCH 140	16.00	13.12	1.438	224.2	282.8	603.2	494.8	135.3	65.79	1761	220.1	5.173	55.8	.192	1.57	5.25
	SCH 160	16.00	12.81	1.594	245.9	301.7	603.2	483.0	128.9	72.14	1894	236.8	5.124	56.0	.199	1.78	5.92
18	SCH 10 API	18.00	17.50	.2500	47.51	151.7	678.6	659.7	240.5	13.94	549.1	61.02	6.276	40.1	.035	.121	.402
	API	18.00	17.44	.2810	53.31	156.7	678.6	657.4	238.8	15.64	614.0	68.23	6.265	41.7	.041	.152	.507
	SCH 20 API	18.00	17.38	.3120	59.09	161.8	678.6	655.1	237.1	17.34	678.2	75.36	6.255	43.2	.047	.183	.612
	API	18.00	17.31	.3440	65.03	167.0	678.6	652.6	235.4	19.08	743.8	82.65	6.244	44.5	.053	.216	.720
	STD API	18.00	17.25	.3750	70.76	172.0	678.6	650.3	233.7	20.76	806.6	89.63	6.233	45.7	.059	.248	.826
	API	18.00	17.19	.4060	76.48	177.0	678.6	648.0	232.0	22.44	868.8	96.53	6.222	46.7	.065	.279	.931
	SCH 30 API	18.00	17.12	.4380	82.36	182.1	678.6	645.6	230.3	24.17	932.2	103.6	6.211	47.7	.071	.312	1.04
	API	18.00	17.06	.4690	88.03	187.0	678.6	643.2	228.6	25.83	993.0	110.3	6.200	48.6	.077	.344	1.15
	XS API	18.00	17.00	.5000	93.68	192.0	678.6	640.9	227.0	27.49	1053	117.0	6.190	49.4	.082	.376	1.25
	SCH 40 API	18.00	16.88	.5620	104.9	201.8	678.6	636.2	223.7	30.79	1171	130.2	6.168	50.8	.093	.440	1.47
	API	18.00	16.75	.6250	116.3	211.7	678.6	631.5	220.4	34.12	1289	143.2	6.147	52.0	.103	.506	1.69
	SCH 60 API	18.00	16.50	.7500	138.5	231.1	678.6	622.0	213.8	40.64	1515	168.3	6.105	54.0	.120	.638	2.13
	SCH 80 API	18.00	16.12	.9380	171.3	259.8	678.6	607.9	204.2	50.28	1835	203.9	6.041	56.0	.143	.838	2.79
	SCH 100	18.00	15.69	1.156	208.5	292.2	678.6	591.4	193.3	61.17	2180	242.2	5.969	57.6	.163	1.08	3.58
	SCH 120	18.00	15.25	1.375	244.7	323.8	678.6	574.9	182.7	71.81	2498	277.6	5.898	58.6	.179	1.32	4.39
	SCH 140	18.00	14.88	1.562	274.9	350.2	678.6	560.8	173.8	80.66	2749	305.5	5.838	59.1	.189	1.53	5.10
	SCH 160	18.00	14.44	1.781	309.3	380.2	678.6	544.3	163.7	90.75	3020	335.6	5.769	59.4	.198	1.78	5.94
20	SCH 10 API	20.00	19.50	.2500	52.86	182.2	754.0	735.1	298.6	15.51	756.4	75.64	6.983	40.8	.030	.109	.362
	API	20.00	19.44	.2810	59.33	187.8	754.0	732.8	296.8	17.41	846.3	84.63	6.972	42.5	.035	.137	.456
	API	20.00	19.38	.3120	65.77	193.4	754.0	730.5	294.9	19.30	935.3	93.53	6.962	44.0	.041	.165	.550
	API	20.00	19.31	.3440	72.39	199.2	754.0	728.0	292.9	21.24	1026	102.6	6.951	45.4	.046	.194	.648
	SCH 20 STD API	20.00	19.25	.3750	78.79	204.8	754.0	725.7	291.0	23.12	1113	111.3	6.940	46.6	.052	.223	.742
	API	20.00	19.19	.4060	85.17	210.4	754.0	723.4	289.2	24.99	1200	120.0	6.929	47.8	.057	.251	.837
	API	20.00	19.12	.4380	91.74	216.1	754.0	721.0	287.2	26.92	1288	128.8	6.918	48.8	.063	.281	.936
	API	20.00	19.06	.4690	98.07	221.6	754.0	718.6	285.4	28.78	1373	137.3	6.907	49.8	.068	.309	1.03
	SCH 30 XS API	20.00	19.00	.5000	104.4	227.2	754.0	716.3	283.5	30.63	1457	145.7	6.897	50.6	.073	.338	1.13
	SCH 40	20.00	18.81	.5940	123.4	243.8	754.0	709.2	277.9	36.21	1706	170.6	6.864	52.9	.088	.425	1.42
	API	20.00	18.75	.6250	129.6	249.2	754.0	706.9	276.1	38.04	1787	178.7	6.854	53.6	.093	.454	1.51
	SCH 60 API	20.00	18.38	.8120	166.8	281.7	754.0	692.8	265.2	48.95	2257	225.7	6.790	56.6	.118	.631	2.10
	SCH 80	20.00	17.94	1.031	209.4	318.8	754.0	676.2	252.7	61.44	2772	277.2	6.716	59.0	.142	.841	2.80
	SCH 100	20.00	17.44	1.281	256.7	360.2	754.0	657.4	238.8	75.33	3315	331.5	6.634	60.7	.163	1.09	3.62
	SCH 120	20.00	17.00	1.500	297.1	395.4	754.0	640.9	227.0	87.18	3754	375.4	6.562	61.6	.177	1.30	4.35
	SCH 140	20.00	16.50	1.750	341.9	434.5	754.0	622.0	213.8	100.3	4216	421.6	6.482	62.3	.190	1.56	5.20
	SCH 160	20.00	16.06	1.969	380.1	467.9	754.0	605.5	202.6	111.5	4587	458.7	6.413	62.6	.198	1.79	5.96

PIPE DATA

TABLES P-1

NPS (inch)	PIPING CODES and MANUFACTURERS' WEIGHTS	DIMENSIONS			WEIGHTS		AREAS				Moment of Inertia (in^4)	Section Modulus (in^3)	Radius of Gyration (in.)	Continuous Spans		Code Pressures	
		O.D. (in.)	I.D. (in.)	Wall (in.)	Empty (lb/ft)	Waterfilled (lb/ft)	External (in^2/ft)	Internal (in^2/ft)	Flow (in^2)	Metal (in^2)				Span (ft)	Sag (in.)	Design (kPSI)	Bursting (kPSI)
10	API	10.75	10.37	.1880	21.26	57.86	405.3	391.1	84.52	6.238	87.02	16.19	3.735	33.5	.047	.098	.325
	API	10.75	10.34	.2030	22.92	59.31	405.3	390.0	84.04	6.726	93.56	17.41	3.730	34.3	.052	.123	.410
	API	10.75	10.31	.2190	24.69	60.86	405.3	388.8	83.52	7.245	100.5	18.69	3.724	35.1	.058	.150	.500
	SCH 20 API	10.75	10.25	.2500	28.10	63.84	405.3	386.4	82.52	8.247	113.7	21.16	3.713	36.4	.067	.203	.676
	API	10.75	10.19	.2790	31.28	66.61	405.3	384.2	81.58	9.178	125.9	23.42	3.703	37.5	.076	.252	.841
	SCH 30 API	10.75	10.14	.3070	34.33	69.27	405.3	382.1	80.69	10.07	137.4	25.57	3.694	38.4	.084	.300	1.00
	API	10.75	10.06	.3440	38.33	72.76	405.3	379.3	79.52	11.25	152.4	28.35	3.681	39.5	.095	.364	1.21
	SCH 40 STD API	10.75	10.02	.3650	40.58	74.73	405.3	377.7	78.85	11.91	160.7	29.90	3.674	40.0	.100	.400	1.33
	API	10.75	9.874	.4380	48.36	81.52	405.3	372.2	76.57	14.19	188.9	35.15	3.649	41.5	.118	.528	1.76
	SCH 60 XS API	10.75	9.750	.5000	54.87	87.20	405.3	367.6	74.66	16.10	212.0	39.43	3.628	42.5	.131	.637	2.12
	SCH 80	10.75	9.562	.5940	64.59	95.68	405.3	360.5	71.81	18.95	245.2	45.62	3.597	43.7	.149	.805	2.68
	SCH 100 API	10.75	9.312	.7190	77.22	106.7	405.3	351.1	68.10	22.66	286.4	53.29	3.556	44.7	.167	1.03	3.44
	SCH 120	10.75	9.062	.8440	89.51	117.4	405.3	341.6	64.50	26.27	324.5	60.38	3.515	45.3	.181	1.26	4.21
	SCH 140 XXS API	10.75	8.750	1.000	104.4	130.4	405.3	329.9	60.13	30.63	367.8	68.43	3.465	45.8	.194	1.56	5.19
	SCH 160	10.75	8.500	1.125	115.9	140.5	405.3	320.4	56.75	34.02	399.3	74.29	3.426	46.0	.202	1.80	6.00
12		12.75	12.34	.2030	27.27	79.09	480.7	465.4	119.7	8.002	157.5	24.71	4.437	35.3	.042	.104	.345
	API	12.75	12.31	.2190	29.38	80.94	480.7	464.2	119.1	8.621	169.3	26.55	4.431	36.2	.046	.126	.421
	SCH 20 API	12.75	12.25	.2500	33.46	84.49	480.7	461.8	117.9	9.817	191.8	30.09	4.420	37.7	.055	.171	.569
	API	12.75	12.19	.2810	37.51	88.03	480.7	459.5	116.7	11.01	214.0	33.57	4.410	39.1	.063	.215	.717
	API	12.75	12.13	.3120	41.55	91.56	480.7	457.1	115.5	12.19	235.9	37.00	4.399	40.2	.071	.260	.866
	SCH 30 API	12.75	12.09	.3300	43.88	93.59	480.7	455.8	114.8	12.88	248.5	38.97	4.393	40.8	.076	.286	.953
	API	12.75	12.06	.3440	45.69	95.17	480.7	454.7	114.3	13.41	258.1	40.49	4.388	41.3	.080	.306	1.02
	STD API	12.75	12.00	.3750	49.69	98.66	480.7	452.4	113.1	14.58	279.3	43.82	4.377	42.1	.087	.351	1.17
	SCH 40 API	12.75	11.94	.4060	53.66	102.1	480.7	450.1	111.9	15.74	300.2	47.09	4.367	42.9	.094	.397	1.32
	API	12.75	11.87	.4380	57.74	105.7	480.7	447.6	110.7	16.94	321.4	50.42	4.356	43.7	.101	.443	1.48
	XS API	12.75	11.75	.5000	65.58	112.5	480.7	443.0	108.4	19.24	361.5	56.71	4.335	44.9	.114	.535	1.78
	SCH 60 API	12.75	11.63	.5620	73.34	119.3	480.7	438.3	106.2	21.52	400.4	62.81	4.314	45.9	.126	.627	2.09
	API	12.75	11.50	.6250	81.14	126.1	480.7	433.5	103.9	23.81	438.7	68.81	4.293	46.7	.137	.721	2.40
	SCH 80 API	12.75	11.37	.6880	88.85	132.8	480.7	428.8	101.6	26.07	475.7	74.62	4.271	47.4	.146	.816	2.72
	API	12.75	11.25	.7500	96.36	139.4	480.7	424.1	99.40	28.27	510.9	80.15	4.251	48.0	.155	.911	3.04
	SCH 100	12.75	11.06	.8440	107.6	149.2	480.7	417.0	96.11	31.57	562.2	88.19	4.220	48.6	.166	1.06	3.52
	SCH 120 XXS API	12.75	10.75	1.000	125.8	165.1	480.7	405.3	90.76	36.91	641.7	100.7	4.169	49.4	.181	1.30	4.33
	SCH 140 API	12.75	10.50	1.125	140.0	177.5	480.7	395.8	86.59	41.09	700.6	109.9	4.129	49.8	.190	1.50	4.99
	SCH 160 API	12.75	10.13	1.312	160.7	195.5	480.7	381.7	80.53	47.14	781.1	122.5	4.070	50.1	.201	1.80	6.01
14	API	14.00	13.58	.2100	31.01	93.72	527.8	512.0	144.8	9.098	216.3	30.90	4.876	36.3	.039	.103	.344
	API	14.00	13.56	.2190	32.31	94.87	527.8	511.3	144.5	9.481	225.1	32.16	4.873	36.8	.041	.115	.383
	SCH 10 API	14.00	13.50	.2500	36.80	98.79	527.8	508.9	143.1	10.80	255.3	36.47	4.862	38.4	.049	.155	.518
	API	14.00	13.44	.2810	41.27	102.7	527.8	506.6	141.8	12.11	285.0	40.72	4.851	39.8	.057	.196	.653
	SCH 20 API	14.00	13.38	.3120	45.72	106.6	527.8	504.3	140.5	13.42	314.4	44.91	4.841	41.1	.064	.236	.788
	API	14.00	13.31	.3440	50.30	110.6	527.8	501.9	139.2	14.76	344.2	49.18	4.830	42.2	.072	.279	.928
	SCH 30 STD API	14.00	13.25	.3750	54.70	114.4	527.8	499.5	137.9	16.05	372.8	53.25	4.819	43.1	.079	.319	1.06
	SCH 40 API	14.00	13.12	.4380	63.60	122.2	527.8	494.8	135.3	18.66	429.5	61.36	4.797	44.8	.093	.403	1.34
	API	14.00	13.06	.4690	67.94	126.0	527.8	492.4	134.0	19.94	456.8	65.26	4.787	45.5	.099	.444	1.48
	XS API	14.00	13.00	.5000	72.27	129.7	527.8	490.1	132.7	21.21	483.8	69.11	4.776	46.2	.105	.486	1.62
	SCH 60	14.00	12.81	.5940	85.26	141.1	527.8	483.0	128.9	25.02	563.1	80.44	4.744	47.8	.122	.613	2.04
	API	14.00	12.75	.6250	89.50	144.8	527.8	480.7	127.7	26.26	588.5	84.08	4.734	48.2	.127	.655	2.18
	SCH 80 API	14.00	12.50	.7500	106.4	159.5	527.8	471.2	122.7	31.22	687.3	98.19	4.692	49.6	.146	.826	2.75
	SCH 100 API	14.00	12.12	.9380	131.2	181.2	527.8	457.1	115.4	38.49	825.1	117.9	4.630	51.0	.167	1.09	3.63
	SCH 120	14.00	11.81	1.094	151.2	198.6	527.8	445.3	109.6	44.36	930.2	132.9	4.579	51.7	.181	1.31	4.37
	SCH 140 API	14.00	11.50	1.250	170.6	215.6	527.8	433.5	103.9	50.07	1027	146.7	4.529	52.2	.191	1.54	5.13
	SCH 160	14.00	11.19	1.406	189.6	232.2	527.8	421.8	98.31	55.63	1117	159.5	4.480	52.4	.199	1.77	5.90

Thru NPS 10, wall thicknesses for SCH 40S and SCH 80S stainless steel pipes are the same as for SCH 40 and SCH 80 carbon steel pipes

PIPE DATA

TABLES P-1

NPS (inch)	PIPING CODES and MANUFACTURERS' WEIGHTS	DIMENSIONS O.D. (in.)	DIMENSIONS I.D. (in.)	DIMENSIONS Wall (in.)	WEIGHTS Empty (lb/ft)	WEIGHTS Waterfilled (lb/ft)	AREAS External (in²/ft)	AREAS Internal (in²/ft)	AREAS Flow (in²)	AREAS Metal (in²)	Moment of Inertia (in⁴)	Section Modulus (in³)	Radius of Gyration (in.)	Continuous Spans Span (ft)	Continuous Spans Sag (in.)	Code Pressures Design (kPSI)	Code Pressures Bursting (kPSI)
2.50	SCH 40 STD API	2.875	2.469	.2030	5.807	7.881	108.4	93.08	4.788	1.704	1.530	1.064	.9474	23.2	.172	.865	2.88
	SCH 80 XS API	2.875	2.323	.2760	7.680	9.515	108.4	87.58	4.238	2.254	1.924	1.339	.9241	23.7	.196	1.37	4.56
	SCH 160	2.875	2.125	.3750	10.04	11.57	108.4	80.11	3.547	2.945	2.353	1.637	.8938	23.8	.212	2.09	6.96
	XXS API	2.875	1.771	.5520	13.73	14.80	108.4	66.77	2.463	4.028	2.871	1.997	.8442	23.2	.216	3.49	11.6
3.00	API	3.500	3.250	.1250	4.517	8.109	131.9	122.5	8.296	1.325	1.890	1.080	1.194	23.1	.105	.286	.955
	API	3.500	3.188	.1560	5.585	9.042	131.9	120.2	7.982	1.639	2.296	1.312	1.184	24.1	.127	.451	1.50
	API	3.500	3.124	.1880	6.666	9.986	131.9	117.8	7.665	1.956	2.691	1.538	1.173	24.8	.146	.624	2.08
	SCH 40 STD API	3.500	3.068	.2160	7.595	10.80	131.9	115.7	7.393	2.228	3.017	1.724	1.164	25.3	.159	.777	2.59
	API	3.500	3.000	.2500	8.699	11.76	131.9	113.1	7.069	2.553	3.390	1.937	1.152	25.7	.173	.965	3.22
	API	3.500	2.938	.2810	9.684	12.62	131.9	110.8	6.779	2.842	3.709	2.119	1.142	25.9	.183	1.14	3.80
	SCH 80 XS API	3.500	2.900	.3000	10.28	13.14	131.9	109.3	6.605	3.016	3.894	2.225	1.136	26.0	.188	1.25	4.16
	SCH 160	3.500	2.624	.4380	14.36	16.70	131.9	98.92	5.408	4.213	5.039	2.879	1.094	26.3	.210	2.07	6.89
	XXS API	3.500	2.300	.6000	18.63	20.43	131.9	86.71	4.155	5.466	5.993	3.424	1.047	25.9	.217	3.10	10.3
4	API	4.500	4.250	.1250	5.855	12.00	169.6	160.2	14.19	1.718	4.114	1.828	1.547	24.7	.082	.141	.470
	API	4.500	4.188	.1560	7.255	13.22	169.6	157.9	13.78	2.129	5.028	2.235	1.537	26.0	.102	.267	.890
	API	4.500	4.124	.1880	8.679	14.46	169.6	155.5	13.36	2.547	5.930	2.636	1.526	27.0	.121	.399	1.33
	API	4.500	4.062	.2190	10.04	15.65	169.6	153.1	12.96	2.945	6.765	3.007	1.516	27.7	.136	.528	1.76
	SCH 40 STD API	4.500	4.026	.2370	10.82	16.33	169.6	151.8	12.73	3.174	7.233	3.214	1.510	28.1	.144	.604	2.01
	API	4.500	4.000	.2500	11.38	16.82	169.6	150.8	12.57	3.338	7.563	3.361	1.505	28.3	.149	.659	2.20
	API	4.500	3.938	.2810	12.69	17.97	169.6	148.5	12.18	3.724	8.324	3.699	1.495	28.7	.161	.791	2.64
	API	4.500	3.876	.3120	13.99	19.10	169.6	146.1	11.80	4.105	9.050	4.022	1.485	29.0	.170	.924	3.08
	SCH 80 XS API	4.500	3.826	.3370	15.02	20.00	169.6	144.2	11.50	4.407	9.610	4.271	1.477	29.2	.177	1.03	3.44
	SCH 160 API	4.500	3.438	.5310	22.56	26.58	169.6	129.6	9.283	6.621	13.27	5.898	1.416	29.8	.208	1.91	6.38
	XXS API	4.500	3.152	.6740	27.61	30.99	169.6	118.8	7.803	8.101	15.28	6.793	1.374	29.6	.216	2.61	8.69
6	API	6.625	6.249	.1880	12.96	26.24	249.8	235.6	30.67	3.802	19.71	5.950	2.277	30.1	.084	.214	.713
	API	6.625	6.187	.2190	15.02	28.04	249.8	233.2	30.06	4.407	22.63	6.833	2.266	31.2	.098	.300	1.00
	API	6.625	6.125	.2500	17.06	29.82	249.8	230.9	29.46	5.007	25.47	7.690	2.256	32.1	.111	.387	1.29
	SCH 40 STD API	6.625	6.065	.2800	19.02	31.53	249.8	228.6	28.89	5.581	28.14	8.496	2.245	32.8	.122	.472	1.57
	API	6.625	6.001	.3120	21.09	33.34	249.8	226.2	28.28	6.188	30.90	9.329	2.235	33.5	.133	.563	1.88
	API	6.625	5.937	.3440	23.13	35.12	249.8	223.8	27.68	6.788	33.57	10.14	2.224	34.0	.142	.654	2.18
	SCH 80 XS API	6.625	5.761	.4320	28.64	39.93	249.8	217.2	26.07	8.405	40.49	12.22	2.195	35.0	.165	.910	3.03
	SCH 120 API	6.625	5.501	.5620	36.48	46.77	249.8	207.4	23.77	10.70	49.61	14.98	2.153	35.8	.187	1.30	4.33
	SCH 160 API	6.625	5.187	.7190	45.46	54.61	249.8	195.5	21.13	13.34	59.03	17.82	2.104	36.1	.204	1.79	5.95
	XXS	6.625	4.897	.8640	53.29	61.45	249.8	184.6	18.83	15.64	66.33	20.02	2.060	36.1	.212	2.25	7.51
8	API	8.625	8.249	.1880	16.98	40.12	325.2	311.0	53.44	4.983	44.36	10.29	2.984	32.0	.062	.143	.476
	API	8.625	8.219	.2030	18.30	41.28	325.2	309.8	53.06	5.371	47.65	11.05	2.978	32.7	.068	.175	.582
	API	8.625	8.187	.2190	19.71	42.51	325.2	308.6	52.64	5.783	51.12	11.85	2.973	33.4	.074	.209	.695
	SCH 20 API	8.625	8.125	.2500	22.42	44.87	325.2	306.3	51.85	6.578	57.72	13.38	2.962	34.5	.086	.275	.915
	SCH 30 API	8.625	8.071	.2770	24.76	46.91	325.2	304.3	51.16	7.265	63.35	14.69	2.953	35.4	.095	.332	1.11
	API	8.625	8.001	.3120	27.77	49.54	325.2	301.6	50.28	8.148	70.49	16.34	2.941	36.3	.106	.408	1.36
	SCH 40 STD API	8.625	7.981	.3220	28.62	50.29	325.2	300.9	50.03	8.399	72.49	16.81	2.938	36.6	.110	.430	1.43
	API	8.625	7.937	.3440	30.50	51.92	325.2	299.2	49.48	8.949	76.85	17.82	2.930	37.1	.116	.477	1.59
	API	8.625	7.875	.3750	33.12	54.21	325.2	296.9	48.71	9.719	82.86	19.21	2.920	37.7	.125	.545	1.82
	SCH 60	8.625	7.813	.4060	35.73	56.49	325.2	294.5	47.94	10.48	88.74	20.58	2.909	38.2	.133	.613	2.04
	API	8.625	7.749	.4380	38.39	58.81	325.2	292.1	47.16	11.27	94.66	21.95	2.899	38.6	.140	.684	2.28
	SCH 80 XS API	8.625	7.625	.5000	43.50	63.27	325.2	287.5	45.66	12.76	105.7	24.51	2.878	39.4	.153	.822	2.74
	SCH 100	8.625	7.437	.5940	51.07	69.89	325.2	280.4	43.44	14.99	121.5	28.17	2.847	40.2	.170	1.03	3.45
	SCH 120 API	8.625	7.187	.7190	60.86	78.43	325.2	270.9	40.57	17.86	140.7	32.62	2.807	40.8	.186	1.32	4.41
	SCH 140 API	8.625	7.001	.8120	67.92	84.59	325.2	263.9	38.50	19.93	153.7	35.65	2.777	41.1	.195	1.54	5.14
	XXS API	8.625	6.875	.8750	72.60	88.68	325.2	259.2	37.12	21.30	162.0	37.56	2.757	41.2	.200	1.69	5.65
	SCH 160	8.625	6.813	.9060	74.88	90.66	325.2	256.8	36.46	21.97	165.9	38.47	2.748	41.2	.202	1.77	5.90

Thru NPS 10, wall thicknesses for SCH 40S and SCH 80S stainless steel pipes are the same as for SCH 40 and SCH 80 carbon steel pipes

Tables P-1 present calculated data as a guide only. Spans are for pipe arranged in pipeways with the following assumptions: Bare pipe - continuous straight run with welded joints and two or more straight spans at each end.

SPANS - calculated with lines full of water and a maximum bending stress of 4 000 PSI

SAG - (deflection) calculated with lines empty (drained condition)

The following factors were not considered in calculating spans for these tables: Concentrated mechanical loads from flanges, valves, strainers, filters, and other inline equipment - weights of connecting branch lines - torsional loading from thermal movement - sudden reaction from lines(s) discharging contents - vibration - flattening effect of weight of contents in larger liquid filled lines - weight of insulation and pipe covering - weight of ice and snow - wind loads - seismic shock - reduction in wall thickness of pipe from threading or grooving.

DESIGN PRESSURE - calculated per ANSI B31.1 using allowable stress value of 9 000 PSI for seamless carbon steel pipe

BURSTING PRESSURE is approximate, calculated on yield strength of 30 000 PSI

API = American Petroleum Institute's standard 5L, for 'Line pipe'. API pipe sizes; manufacturers' weights: Double-extra-strong (XXS), Extra-strong (XS), and Standard (STD), are included with schedule numbers in standard ANSI B36.10M. Also refer to 2.1.3

PIPE DATA: DIMENSIONS & STRESS PARAMETERS — TABLES P-1

NPS (inch)	PIPING CODES and MANUFACTURERS' WEIGHTS	DIMENSIONS O.D. (in.)	I.D. (in.)	Wall (in.)	WEIGHTS Empty (lb/ft)	Waterfilled (lb/ft)	AREAS External (in^2/ft)	Internal (in^2/ft)	Flow (in^2)	Metal (in^2)	Moment of Inertia (in^4)	Section Modulus (in^3)	Radius of Gyration (in.)	Continuous Spans Span (ft)	Sag (in.)	Code Pressures Design (kPSI)	Bursting (kPSI)
.375	SCH 40 STD API	.6750	.4930	.0910	.5690	.6516	25.45	18.59	.1909	.1670	.0073	.0216	.2090	11.5	.213	1.75	5.84
	SCH 80 XS API	.6750	.4230	.1260	.7406	.8015	25.45	15.95	.1405	.2173	.0086	.0255	.1991	11.3	.217	2.89	9.63
.500	SCH 40 STD API	.8400	.6220	.1090	.8531	.9847	31.67	23.45	.3039	.2503	.0171	.0407	.2613	12.9	.212	1.83	6.10
	SCH 80 XS API	.8400	.5460	.1470	1.091	1.192	31.67	20.58	.2341	.3200	.0201	.0478	.2505	12.7	.217	2.82	9.41
	SCH 160	.8400	.4640	.1880	1.312	1.386	31.67	17.49	.1691	.3851	.0222	.0528	.2399	12.3	.213	3.99	13.3
	XXS API	.8400	.2520	.2940	1.719	1.740	31.67	9.500	.0499	.5043	.0242	.0577	.2192	11.5	.194	7.56	25.2
.750	SCH 40 STD API	1.050	.8240	.1130	1.134	1.365	39.58	31.06	.5333	.3326	.0370	.0705	.3337	14.4	.203	1.33	4.42
	SCH 80 XS API	1.050	.7420	.1540	1.477	1.665	39.58	27.97	.4324	.4335	.0448	.0853	.3214	14.3	.215	2.14	7.13
	SCH 160	1.050	.6120	.2190	1.948	2.076	39.58	23.07	.2942	.5717	.0528	.1005	.3038	13.9	.215	3.55	11.8
	XXS API	1.050	.4340	.3080	2.447	2.511	39.58	16.36	.1479	.7180	.0579	.1103	.2840	13.3	.203	5.77	19.2
1.00	SCH 40 STD API	1.315	1.049	.1330	1.683	2.057	49.57	39.55	.8643	.4939	.0873	.1328	.4205	16.1	.199	1.27	4.24
	SCH 80 XS API	1.315	.9570	.1790	2.177	2.489	49.57	36.08	.7193	.6388	.1056	.1606	.4066	16.1	.213	2.00	6.66
	SCH 160	1.315	.8150	.2500	2.851	3.077	49.57	30.72	.5217	.8364	.1251	.1903	.3868	15.7	.216	3.21	10.7
	XXS API	1.315	.5990	.3580	3.668	3.790	49.57	22.58	.2818	1.076	.1405	.2136	.3613	15.0	.206	5.29	17.6
1.25	SCH 40 STD API	1.660	1.380	.1400	2.278	2.926	62.58	52.02	1.496	.6685	.1947	.2346	.5397	17.9	.187	1.02	3.40
	SCH 80 XS API	1.660	1.278	.1910	3.004	3.560	62.58	48.18	1.283	.8815	.2418	.2913	.5237	18.1	.207	1.64	5.47
	SCH 160	1.660	1.160	.2500	3.774	4.232	62.58	43.73	1.057	1.107	.2839	.3420	.5063	18.0	.216	2.40	8.00
	XXS API	1.660	.8960	.3820	5.227	5.500	62.58	33.78	.6305	1.534	.3411	.4110	.4716	17.3	.212	4.29	14.3
1.50	SCH 40 STD API	1.900	1.610	.1450	2.725	3.606	71.63	60.70	2.036	.7995	.3099	.3262	.6226	19.0	.179	.938	3.13
	SCH 80 XS API	1.900	1.500	.2000	3.640	4.405	71.63	56.55	1.767	1.068	.3912	.4118	.6052	19.3	.202	1.52	5.06
	SCH 160	1.900	1.338	.2810	4.871	5.480	71.63	50.44	1.406	1.429	.4824	.5078	.5810	19.3	.215	2.42	8.08
	XXS API	1.900	1.100	.4000	6.424	6.835	71.63	41.47	.9503	1.885	.5678	.5977	.5489	18.7	.215	3.89	13.0
2.00	SCH 40 STD API	2.375	2.067	.1540	3.662	5.115	89.54	77.92	3.356	1.075	.6657	.5606	.7871	20.9	.164	.736	2.45
	SCH 80 XS API	2.375	1.939	.2180	5.034	6.313	89.54	73.10	2.953	1.477	.8679	.7309	.7665	21.5	.193	1.26	4.22
	API	2.375	1.875	.2500	5.688	6.884	89.54	70.69	2.761	1.669	.9551	.8043	.7565	21.6	.202	1.54	5.13
	SCH 160	2.375	1.687	.3440	7.480	8.448	89.54	63.60	2.235	2.195	1.164	.9804	.7283	21.5	.215	2.38	7.93
	XXS	2.375	1.503	.4360	9.051	9.820	89.54	56.66	1.774	2.656	1.311	1.104	.7027	21.2	.217	3.26	10.9

Thru NPS 10, wall thicknesses for SCH 40S and SCH 80S stainless steel pipes are the same as for SCH 40 and SCH 80 carbon steel pipes

SPECIFIC HEATS - AVERAGE VALUES

TABLE M-8

Units: Btu/lb/°F = 4 186.8J/kg/K

Aluminum	0.214	Glass, wool	0.16	Quartz	0.17 - 0.21
Asbestos	0.20	Granite	0.19		
Asphalt	0.40	Graphite	0.201	Rocksalt	0.22
				Rubber	0.27 - 0.48
Carbon	0.165	Ice:			
Carborundum	0.16	@ -112F	0.35	Salt, granulated	0.21
Cast iron	0.12 - 0.13	@ -40F	0.43	Sand	0.195
Cellulose	0.37	@ -4F	0.47	Sandstone	0.22
Cement, dry	0.37	@ +32F	0.49 - 0.50	Seawater, sp gr 1.023	0.94
Cement, powder	0.20			Silica	0.191
Chalk	0.215	Kerosene	0.48 - 0.50	Silicon	0.123
Charcoal	0.20 - 0.24			Soda	0.231
Chromium	0.12	Lead	0.031	Sodium	0.295
Coal	0.24 - 0.37	Limestone	0.217	Steel	0.117
Coke	0.203	Lucite	0.35	Sucrose	0.30
Concrete	0.19			Sugar, bulk	0.28
Copper	0.092	Magnesia	0.20 - 0.22	Stone	0.20
Cork	0.48	Malleable iron	0.12	Sulfur	0.178
		Masonry, brick	0.20 - 0.22		
Dowtherm A	0.50	Mineral wool	0.20	Tar, bituminous	0.35
Duralumin	0.23	Mercury	0.033	Teflon	0.25
		Molybdenum	0.06	Tile	0.15
Earth, dry	0.30			Tin	0.056
		Nickel	0.109	Tungsten	0.04
Fuel oil:		Nylon	0.55		
sp gr 96	0.40			Water	1.00
sp gr 91	0.44	Olive oil	0.35 - 0.47	Wood, fir	0.65
sp gr 86	0.45			oak	0.57
sp gr 81	0.51	Paper	0.33	pine	0.467
		Plaster of Paris	1.14	Wood shavings	0.52
Glass, plate	0.12	Platinum	0.03 - 0.039		
Glass, pyrex	0.20	Polythene	0.53	Zinc	0.095

GASES	At Constant Pressure	At Constant Volume	GASES	At Constant Pressure	At Constant Volume
Air	0.24	0.172	Iso-butane	0.39	0.355
Ammonia	0.54	0.422			
Argon	0.12	0.720	Methane	0.59	0.446
Carbon dioxide	0.20	0.150	Nitrogen	0.24	0.170
Carbon monoxide	0.24	0.172	Nitrous oxide	0.21	0.166
Carbon disulfide	0.16	0.132			
Chlorine	0.11	0.082	Oxygen	0.22	0.157
Ethylene	0.40	0.332	Steam:		
			@ 1.0 psia	0.46	0.349
Helium	1.25	0.75	@ 14.7 psia	0.47	0.359
Hydrogen	3.21	2.410	@ 150.0 psia	0.54	0.421
Hydrogen sulfide	0.25	0.189	Sulfur dioxide	0.15	0.119

MULTIPLY	BY	TO OBTAIN
CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE -		
rod (survey)	16.5*	feet
	5.029 2*	meters
square cm	0.155	square inch
square meter	0.000 247 1	acre
	1.195 99	square yards
	10.763 9	square feet
	10 000	square centimeters
sq kilometer	0.386 102 2	square mile
	247.105 383	acres
square inch	645.16*	square millimeters
square foot	0.092 903 04*	square meter
	144	square inches
square yard	0.836 127 36*	square meter
square mile	640	acres
	2.589 988	sq kilometers
	258.998 8	hectares
therm:	100 000	Btu
Europe (EEC)	105 506 000	joules
United States	105 480 400	joules
ton (short-US, also net ton)	907.184 74*	kilograms
	2 000	pounds
	0.907 184 74*	metric ton
	0.892 857 1	long ton (UK)
ton (long-UK, also gross ton)	1 016.046 91	kilograms
	2 240	pounds
	1.016 046 91	metric tons
	1.12*	short tons (US)

MULTIPLY	BY	TO OBTAIN
ton (metric) or tonne	1 000	kilograms
	2 204.623	pounds
	0.984 206 5	long ton (UK)
	1.102 311	short tons (US)
ton of refrigeration	12 000	Btu/hour
	200	Btu/minute
	3 517	watts
watt [W]	3.412 141 3	Btu/hour
	0.737 562 2	foot-pound/sec
	1	joule/second
watt-hour	3.412 141 3	Btu
yard [yd]	0.914 4*	meter

TEMPERATURE CONVERSION:

Fahrenheit to Celsius	C	= (F - 32) / 1.8
Celsius to Fahrenheit	F	= (C x 1.8) + 32
Fahrenheit to kelvin	K	= (F + 459.67) / 1.8
Celsius to kelvin	K	= C + 273.15
kelvin to Celsius	C	= K - 273.15
Rankine to kelvin	K	= R / 1.8

VISCOSITY:

centipoise (dynamic)	0.001	pascal second (Pa s)
centistokes (kinematic)	0.000 001	sq meter per second

Non-SI units: This table contains units combining kilogram in units of force and pressure. In SI, kilogram is the unit of mass, 'newton' is the unit of force, and 'pascal' is the unit of pressure

FROM 1866 TO 1959, THE METER WAS DEFINED AS 39.37-inches. IN 1959, THE U.S. YARD WAS REDEFINED, FROM 3600/3937m (0.914 401 828 037m), TO 0.9144m EXACTLY. HOWEVER, DATA FROM GEODETIC SURVEYS WITHIN THE U.S. CONTINUED TO USE THE FOOT DERIVED FROM THE PRE-1959 STANDARD: THE U.S. SURVEY FOOT. THE FOOT DEFINED IN 1959, IS THE INTERNATIONAL FOOT, USED IN THIS TABLE, EXCEPT AS NOTED.

RULES FOR ROUNDING VALUES

Reference: ASTM E 380

FIRST DISCARDED DIGIT	LAST RETAINED DIGIT
If less than 5	NO CHANGE
Equal to 5 and followed by at least one digit OTHER than 0	INCREASE BY ONE UNIT
If greater than 5	INCREASE BY ONE UNIT
Equal to 5 and followed ONLY by zeros	IF ODD: INCREASE BY ONE UNIT IF EVEN: NO CHANGE

REFERENCES: US Department of Commerce/National Institute of Standards & Technology; National Aeronautics & Space Administration; American Society for Testing Materials; The American Society of Mechanical Engineers; National Physical Laboratory-UK

MULTIPLY	BY	TO OBTAIN
	231	cubic inches
	8	pints
	4	quarts
	0.832 674 18	gallon (UK)
	8.336 7	pounds of water @ 15.6C [60F]
gallon (UK) -liquid	1.200 949 9	gallons (US)
	4.546 09*	liters
	4.546 09*	cubic decimeters
	277.419 43	cubic inches
	8	pints
	4	quarts
	10.012	pounds of water @ 15.6C [60F]
gram	0.001*	kilogram
	0.035 273 96	ounce
	15.432 36	grains
gravity: std free fall	32.174	feet/second/second
	9.806 65*	m/second/second
grain	0.064 798 91	gram
	1/700 0	pound
hectare [ha]	2.471 053 8	acres
	10 000	square meters
	107 639.1	square feet
	0.003 861	square mile
horsepower	42.407 219	Btu/minute
	2 544.433 1	Btu/hour
	33 000	foot-pounds/minute
	550	foot-pounds/second
	745.699 87	watts
horsepower (boiler)	33 471.439 8	Btu/hour
	9 809.5	watts
horsepower (metric)	735.499	watts
horsepower (electric)	746	watts
inch	25.4*	millimeters
	2.54*	centimeters
	0.025 4*	meter
inch (head) of mercury @ 60F	1.130 863 9	feet of water
	3 376.85	pascals
inch (head) of water @ 60F	248.84	pascals
joule [J]	0.000 947 8	Btu
	0.737 562 18	foot-pound
	1	watt-second
kilogram [kg]	2.204 623	pounds
	1 000	grams
kgf/sq cm	98 066.5*	pascals
	14.223 344	lbf/sq in
kip	1 000	lbf
	4 448.221 615	newtons
ksi (kip per sq in)	6 894 757	pascals
	6.894 757	megapascals [MPa]

MULTIPLY	BY	TO OBTAIN
kilometer [km]	0.621 371 2	mile
kilowatt-hour	3 412.141 3	Btu
liter [L]	1 000	cubic centimeters
	1	cubic decimeter
	0.001*	cubic meter
	61.023 744 1	cubic inches
	0.035 314 67	cubic foot
	0.264 172 1	gallon (liq. US)
	2.113 376 42	pints (liq. US)
	33.814 022 7	fluid ounces (US)
meter [m]	39.370 079	inches
	3.280 839 9	feet
	1.093 613 3	yards
	0.000 621 4	mile
	1 000	millimeters
	100	centimeters
	0.001*	kilometer
micrometer (micron)	0.001*	millimeter
	0.000 039 37	inch
mil	0.001*	inch
	0.025 4*	millimeter
	0.000 025 4*	meter
mile	1.609 344*	kilometers
	1 609.344*	meters
	5 280	feet
	1 760	yards
	8	furlongs
millimeter [mm]	0.1*	centimeter
	0.001*	meter
	0.039 370 79	inch
newton (N)	0.101 971 62	kilogram-force
	0.224 808 93	pound-force
newton/sq meter	1	pascal
ounce	28.349 523 12	grams
	0.028 349 5	kilogram
	0.278 013 85	newton
pascal [Pa]	1	newton/sq meter
	0.000 145 04	pound/sq inch
pint	16	fluid ounces (US)
	20	fluid ounces (UK)
pound	16	ounces
	453.592 37*	grams
	0.453 592 37*	kilogram
	4.448 221 615	newtons
	7 000	grains
pound/sq in (psi)	6 894.757 2	pascals
	2.308 966	ft of water @ 60F
	2.041 772	inches of Hg @ 60F
pound/sq ft	47.880 258	pascals
	4.882 428	kg/sq meter
pounds/cu in	27 679.905	kg/cu meter
pounds/cu ft	16.018 463	kg/cubic meter
radian [rad]	57.295 779	degrees

CONVERSIONS - MULTIPLIERS FOR CUSTOMARY & METRIC UNITS

TABLE M-7

* indicates value is exact. Units in pounds are avoirupois. Abbreviations include: Btu = British thermal unit; C = Centigrade &/or Celsius; Chu = Centigrade heat unit; cu = cubic; EEC = European Economic Community; F = Fahrenheit; ft = feet or foot; Hg = Mercury; in = inch(es); k = kelvin; kgf = kilogram-force; lbf = pound-force; liq = liquid; R = Rankine; sq = square; UK = United Kingdom; US = United States.

MULTIPLY	BY	TO OBTAIN
acre	43 560	square feet
	4 840	square yards
	4 046.856 4	square meters
	0.404 685 6	hectare
	0.001 562 5*	square mile
acre foot	43 560	cubic feet
	1 233.481 8	cubic meters
	325 851.43	gallons (US)
are [a]	100	square meters
	119.599 01	square yards
	0.024 710 54	acre
atmosphere	1.013 25*	bar
	101 325*	pascals
	759.999 81	mm of Hg @ 32F
	29.921 252	inches of Hg @ 32F
	33.932 447	ft of water @ 60F
	14.695 949	pounds/square inch
bar	100 000	pascals
	100 000	newtons/sq meter
	0.1*	newton/sq mm
	14.503 774 1	pounds/sq inch
barrel [bbl] (petroleum)	42	gallons (US)
	5.614 583 3	cubic feet
	0.158 987 3	cubic meter
Btu	778.169 4	foot-pounds
	107.585 76	kilogram-meters
	0.000 293 07	killowatt-hour
(International Table):	1 055.056	joules
(thermochemical U.S.):	1 054.350	joules
Btu/hour	0.216 158 2	foot-pound/second
	0.293 071 1	watt
bushel [bu] (US)	1.244 456	cubic feet
	0.035 239 07	cubic meter
bushel [bu] (UK)	1.032 06	bushels (US)
cable (US)	120	fathoms
	720	feet
	219.456*	meters
Celsius	1	Centigrade
Centigrade	1	Celsius
centimeter [cm]	0.393 700 8	inch
	10	millimeters
chain (gunter or surveyors)	66	feet
	22	yards
	20.116 8*	meters
Chu (obsolete unit)	1.8	Btu
cubic decimeter	1	liter
	1 000	cubic cm
cubic inch	16.387 064*	cubic cm
	0.016 387 064	liter
cubic foot	28 316.846 6	cubic cm
	0.028 316 85	cubic meter
	1 728	cubic inches
	0.037 037 04	cubic yard
	28.316 846 6	liters
	7.480 519 5	gallons (US)
	6.228 835 6	gallons (UK)
cubic ft/acre	0.069 972 3	cu m/hectare
cubic foot of water	62.365 578	pounds @ 15.6C [60F]
cubic meter	35.314 667	cubic feet
	1.307 950 6	cubic yards
	264.172 052	gallons (US)
	1 000	liters
	2 113.376 42	pints (US)
cubic yard	0.764 554 9	cubic meter
	764.554 86	liters
	201.974 03	gallons(US)
decimeter [dm]	3.937 007 9	inches
	100	millimeters
	10	centimeters
degree (angle)	0.017 453 29	radian
dekameter [dam]	10	meters
fathom	6	feet
	1.828 8*	meters
feet/minute	0.005 08*	meter/second
	0.304 8*	meter/minute
foot	0.304 8*	meter
	304.8*	millimeters
	12	inches
foot-pound/sec	1.355 817 9	joules
foot (head) of water @ 15.6C [60F]	2 986.08	pascals
	0.433 094	pound/sq inch
	62.365 578	pounds/sq foot
furlong	660	feet
	201.168*	meters
	220	yards
	0.125*	mile
gallon (US) -liquid	3.785 411 78	liters
	3 785.411 78	cubic cms
	0.003 785 4	cubic meter
	0.133 680 56	cubic foot

°F/°C TEMPERATURE CONVERSION

TABLE M-6

-459.4 TO 0			0 TO 100						110 TO 1110						1120 TO 3000					
°C.	Given Temp.	°F.	°C.	Given Temp.	°F.	°C.	Given Temp.	°F.	°C.	Given Temp.	°F.	°C.	Given Temp.	°F.	°C.	Given Temp.	°F.	°C.	Given Temp.	°F.
-273	-459.4	—	-17.8	0	32	10.0	50	122.0	43	110	230	321	610	1130	604	1120	2048	888	1630	2966
-268	-450	—	-17.2	1	33.8	10.6	51	123.8	49	120	248	327	620	1148	610	1130	2066	893	1640	2984
-262	-440	—	-16.7	2	35.6	11.1	52	125.6	54	130	266	332	630	1166	616	1140	2084	899	1650	3002
-257	-430	—	-16.1	3	37.4	11.7	53	127.4	60	140	284	338	640	1184	621	1150	2102	904	1660	3020
-251	-420	—	-15.6	4	39.2	12.2	54	129.2	66	150	302	343	650	1202	627	1160	2120	910	1670	3038
-246	-410	—	-15.0	5	41.0	12.8	55	131.0	71	160	320	349	660	1220	632	1170	2138	916	1680	3056
-240	-400	—	-14.4	6	42.8	13.3	56	132.8	77	170	338	354	670	1238	638	1180	2156	921	1690	3074
-234	-390	—	-13.9	7	44.6	13.9	57	134.6	82	180	356	360	680	1256	643	1190	2174	927	1700	3092
-229	-380	—	-13.3	8	46.4	14.4	58	136.4	88	190	374	366	690	1274	649	1200	2192	932	1710	3110
-223	-370	—	-12.8	9	48.2	15.0	59	138.2	93	200	392	371	700	1292	654	1210	2210	938	1720	3128
-218	-360	—	-12.2	10	50.0	15.6	60	140.0	99	210	410	377	710	1310	660	1220	2228	943	1730	3146
-212	-350	—	-11.7	11	51.8	16.1	61	141.8	100	212	413.6	382	720	1328	666	1230	2246	949	1740	3164
-207	-340	—	-11.1	12	53.6	16.7	62	143.6	104	220	428	388	730	1346	671	1240	2264	954	1750	3182
-201	-330	—	-10.6	13	55.4	17.2	63	145.4	110	230	446	393	740	1364	677	1250	2282	960	1760	3200
-196	-320	—	-10.0	14	57.2	17.8	64	147.2	116	240	464	399	750	1382	682	1260	2300	966	1770	3218
-190	-310	—	-9.4	15	59.0	18.3	65	149.0	121	250	482	404	760	1400	688	1270	2318	971	1780	3236
-184	-300	—	-8.9	16	60.8	18.9	66	150.8	127	260	500	410	770	1418	693	1280	2336	977	1790	3254
-179	-290	—	-8.3	17	62.6	19.4	67	152.6	132	270	518	416	780	1436	699	1290	2354	982	1800	3272
-173	-280	—	-7.8	18	64.4	20.0	68	154.4	138	280	536	421	790	1454	704	1300	2372	988	1810	3290
-169	-273	-459.4	-7.2	19	66.2	20.6	69	156.2	143	290	554	427	800	1472	710	1310	2390	993	1820	3308
-168	-270	-454	-6.7	20	68.0	21.1	70	158.0	149	300	572	432	810	1490	716	1320	2408	999	1830	3326
-162	-260	-436	-6.1	21	69.8	21.7	71	159.8	154	310	590	438	820	1508	721	1330	2426	1004	1840	3344
-157	-250	-418	-5.6	22	71.6	22.2	72	161.6	160	320	608	443	830	1526	727	1340	2444	1010	1850	3362
-151	-240	-400	-5.0	23	73.4	22.8	73	163.4	166	330	626	449	840	1544	732	1350	2462	1016	1860	3380
-146	-230	-382	-4.4	24	75.2	23.3	74	165.2	171	340	644	454	850	1562	738	1360	2480	1021	1870	3398
-140	-220	-364	-3.9	25	77.0	23.9	75	167.0	177	350	662	460	860	1580	743	1370	2498	1027	1880	3416
-134	-210	-346	-3.3	26	78.8	24.4	76	168.8	182	360	680	466	870	1598	749	1380	2516	1032	1890	3434
-129	-200	-328	-2.8	27	80.6	25.0	77	170.6	188	370	698	471	880	1616	754	1390	2534	1038	1900	3452
-123	-190	-310	-2.2	28	82.4	25.6	78	172.4	193	380	716	477	890	1634	760	1400	2552	1043	1910	3470
-118	-180	-292	-1.7	29	84.2	26.1	79	174.2	199	390	734	482	900	1652	766	1410	2570	1049	1920	3488
-112	-170	-274	-1.1	30	86.0	26.7	80	176.0	204	400	752	488	910	1670	771	1420	2588	1054	1930	3506
-107	-160	-256	-0.6	31	87.8	27.2	81	177.8	210	410	770	493	920	1688	777	1430	2606	1060	1940	3524
-101	-150	-238	0.0	32	89.6	27.8	82	179.6	216	420	788	499	930	1706	782	1440	2624	1066	1950	3542
-96	-140	-220	0.6	33	91.4	28.3	83	181.4	221	430	806	504	940	1724	788	1450	2642	1071	1960	3560
-90	-130	-202	1.1	34	93.2	28.9	84	183.2	227	440	824	510	950	1742	793	1460	2660	1077	1970	3578
-84	-120	-184	1.7	35	95.0	29.4	85	185.0	232	450	842	516	960	1760	799	1470	2678	1082	1980	3596
-79	-110	-166	2.2	36	96.8	30.0	86	186.8	238	460	860	521	970	1778	804	1480	2696	1088	1990	3614
-73	-100	-148	2.8	37	98.6	30.6	87	188.6	243	470	878	527	980	1796	810	1490	2714	1093	2000	3632
-68	-90	-130	3.3	38	100.4	31.1	88	190.4	249	480	896	532	990	1814	816	1500	2732	1121	2050	3722
-62	-80	-112	3.9	39	102.2	31.7	89	192.2	254	490	914	538	1000	1832	821	1510	2750	1149	2100	3812
-57	-70	-94	4.4	40	104.0	32.2	90	194.0	260	500	932	543	1010	1850	827	1520	2768	1204	2200	3922
-51	-60	-76	5.0	41	105.8	32.8	91	195.8	266	510	950	549	1020	1868	832	1530	2786	1232	2250	4082
-46	-50	-58	5.6	42	107.6	33.3	92	197.6	271	520	968	554	1030	1886	838	1540	2804	1260	2300	4172
-40	-40	-40	6.1	43	109.4	33.9	93	199.4	277	530	986	560	1040	1904	843	1550	2822	1316	2400	4352
-34	-30	-22	6.7	44	111.2	34.4	94	201.2	282	540	1004	566	1050	1922	849	1560	2840	1371	2500	4532
-29	-20	-4	7.2	45	113.0	35.0	95	203.0	288	550	1022	571	1060	1940	854	1570	2858	1427	2600	4712
-23	-10	+14	7.8	46	114.8	35.6	96	204.8	293	560	1040	577	1070	1958	860	1580	2876	1482	2700	4892
-17.8	-0	+32	8.3	47	116.6	36.1	97	206.6	299	570	1058	582	1080	1976	866	1590	2894	1510	2750	4982
—	—	—	8.9	48	118.4	36.7	98	208.4	304	580	1076	588	1090	1994	871	1600	2912	1538	2800	5072
—	—	—	9.4	49	120.2	37.2	99	210.2	310	590	1094	593	1100	2012	877	1610	2930	1593	2900	5252
—	—	—	—	—	—	37.8	100	212.0	316	600	1112	599	1110	2030	882	1620	2948	1649	3000	5432

Reproduced by courtesy of Jenkins Bros., valve manufacturers. Find the temperature it is required to convert in the center column. If this temperature is in degrees F, the centigrade equivalent is in the left column; if this temperature is in degrees C, the fahrenheit equivalent is in the right column.

DECIMALS OF AN INCH & OF A FOOT

TABLE M-5

FRACTIONS OF AN INCH	DECIMAL EQUIVALENTS	FRACTIONS OF A FOOT	FRACTIONS OF AN INCH	DECIMAL EQUIVALENTS	FRACTIONS OF A FOOT	FRACTIONS OF AN INCH	DECIMAL EQUIVALENTS	FRACTIONS OF A FOOT	FRACTIONS OF AN INCH	DECIMAL EQUIVALENTS	FRACTIONS OF A FOOT
	.0052	1/16"		.2552	3 1/16"		.5052	6 1/16"		.7552	9 1/16"
	.0104	1/8		.2604	3 1/8		.5104	6 1/8		.7604	9 1/8
1/64	.015625	3/16	17/64	.265625	3 3/16	33/64	.515625	6 3/16	49/64	.765625	9 3/16
	.0208	1/4		.2708	3 1/4		.5208	6 1/4		.7708	9 1/4
	.0260	5/16		.2760	3 5/16		.5260	6 5/16		.7760	9 5/16
1/32	.03125	3/8	9/32	.28125	3 3/8	17/32	.53125	6 3/8	25/32	.78125	9 3/8
	.0365	7/16		.2865	3 7/16		.5365	6 7/16		.7865	9 7/16
	.0417	1/2		.2917	3 1/2		.5417	6 1/2		.7917	9 1/2
3/64	.046875	9/16	19/64	.296875	3 9/16	35/64	.546875	6 9/16	51/64	.796875	9 9/16
	.0521	5/8		.3021	3 5/8		.5521	6 5/8		.8021	9 5/8
	.0573	11/16		.3073	3 11/16		.5573	6 11/16		.8073	9 11/16
1/16	.0625	3/4	5/16	.3125	3 3/4	9/16	.5625	6 3/4	13/16	.8125	9 3/4
	.0677	13/16		.3177	3 13/16		.5677	6 13/16		.8177	9 13/16
	.0729	7/8		.3229	3 7/8		.5729	6 7/8		.8229	9 7/8
5/64	.078125	15/16	21/64	.328125	3 15/16	37/64	.578125	6 15/16	53/64	.828125	9 15/16
	.0833	1		.3333	4		.5833	7		.8333	10
	.0885	1 1/16		.3385	4 1/16		.5885	7 1/16		.8385	10 1/16
3/32	.09375	1 1/8	11/32	.34375	4 1/8	19/32	.59375	7 1/8	27/32	.84375	10 1/8
	.0990	1 3/16		.3490	4 3/16		.5990	7 3/16		.8490	10 3/16
	.1042	1 1/4		.3542	4 1/4		.6042	7 1/4		.8542	10 1/4
7/64	.109375	1 5/16	23/64	.359375	4 5/16	39/64	.609375	7 5/16	55/64	.859375	10 5/16
	.1146	1 3/8		.3646	4 3/8		.6146	7 3/8		.8646	10 3/8
	.1198	1 7/16		.3698	4 7/16		.6198	7 7/16		.8698	10 7/16
1/8	.1250	1 1/2	3/8	.3750	4 1/2	5/8	.6250	7 1/2	7/8	.8750	10 1/2
	.1302	1 9/16		.3802	4 9/16		.6302	7 9/16		.8802	10 9/16
	.1354	1 5/8		.3854	4 5/8		.6354	7 5/8		.8854	10 5/8
9/64	.140625	1 11/16	25/64	.390625	4 11/16	41/64	.640625	7 11/16	57/64	.890625	10 11/16
	.1458	1 3/4		.3958	4 3/4		.6458	7 3/4		.8958	10 3/4
	.1510	1 13/16		.4010	4 13/16		.6510	7 13/16		.9010	10 13/16
5/32	.15625	1 7/8	13/32	.40625	4 7/8	21/32	.65625	7 7/8	29/32	.90625	10 7/8
	.1615	1 15/16		.4115	4 15/16		.6615	7 15/16		.9115	10 15/16
	.1667	2		.4167	5		.6667	8		.9167	11
11/64	.171875	2 1/16	27/64	.421875	5 1/16	43/64	.671875	8 1/16	59/64	.921875	11 1/16
	.1771	2 1/8		.4271	5 1/8		.6771	8 1/8		.9271	11 1/8
	.1823	2 3/16		.4328	5 3/16		.6823	8 3/16		.9323	11 3/16
3/16	.1875	2 1/4	7/16	.4375	5 1/4	11/16	.6875	8 1/4	15/16	.9375	11 1/4
	.1927	2 5/16		.4427	5 5/16		.6927	8 5/16		.9427	11 5/16
	.1979	2 3/8		.4479	5 3/8		.6979	8 3/8		.9479	11 3/8
13/64	.203125	2 7/16	29/64	.453125	5 7/16	45/64	.703125	8 7/16	61/64	.953125	11 7/16
	.2083	2 1/2		.4583	5 1/2		.7083	8 1/2		.9583	11 1/2
	.2135	2 9/16		.4635	5 9/16		.7135	8 9/16		.9635	11 9/16
7/32	.21875	2 5/8	15/32	.46875	5 5/8	23/32	.71875	8 5/8	31/32	.96875	11 5/8
	.2240	2 11/16		.4740	5 11/16		.7240	8 11/16		.9740	11 11/16
	.2292	2 3/4		.4792	5 3/4		.7292	8 3/4		.9792	11 3/4
15/64	.234375	2 13/16	31/64	.484375	5 13/16	47/64	.734375	8 13/16	63/64	.984375	11 13/16
	.2396	2 7/8		.4896	5 7/8		.7396	8 7/8		.9896	11 7/8
	.2448	2 15/16		.4948	5 15/16		.7448	8 15/16		.9948	11 15/16
1/4	.2500	3	1/2	.5000	6	3/4	.7500	9	1	1.000	12

Reproduced by courtesy of the Hydrodynamic Division, Chicago Pump (FMC Corporation).

CIRCLES: DIAMETER, CIRCUMFERENCE & AREA

TABLE M-4

DIAM. IN.	CIRCUM. IN.	AREA SQ. IN.
1/64	.04909	.00019
1/32	.09818	.00077
3/64	.14726	.00173
1/16	.19635	.00307
3/32	.29452	.00690
1/8	.39270	.01227
5/32	.49087	.01917
3/16	.58905	.02761
7/32	.68722	.03758
1/4	.78540	.04909
9/32	.88357	.06213
5/16	.98175	.07670
11/32	1.0799	.09281
3/8	1.1781	.11045
13/32	1.2763	.12962
7/16	1.3744	.15033
15/32	1.4726	.17257
1/2	1.5708	.19635
17/32	1.6690	.22166
9/16	1.7671	.24850
19/32	1.8653	.27688
5/8	1.9635	.30680
21/32	2.0617	.33824
11/16	2.1598	.37122
23/32	2.2580	.40574
3/4	2.3562	.44179
25/32	2.4544	.47937
13/16	2.5525	.51849
27/32	2.6507	.55914
7/8	2.7489	.60132
29/32	2.8471	.64504
15/16	2.9452	.69029
31/32	3.0434	.73708
1	3.1416	.7854
1 1/16	3.3379	.8866
1 1/8	3.5343	.9940
1 3/16	3.7306	1.1075
1 1/4	3.9270	1.2272
1 5/16	4.1233	1.3530
1 3/8	4.3197	1.4849
1 7/16	4.5160	1.6230
1 1/2	4.7124	1.7671
1 9/16	4.9087	1.9175
1 5/8	5.1051	2.0739
1 11/16	5.3014	2.2365
1 3/4	5.4978	2.4053
1 13/16	5.6941	2.5802
1 7/8	5.8905	2.7612
1 15/16	6.0868	2.9483
2	6.2832	3.1416
2 1/16	6.4795	3.3410
2 1/8	6.6759	3.5466
2 3/16	6.8722	3.7583
2 1/4	7.0686	3.9761
2 5/16	7.2649	4.2000
2 3/8	7.4613	4.4301
2 7/16	7.6576	4.6664
2 1/2	7.8540	4.9087
2 9/16	8.0503	5.1572
2 5/8	8.2467	5.4119
2 11/16	8.4430	5.6727
2 3/4	8.6394	5.9396
2 13/16	8.8357	6.2126

DIAM. IN.	CIRCUM. IN.	AREA SQ. IN.
2 7/8	9.0321	6.4918
2 15/16	9.2284	6.7771
3	9.4248	7.0686
3 1/16	9.6211	7.3662
3 1/8	9.8175	7.6699
3 3/16	10.014	7.9798
3 1/4	10.210	8.2958
3 5/16	10.407	8.6179
3 3/8	10.603	8.9462
3 7/16	10.799	9.2806
3 1/2	10.996	9.6211
3 9/16	11.192	9.9678
3 5/8	11.388	10.321
3 11/16	11.585	10.680
3 3/4	11.781	11.045
3 13/16	11.977	11.416
3 7/8	12.174	11.793
3 15/16	12.370	12.177
4	12.566	12.566
4 1/16	12.763	12.962
4 1/8	12.959	13.364
4 3/16	13.155	13.772
4 1/4	13.352	14.186
4 5/16	13.548	14.607
4 3/8	13.744	15.033
4 7/16	13.941	15.466
4 1/2	14.137	15.904
4 9/16	14.334	16.349
4 5/8	14.530	16.800
4 11/16	14.726	17.257
4 3/4	14.923	17.721
4 13/16	15.119	18.190
4 7/8	15.315	18.665
4 15/16	15.512	19.147
5	15.708	19.635
5 1/16	15.904	20.129
5 1/8	16.101	20.629
5 3/16	16.297	21.135
5 1/4	16.493	21.648
5 5/16	16.690	22.166
5 3/8	16.886	22.691
5 7/16	17.082	23.221
5 1/2	17.279	23.758
5 9/16	17.475	24.301
5 5/8	17.671	24.850
5 11/16	17.868	25.406
5 3/4	18.064	25.967
5 13/16	18.261	26.535
5 7/8	18.457	27.109
5 15/16	18.653	27.688
6	18.850	28.274
6 1/8	19.242	29.465
6 1/4	19.635	30.680
6 3/8	20.028	31.919
6 1/2	20.420	33.183
6 5/8	20.813	34.472
6 3/4	21.206	35.785
6 7/8	21.598	37.122
7	21.991	38.485
7 1/8	22.384	39.871
7 1/4	22.776	41.282
7 3/8	23.169	42.718
7 1/2	23.562	44.179

DIAM. IN.	CIRCUM. IN.	AREA SQ. IN.
7 5/8	23.955	45.664
7 3/4	24.347	47.173
7 7/8	24.740	48.707
8	25.133	50.265
8 1/8	25.525	51.849
8 1/4	25.918	53.456
8 3/8	26.311	55.088
8 1/2	26.704	56.745
8 5/8	27.096	58.426
8 3/4	27.489	60.132
8 7/8	27.882	61.862
9	28.274	63.617
9 1/8	28.667	65.397
9 1/4	29.060	67.201
9 3/8	29.452	69.029
9 1/2	29.845	70.882
9 5/8	30.238	72.760
9 3/4	30.631	74.662
9 7/8	31.023	76.589
10	31.416	78.540
10 1/4	32.201	82.516
10 1/2	32.987	86.590
10 3/4	33.772	90.763
11	34.558	95.033
11 1/4	35.343	99.402
11 1/2	36.128	103.87
11 3/4	36.914	108.43
12	37.699	113.10
12 1/4	38.485	117.86
12 1/2	39.270	122.72
12 3/4	40.055	127.68
13	40.841	132.73
13 1/4	41.626	137.89
13 1/2	42.412	143.14
13 3/4	43.197	148.49
14	43.982	153.94
14 1/4	44.768	159.48
14 1/2	45.553	165.13
14 3/4	46.338	170.87
15	47.124	176.71
15 1/4	47.909	182.65
15 1/2	48.695	188.69
15 3/4	49.480	194.83
16	50.265	201.06
16 1/4	51.051	207.39
16 1/2	51.836	213.82
16 3/4	52.622	220.35
17	53.407	226.98
17 1/4	54.192	233.71
17 1/2	54.978	240.53
17 3/4	55.763	247.45
18	56.549	254.47
18 1/4	57.334	261.59
18 1/2	58.119	268.80
18 3/4	58.905	276.12
19	59.690	283.53
19 1/4	60.476	291.04
19 1/2	61.261	298.65
19 3/4	62.046	306.35
20	62.832	314.16
20 1/4	63.617	322.06
20 1/2	64.403	330.06
20 3/4	65.188	338.16

DIAM. IN.	CIRCUM. IN.	AREA SQ. IN.
21	65.973	346.36
21 1/4	66.759	354.66
21 1/2	67.544	363.05
21 3/4	68.330	371.54
22	69.115	380.13
22 1/4	69.900	388.82
22 1/2	70.686	397.61
22 3/4	71.471	406.49
23	72.257	415.48
23 1/4	73.042	424.56
23 1/2	73.827	433.74
23 3/4	74.613	443.01
24	75.398	452.39
24 1/4	76.184	461.86
24 1/2	76.969	471.44
24 3/4	77.754	481.11
25	78.540	490.87
25 1/4	79.325	500.74
25 1/2	80.111	510.71
25 3/4	80.896	520.77
26	81.681	530.93
26 1/4	82.467	541.19
26 1/2	83.252	551.55
26 3/4	84.038	562.00
27	84.823	572.56
27 1/4	85.608	583.21
27 1/2	86.394	593.96
27 3/4	87.179	604.81
28	87.965	615.75
28 1/4	88.750	626.80
28 1/2	89.535	637.94
28 3/4	90.321	649.18
29	91.106	660.52
29 1/4	91.892	671.96
29 1/2	92.677	683.49
29 3/4	93.462	695.13
30	94.248	706.86
30 1/4	95.033	718.69
30 1/2	95.819	730.62
30 3/4	96.604	742.64
31	97.389	754.77
31 1/4	98.175	766.99
31 1/2	98.960	779.31
31 3/4	99.746	791.73
32	100.531	804.25
32 1/4	101.316	816.86
33 1/2	102.102	829.58
32 3/4	102.887	842.39
33	103.673	855.30
33 1/4	104.458	868.31
33 1/2	105.243	881.41
33 3/4	106.029	894.62
34	106.814	907.92
34 1/4	107.600	921.32
34 1/2	108.385	934.82
34 3/4	109.170	948.42
35	109.956	962.11
35 1/4	110.741	975.91
35 1/2	111.527	989.80
35 3/4	112.312	1003.80
36	113.097	1017.90
36 1/4	113.883	1032.10
36 1/2	114.668	1046.30
36 3/4	115.454	1060.70

DIAM. IN.	CIRCUM. IN.	AREA SQ. IN.
37	116.239	1075.2
37 1/4	117.024	1089.8
37 1/2	117.810	1104.5
37 3/4	118.596	1119.2
38	119.381	1134.1
38 1/4	120.166	1149.1
38 1/2	120.951	1164.2
38 3/4	121.737	1179.3
39	122.522	1194.6
39 1/4	123.308	1210.0
39 1/2	124.093	1225.4
39 3/4	124.878	1241.0
40	125.664	1256.6
40 1/4	126.449	1272.4
40 1/2	127.235	1288.2
40 3/4	128.020	1304.2
41	128.805	1320.3
41 1/4	129.591	1336.4
41 1/2	130.376	1352.7
41 3/4	131.161	1369.0
42	131.947	1385.4
42 1/4	132.732	1402.0
42 1/2	133.518	1418.6
42 3/4	134.303	1435.4
43	135.088	1452.2
43 1/4	135.874	1469.1
43 1/2	136.659	1486.2
43 3/4	137.445	1503.3
44	138.230	1520.5
44 1/4	139.015	1537.9
44 1/2	139.801	1555.3
44 3/4	140.586	1572.8
45	141.372	1590.4
45 1/4	142.157	1608.2
45 1/2	142.942	1626.0
45 3/4	143.728	1643.9
46	144.513	1661.9
46 1/4	145.299	1680.0
46 1/2	146.084	1698.2
46 3/4	146.869	1716.5
47	147.655	1734.9
47 1/4	148.440	1753.5
47 1/2	149.226	1772.1
47 3/4	150.011	1790.8
48	150.796	1809.6
48 1/4	151.582	1828.5
48 1/2	152.367	1847.5
48 3/4	153.153	1866.5
49	153.938	1885.7
49 1/4	154.723	1905.0
49 1/2	155.509	1924.4
49 3/4	156.294	1943.9
50	157.080	1963.5
50 1/4	157.865	1983.2
50 1/2	158.650	2003.0
50 3/4	159.436	2022.8
51	160.221	2042.8
51 1/4	161.007	2062.9
51 1/2	161.792	2083.1
51 3/4	162.577	2103.3
52	163.363	2123.7
52 1/4	164.148	2144.2
52 1/2	164.934	2164.8

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MILLIMETERS CONVERTED TO FEET AND INCHES

mm	ft-in.(fraction)	mm	ft-in.(fraction)	mm	ft-in.(fraction)	mm	ft-in.(fraction)	mm	ft-in.(fraction)	mm	ft-in.(fraction)	mm	ft-in.(fraction)
4481	14- 8.42 [27/64]	4561	14-11.57 [9/16]	4641	15- 2.72 [23/32]	4721	15- 5.87 [55/64]	4801	15- 9.02 [1/64]	4881	16- 0.17 [11/64]	4961	16- 3.31 [5/16]
4482	14- 8.46 [29/64]	4562	14-11.61 [39/64]	4642	15- 2.76 [3/4]	4722	15- 5.91 [29/32]	4802	15- 9.06 [1/16]	4882	16- 0.20 [13/64]	4962	16- 3.35 [23/64]
4483	14- 8.50 [1/2]	4563	14-11.65 [41/64]	4643	15- 2.80 [51/64]	4723	15- 5.94 [15/16]	4803	15- 9.09 [3/32]	4883	16- 0.24 [1/4]	4963	16- 3.39 [25/64]
4484	14- 8.54 [17/32]	4564	14-11.69 [11/16]	4644	15- 2.83 [53/64]	4724	15- 5.98 [63/64]	4804	15- 9.13 [9/64]	4884	16- 0.28 [9/32]	4964	16- 3.43 [7/16]
4485	14- 8.57 [37/64]	4565	14-11.72 [23/32]	4645	15- 2.87 [7/8]	4725	15- 6.02 [1/32]	4805	15- 9.17 [11/64]	4885	16- 0.32 [21/64]	4965	16- 3.47 [15/32]
4486	14- 8.61 [39/64]	4566	14-11.76 [49/64]	4646	15- 2.91 [29/32]	4726	15- 6.06 [1/16]	4806	15- 9.21 [7/32]	4886	16- 0.36 [23/64]	4966	16- 3.51 [33/64]
4487	14- 8.65 [21/32]	4567	14-11.80 [51/64]	4647	15- 2.95 [61/64]	4727	15- 6.10 [7/64]	4807	15- 9.25 [1/4]	4887	16- 0.40 [13/32]	4967	16- 3.55 [35/64]
4488	14- 8.69 [11/16]	4568	14-11.84 [27/32]	4648	15- 2.99 [63/64]	4728	15- 6.14 [9/64]	4808	15- 9.29 [19/64]	4888	16- 0.44 [7/16]	4968	16- 3.59 [19/32]
4489	14- 8.73 [47/64]	4569	14-11.88 [7/8]	4649	15- 3.03 [1/32]	4729	15- 6.18 [3/16]	4809	15- 9.33 [21/64]	4889	16- 0.48 [31/64]	4969	16- 3.63 [5/8]
4490	14- 8.77 [49/64]	4570	14-11.92 [59/64]	4650	15- 3.07 [5/64]	4730	15- 6.22 [7/32]	4810	15- 9.37 [3/8]	4890	16- 0.52 [33/64]	4970	16- 3.67 [43/64]
4491	14- 8.81 [13/16]	4571	14-11.96 [61/64]	4651	15- 3.11 [7/64]	4731	15- 6.26 [17/64]	4811	15- 9.41 [13/32]	4891	16- 0.56 [9/16]	4971	16- 3.71 [45/64]
4492	14- 8.85 [27/32]	4572	15- 0.00	4652	15- 3.15 [5/32]	4732	15- 6.30 [19/64]	4812	15- 9.45 [29/64]	4892	16- 0.60 [19/32]	4972	16- 3.75 [3/4]
4493	14- 8.89 [57/64]	4573	15- 0.04 [3/64]	4653	15- 3.19 [3/16]	4733	15- 6.34 [11/32]	4813	15- 9.49 [31/64]	4893	16- 0.64 [41/64]	4973	16- 3.79 [25/32]
4494	14- 8.93 [59/64]	4574	15- 0.08 [5/64]	4654	15- 3.23 [15/64]	4734	15- 6.38 [3/8]	4814	15- 9.53 [17/32]	4894	16- 0.68 [43/64]	4974	16- 3.83 [53/64]
4495	14- 8.97 [31/32]	4575	15- 0.12 [1/8]	4655	15- 3.27 [17/64]	4735	15- 6.42 [27/64]	4815	15- 9.57 [9/16]	4895	16- 0.72 [23/32]	4975	16- 3.87 [55/64]
4496	14- 9.01 [1/64]	4576	15- 0.16 [5/32]	4656	15- 3.31 [5/16]	4736	15- 6.46 [29/64]	4816	15- 9.61 [39/64]	4896	16- 0.76 [3/4]	4976	16- 3.91 [29/32]
4497	14- 9.05 [3/64]	4577	15- 0.20 [13/64]	4657	15- 3.35 [11/32]	4737	15- 6.50 [1/2]	4817	15- 9.65 [41/64]	4897	16- 0.80 [51/64]	4977	16- 3.94 [15/16]
4498	14- 9.09 [3/32]	4578	15- 0.24 [15/64]	4658	15- 3.39 [25/64]	4738	15- 6.54 [17/32]	4818	15- 9.69 [11/16]	4898	16- 0.83 [53/64]	4978	16- 3.98 [63/64]
4499	14- 9.13 [1/8]	4579	15- 0.28 [9/32]	4659	15- 3.43 [27/64]	4739	15- 6.57 [37/64]	4819	15- 9.72 [23/32]	4899	16- 0.87 [7/8]	4979	16- 4.02 [1/32]
4500	14- 9.17 [11/64]	4580	15- 0.31 [5/16]	4660	15- 3.46 [15/32]	4740	15- 6.61 [39/64]	4820	15- 9.76 [49/64]	4900	16- 0.91 [29/32]	4980	16- 4.06 [1/16]
4501	14- 9.20 [13/64]	4581	15- 0.35 [23/64]	4661	15- 3.50 [1/2]	4741	15- 6.65 [21/32]	4821	15- 9.80 [51/64]	4901	16- 0.95 [61/64]	4981	16- 4.10 [7/64]
4502	14- 9.24 [1/4]	4582	15- 0.39 [25/64]	4662	15- 3.54 [35/64]	4742	15- 6.69 [11/16]	4822	15- 9.84 [27/32]	4902	16- 0.99 [63/64]	4982	16- 4.14 [9/64]
4503	14- 9.28 [9/32]	4583	15- 0.43 [7/16]	4663	15- 3.58 [37/64]	4743	15- 6.73 [47/64]	4823	15- 9.88 [7/8]	4903	16- 1.03 [1/32]	4983	16- 4.18 [3/16]
4504	14- 9.32 [21/64]	4584	15- 0.47 [15/32]	4664	15- 3.62 [5/8]	4744	15- 6.77 [49/64]	4824	15- 9.92 [59/64]	4904	16- 1.07 [5/64]	4984	16- 4.22 [7/32]
4505	14- 9.36 [23/64]	4585	15- 0.51 [33/64]	4665	15- 3.66 [21/32]	4745	15- 6.81 [13/16]	4825	15- 9.96 [61/64]	4905	16- 1.11 [7/64]	4985	16- 4.26 [17/64]
4506	14- 9.40 [13/32]	4586	15- 0.55 [35/64]	4666	15- 3.70 [45/64]	4746	15- 6.85 [27/32]	4826	15-10.00	4906	16- 1.15 [5/32]	4986	16- 4.30 [19/64]
4507	14- 9.44 [7/16]	4587	15- 0.59 [19/32]	4667	15- 3.74 [47/64]	4747	15- 6.89 [57/64]	4827	15-10.04 [3/64]	4907	16- 1.19 [3/16]	4987	16- 4.34 [11/32]
4508	14- 9.48 [31/64]	4588	15- 0.63 [5/8]	4668	15- 3.78 [25/32]	4748	15- 6.93 [59/64]	4828	15-10.08 [5/64]	4908	16- 1.23 [15/64]	4988	16- 4.38 [3/8]
4509	14- 9.52 [33/64]	4589	15- 0.67 [43/64]	4669	15- 3.82 [13/16]	4749	15- 6.97 [31/32]	4829	15-10.12 [1/8]	4909	16- 1.27 [17/64]	4989	16- 4.42 [27/64]
4510	14- 9.56 [9/16]	4590	15- 0.71 [45/64]	4670	15- 3.86 [55/64]	4750	15- 7.01 [1/64]	4830	15-10.16 [5/32]	4910	16- 1.31 [5/16]	4990	16- 4.46 [29/64]
4511	14- 9.60 [19/32]	4591	15- 0.75 [3/4]	4671	15- 3.90 [57/64]	4751	15- 7.05 [3/64]	4831	15-10.20 [13/64]	4911	16- 1.35 [11/32]	4991	16- 4.50 [1/2]
4512	14- 9.64 [41/64]	4592	15- 0.79 [25/32]	4672	15- 3.94 [15/16]	4752	15- 7.09 [3/32]	4832	15-10.24 [15/64]	4912	16- 1.39 [25/64]	4992	16- 4.54 [17/32]
4513	14- 9.68 [43/64]	4593	15- 0.83 [53/64]	4673	15- 3.98 [31/32]	4753	15- 7.13 [1/8]	4833	15-10.28 [9/32]	4913	16- 1.43 [27/64]	4993	16- 4.57 [37/64]
4514	14- 9.72 [23/32]	4594	15- 0.87 [55/64]	4674	15- 4.02 [1/64]	4754	15- 7.17 [11/64]	4834	15-10.31 [5/16]	4914	16- 1.46 [15/32]	4994	16- 4.61 [39/64]
4515	14- 9.76 [3/4]	4595	15- 0.91 [29/32]	4675	15- 4.06 [1/16]	4755	15- 7.20 [13/64]	4835	15-10.35 [23/64]	4915	16- 1.50 [1/2]	4995	16- 4.65 [21/32]
4516	14- 9.80 [51/64]	4596	15- 0.94 [15/16]	4676	15- 4.09 [3/32]	4756	15- 7.24 [1/4]	4836	15-10.39 [25/64]	4916	16- 1.54 [35/64]	4996	16- 4.69 [11/16]
4517	14- 9.83 [53/64]	4597	15- 0.98 [63/64]	4677	15- 4.13 [9/64]	4757	15- 7.28 [9/32]	4837	15-10.43 [7/16]	4917	16- 1.58 [37/64]	4997	16- 4.73 [47/64]
4518	14- 9.87 [7/8]	4598	15- 1.02 [1/32]	4678	15- 4.17 [11/64]	4758	15- 7.32 [21/64]	4838	15-10.47 [15/32]	4918	16- 1.62 [5/8]	4998	16- 4.77 [49/64]
4519	14- 9.91 [29/32]	4599	15- 1.06 [1/16]	4679	15- 4.21 [7/32]	4759	15- 7.36 [23/64]	4839	15-10.51 [33/64]	4919	16- 1.66 [21/32]	4999	16- 4.81 [13/16]
4520	14- 9.95 [61/64]	4600	15- 1.10 [7/64]	4680	15- 4.25 [1/4]	4760	15- 7.40 [13/32]	4840	15-10.55 [35/64]	4920	16- 1.70 [45/64]	5000	16- 4.85 [27/32]
4521	14- 9.99 [63/64]	4601	15- 1.14 [9/64]	4681	15- 4.29 [19/64]	4761	15- 7.44 [7/16]	4841	15-10.59 [19/32]	4921	16- 1.74 [47/64]	5001	16- 4.89 [57/64]
4522	14-10.03 [1/32]	4602	15- 1.18 [3/16]	4682	15- 4.33 [21/64]	4762	15- 7.48 [31/64]	4842	15-10.63 [5/8]	4922	16- 1.78 [25/32]	5002	16- 4.93 [59/64]
4523	14-10.07 [5/64]	4603	15- 1.22 [7/32]	4683	15- 4.37 [3/8]	4763	15- 7.52 [33/64]	4843	15-10.67 [43/64]	4923	16- 1.82 [13/16]	5003	16- 4.97 [31/32]
4524	14-10.11 [7/64]	4604	15- 1.26 [17/64]	4684	15- 4.41 [13/32]	4764	15- 7.56 [9/16]	4844	15-10.71 [45/64]	4924	16- 1.86 [55/64]	5004	16- 5.01 [1/64]
4525	14-10.15 [5/32]	4605	15- 1.30 [19/64]	4685	15- 4.45 [29/64]	4765	15- 7.60 [19/32]	4845	15-10.75 [3/4]	4925	16- 1.90 [57/64]	5005	16- 5.05 [3/64]
4526	14-10.19 [3/16]	4606	15- 1.34 [11/32]	4686	15- 4.49 [31/64]	4766	15- 7.64 [41/64]	4846	15-10.79 [25/32]	4926	16- 1.94 [15/16]	5006	16- 5.09 [3/32]
4527	14-10.23 [15/64]	4607	15- 1.38 [3/8]	4687	15- 4.53 [17/32]	4767	15- 7.68 [43/64]	4847	15-10.83 [53/64]	4927	16- 1.98 [31/32]	5007	16- 5.13 [1/8]
4528	14-10.27 [17/64]	4608	15- 1.42 [27/64]	4688	15- 4.57 [9/16]	4768	15- 7.72 [23/32]	4848	15-10.87 [55/64]	4928	16- 2.02 [1/64]	5008	16- 5.17 [11/64]
4529	14-10.31 [5/16]	4609	15- 1.46 [29/64]	4689	15- 4.61 [39/64]	4769	15- 7.76 [3/4]	4849	15-10.91 [29/32]	4929	16- 2.06 [1/16]	5009	16- 5.20 [13/64]
4530	14-10.35 [11/32]	4610	15- 1.50 [1/2]	4690	15- 4.65 [41/64]	4770	15- 7.80 [51/64]	4850	15-10.94 [15/16]	4930	16- 2.09 [3/32]	5010	16- 5.24 [1/4]
4531	14-10.39 [25/64]	4611	15- 1.54 [17/32]	4691	15- 4.69 [11/16]	4771	15- 7.83 [53/64]	4851	15-10.98 [63/64]	4931	16- 2.13 [9/64]	5011	16- 5.28 [9/32]
4532	14-10.43 [27/64]	4612	15- 1.57 [37/64]	4692	15- 4.72 [23/32]	4772	15- 7.87 [7/8]	4852	15-11.02 [1/32]	4932	16- 2.17 [11/64]	5012	16- 5.32 [21/64]
4533	14-10.46 [15/32]	4613	15- 1.61 [39/64]	4693	15- 4.76 [49/64]	4773	15- 7.91 [29/32]	4853	15-11.06 [1/16]	4933	16- 2.21 [7/32]	5013	16- 5.36 [23/64]
4534	14-10.50 [1/2]	4614	15- 1.65 [21/32]	4694	15- 4.80 [51/64]	4774	15- 7.95 [61/64]	4854	15-11.10 [7/64]	4934	16- 2.25 [1/4]	5014	16- 5.40 [13/32]
4535	14-10.54 [35/64]	4615	15- 1.69 [11/16]	4695	15- 4.84 [27/32]	4775	15- 7.99 [63/64]	4855	15-11.14 [9/64]	4935	16- 2.29 [19/64]	5015	16- 5.44 [7/16]
4536	14-10.58 [37/64]	4616	15- 1.73 [47/64]	4696	15- 4.88 [7/8]	4776	15- 8.03 [1/32]	4856	15-11.18 [3/16]	4936	16- 2.33 [21/64]	5016	16- 5.48 [31/64]
4537	14-10.62 [5/8]	4617	15- 1.77 [49/64]	4697	15- 4.92 [59/64]	4777	15- 8.07 [5/64]	4857	15-11.22 [7/32]	4937	16- 2.37 [3/8]	5017	16- 5.52 [33/64]
4538	14-10.66 [21/32]	4618	15- 1.81 [13/16]	4698	15- 4.96 [61/64]	4778	15- 8.11 [7/64]	4858	15-11.26 [17/64]	4938	16- 2.41 [13/32]	5018	16- 5.56 [9/16]
4539	14-10.70 [45/64]	4619	15- 1.85 [27/32]	4699	15- 5.00	4779	15- 8.15 [5/32]	4859	15-11.30 [19/64]	4939	16- 2.45 [29/64]	5019	16- 5.60 [19/32]
4540	14-10.74 [47/64]	4620	15- 1.89 [57/64]	4700	15- 5.04 [3/64]	4780	15- 8.19 [3/16]	4860	15-11.34 [11/32]	4940	16- 2.49 [31/64]	5020	16- 5.64 [41/64]
4541	14-10.78 [25/32]	4621	15- 1.93 [59/64]	4701	15- 5.08 [5/64]	4781	15- 8.23 [15/64]	4861	15-11.38 [3/8]	4941	16- 2.53 [17/32]	5021	16- 5.68 [43/64]
4542	14-10.82 [13/16]	4622	15- 1.97 [31/32]	4702	15- 5.12 [1/8]	4782	15- 8.27 [17/64]	4862	15-11.42 [27/64]	4942	16- 2.57 [9/16]	5022	16- 5.72 [23/32]
4543	14-10.86 [55/64]	4623	15- 2.01 [1/64]	4703	15- 5.16 [5/32]	4783	15- 8.31 [5/16]	4863	15-11.46 [29/64]	4943	16- 2.61 [39/64]	5023	16- 5.76 [3/4]
4544	14-10.90 [57/64]	4624	15- 2.05 [3/64]	4704	15- 5.20 [13/64]	4784	15- 8.35 [11/32]	4864	15-11.50 [1/2]	4944	16- 2.65 [41/64]	5024	16- 5.80 [51/64]
4545	14-10.94 [15/16]	4625	15- 2.09 [3/32]	4705	15- 5.24 [15/64]	4785	15- 8.39 [25/64]	4865	15-11.54 [17/32]	4945	16- 2.69 [11/16]	5025	16- 5.83 [53/64]
4546	14-10.98 [31/32]	4626	15- 2.13 [1/8]	4706	15- 5.28 [9/32]	4786	15- 8.43 [27/64]	4866	15-11.57 [37/64]	4946	16- 2.72 [23/32]	5026	16- 5.87 [7/8]
4547	14-11.02 [1/64]	4627	15- 2.17 [11/64]	4707	15- 5.31 [5/16]	4787	15- 8.46 [15/32]	4867	15-11.61 [39/64]	4947	16- 2.76 [49/64]	5027	16- 5.91 [29/32]
4548	14-11.06 [1/16]	4628	15- 2.20 [13/64]	4708	15- 5.35 [23/64]	4788	15- 8.50 [1/2]	4868	15-11.65 [21/32]	4948	16- 2.80 [51/64]	5028	16- 5.95 [61/64]
4549	14-11.09 [3/32]	4629	15- 2.24 [1/4]	4709	15- 5.39 [25/64]	4789	15- 8.54 [35/64]	4869	15-11.69 [11/16]	4949	16- 2.84 [27/32]	5029	16- 5.99 [63/64]
4550	14-11.13 [9/64]	4630	15- 2.28 [9/32]	4710	15- 5.43 [7/16]	4790	15- 8.58 [37/64]	4870	15-11.73 [47/64]	4950	16- 2.88 [7/8]	5030	16- 6.03 [1/32]
4551	14-11.17 [11/64]	4631	15- 2.32 [21/64]	4711	15- 5.47 [15/32]	4791	15- 8.62 [5/8]	4871	15-11.77 [49/64]	4951	16- 2.92 [59/64]	5031	16- 6.07 [5/64]
4552	14-11.21 [7/32]	4632	15- 2.36 [23/64]	4712	15- 5.51 [33/64]	4792	15- 8.66 [21/32]	4872	15-11.81 [13/16]	4952	16- 2.96 [61/64]	5032	16- 6.11 [7/64]
4553	14-11.25 [1/4]	4633	15- 2.40 [13/32]	4713	15- 5.55 [35/64]	4793	15- 8.70 [45/64]	4873	15-11.85 [27/32]	4953	16- 3.00	5033	16- 6.15 [5/32]
4554	14-11.29 [19/64]	4634	15- 2.44 [7/16]	4714	15- 5.59 [19/32]	4794	15- 8.74 [47/64]	4874	15-11.89 [57/64]	4954	16- 3.04 [3/64]	5034	16- 6.19 [3/16]
4555	14-11.33 [21/64]	4635	15- 2.48 [31/64]	4715	15- 5.63 [5/8]	4795	15- 8.78 [25/32]	4875	15-11.93 [59/64]	4955	16- 3.08 [5/64]	5035	16- 6.23 [15/64]
4556	14-11.37 [3/8]	4636	15- 2.52 [33/64]	4716	15- 5.67 [43/64]	4796	15- 8.82 [13/16]	4876	15-11.97 [31/32]	4956	16- 3.12 [1/8]	5036	16- 6.27 [17/64]
4557	14-11.41 [13/32]	4637	15- 2.56 [9/16]	4717	15- 5.71 [45/64]	4797	15- 8.86 [55/64]	4877	16- 0.01 [1/64]	4957	16- 3.16 [5/32]	5037	16- 6.31 [5/16]
4558	14-11.45 [29/64]	4638	15- 2.60 [19/32]	4718	15- 5.75 [3/4]	4798	15- 8.90 [57/64]	4878	16- 0.05 [3/64]	4958	16- 3.20 [13/64]	5038	16- 6.35 [11/32]
4559	14-11.49 [31/64]	4639	15- 2.64 [41/64]	4719	15- 5.79 [25/32]	4799	15- 8.94 [15/16]	4879	16- 0.09 [3/32]	4959	16- 3.24 [15/64]	5039	16- 6.39 [25/64]
4560	14-11.53 [17/32]	4640	15- 2.68 [43/64]	4720	15- 5.83 [53/64]	4800	15- 8.98 [31/32]	4880	16- 0.13 [1/8]	4960	16- 3.28 [9/32]	5040	16- 6.43 [27/64]

MILLIMETERS CONVERTED TO FEET AND INCHES

mm	ft-in.(fraction)	mm	ft-in.(fraction)	mm	ft-in.(fraction)	mm	ft-in.(fraction)	mm	ft-in.(fraction)	mm	ft-in.(fraction)	mm	ft-in.(fraction)
3921	12-10.37 [3/8]	4001	13- 1.52 [33/64]	4081	13- 4.67 [43/64]	4161	13- 7.82 [13/16]	4241	13-10.97 [31/32]	4321	14- 2.12 [1/8]	4401	14- 5.27 [17/64]
3922	12-10.41 [13/32]	4002	13- 1.56 [9/16]	4082	13- 4.71 [45/64]	4162	13- 7.86 [55/64]	4242	13-11.01 [1/64]	4322	14- 2.16 [5/32]	4402	14- 5.31 [5/16]
3923	12-10.45 [29/64]	4003	13- 1.60 [19/32]	4083	13- 4.75 [3/4]	4163	13- 7.90 [57/64]	4243	13-11.05 [3/64]	4323	14- 2.20 [13/64]	4403	14- 5.35 [11/32]
3924	12-10.49 [31/64]	4004	13- 1.64 [41/64]	4084	13- 4.79 [25/32]	4164	13- 7.94 [15/16]	4244	13-11.09 [3/32]	4324	14- 2.24 [15/64]	4404	14- 5.39 [25/64]
3925	12-10.53 [17/32]	4005	13- 1.68 [43/64]	4085	13- 4.83 [53/64]	4165	13- 7.98 [31/32]	4245	13-11.13 [1/8]	4325	14- 2.28 [9/32]	4405	14- 5.43 [27/64]
3926	12-10.57 [9/16]	4006	13- 1.72 [23/32]	4086	13- 4.87 [55/64]	4166	13- 8.02 [1/64]	4246	13-11.17 [11/64]	4326	14- 2.31 [5/16]	4406	14- 5.46 [15/32]
3927	12-10.61 [39/64]	4007	13- 1.76 [3/4]	4087	13- 4.91 [29/32]	4167	13- 8.06 [1/16]	4247	13-11.20 [13/64]	4327	14- 2.35 [23/64]	4407	14- 5.50 [1/2]
3928	12-10.65 [41/64]	4008	13- 1.80 [51/64]	4088	13- 4.94 [15/16]	4168	13- 8.09 [3/32]	4248	13-11.24 [1/4]	4328	14- 2.39 [25/64]	4408	14- 5.54 [35/64]
3929	12-10.69 [11/16]	4009	13- 1.83 [53/64]	4089	13- 4.98 [63/64]	4169	13- 8.13 [9/64]	4249	13-11.28 [9/32]	4329	14- 2.43 [7/16]	4409	14- 5.58 [37/64]
3930	12-10.72 [23/32]	4010	13- 1.87 [7/8]	4090	13- 5.02 [1/32]	4170	13- 8.17 [11/64]	4250	13-11.32 [21/64]	4330	14- 2.47 [15/32]	4410	14- 5.62 [5/8]
3931	12-10.76 [49/64]	4011	13- 1.91 [29/32]	4091	13- 5.06 [1/16]	4171	13- 8.21 [7/32]	4251	13-11.36 [23/64]	4331	14- 2.51 [33/64]	4411	14- 5.66 [21/32]
3932	12-10.80 [51/64]	4012	13- 1.95 [61/64]	4092	13- 5.10 [7/64]	4172	13- 8.25 [1/4]	4252	13-11.40 [13/32]	4332	14- 2.55 [35/64]	4412	14- 5.70 [45/64]
3933	12-10.84 [27/32]	4013	13- 1.99 [63/64]	4093	13- 5.14 [9/64]	4173	13- 8.29 [19/64]	4253	13-11.44 [7/16]	4333	14- 2.59 [19/32]	4413	14- 5.74 [47/64]
3934	12-10.88 [7/8]	4014	13- 2.03 [1/32]	4094	13- 5.18 [3/16]	4174	13- 8.33 [21/64]	4254	13-11.48 [31/64]	4334	14- 2.63 [5/8]	4414	14- 5.78 [25/32]
3935	12-10.92 [59/64]	4015	13- 2.07 [5/64]	4095	13- 5.22 [7/32]	4175	13- 8.37 [3/8]	4255	13-11.52 [33/64]	4335	14- 2.67 [43/64]	4415	14- 5.82 [13/16]
3936	12-10.96 [61/64]	4016	13- 2.11 [7/64]	4096	13- 5.26 [17/64]	4176	13- 8.41 [13/32]	4256	13-11.56 [9/16]	4336	14- 2.71 [45/64]	4416	14- 5.86 [55/64]
3937	12-11.00	4017	13- 2.15 [5/32]	4097	13- 5.30 [19/64]	4177	13- 8.45 [29/64]	4257	13-11.60 [19/32]	4337	14- 2.75 [3/4]	4417	14- 5.90 [57/64]
3938	12-11.04 [3/64]	4018	13- 2.19 [3/16]	4098	13- 5.34 [11/32]	4178	13- 8.49 [31/64]	4258	13-11.64 [41/64]	4338	14- 2.79 [25/32]	4418	14- 5.94 [15/16]
3939	12-11.08 [5/64]	4019	13- 2.23 [15/64]	4099	13- 5.38 [3/8]	4179	13- 8.53 [17/32]	4259	13-11.68 [43/64]	4339	14- 2.83 [53/64]	4419	14- 5.98 [31/32]
3940	12-11.12 [1/8]	4020	13- 2.27 [17/64]	4100	13- 5.42 [27/64]	4180	13- 8.57 [9/16]	4260	13-11.72 [23/32]	4340	14- 2.87 [55/64]	4420	14- 6.02 [1/64]
3941	12-11.16 [5/32]	4021	13- 2.31 [5/16]	4101	13- 5.46 [29/64]	4181	13- 8.61 [39/64]	4261	13-11.76 [3/4]	4341	14- 2.91 [29/32]	4421	14- 6.06 [1/16]
3942	12-11.20 [13/64]	4022	13- 2.35 [11/32]	4102	13- 5.50 [1/2]	4182	13- 8.65 [41/64]	4262	13-11.80 [51/64]	4342	14- 2.94 [15/16]	4422	14- 6.09 [3/32]
3943	12-11.24 [15/64]	4023	13- 2.39 [25/64]	4103	13- 5.54 [17/32]	4183	13- 8.69 [11/16]	4263	13-11.83 [53/64]	4343	14- 2.98 [63/64]	4423	14- 6.13 [9/64]
3944	12-11.28 [9/32]	4024	13- 2.43 [27/64]	4104	13- 5.57 [37/64]	4184	13- 8.72 [23/32]	4264	13-11.87 [7/8]	4344	14- 3.02 [1/32]	4424	14- 6.17 [11/64]
3945	12-11.31 [5/16]	4025	13- 2.46 [15/32]	4105	13- 5.61 [39/64]	4185	13- 8.76 [49/64]	4265	13-11.91 [29/32]	4345	14- 3.06 [1/16]	4425	14- 6.21 [7/32]
3946	12-11.35 [23/64]	4026	13- 2.50 [1/2]	4106	13- 5.65 [21/32]	4186	13- 8.80 [51/64]	4266	13-11.95 [61/64]	4346	14- 3.10 [7/64]	4426	14- 6.25 [1/4]
3947	12-11.39 [25/64]	4027	13- 2.54 [35/64]	4107	13- 5.69 [11/16]	4187	13- 8.84 [27/32]	4267	13-11.99 [63/64]	4347	14- 3.14 [9/64]	4427	14- 6.29 [19/64]
3948	12-11.43 [7/16]	4028	13- 2.58 [37/64]	4108	13- 5.73 [47/64]	4188	13- 8.88 [7/8]	4268	14- 0.03 [1/32]	4348	14- 3.18 [3/16]	4428	14- 6.33 [21/64]
3949	12-11.47 [15/32]	4029	13- 2.62 [5/8]	4109	13- 5.77 [49/64]	4189	13- 8.92 [59/64]	4269	14- 0.07 [5/64]	4349	14- 3.22 [7/32]	4429	14- 6.37 [3/8]
3950	12-11.51 [33/64]	4030	13- 2.66 [21/32]	4110	13- 5.81 [13/16]	4190	13- 8.96 [61/64]	4270	14- 0.11 [7/64]	4350	14- 3.26 [17/64]	4430	14- 6.41 [13/32]
3951	12-11.55 [35/64]	4031	13- 2.70 [45/64]	4111	13- 5.85 [27/32]	4191	13- 9.00	4271	14- 0.15 [5/32]	4351	14- 3.30 [19/64]	4431	14- 6.45 [29/64]
3952	12-11.59 [19/32]	4032	13- 2.74 [47/64]	4112	13- 5.89 [57/64]	4192	13- 9.04 [3/64]	4272	14- 0.19 [3/16]	4352	14- 3.34 [11/32]	4432	14- 6.49 [31/64]
3953	12-11.63 [5/8]	4033	13- 2.78 [25/32]	4113	13- 5.93 [59/64]	4193	13- 9.08 [5/64]	4273	14- 0.23 [15/64]	4353	14- 3.38 [3/8]	4433	14- 6.53 [17/32]
3954	12-11.67 [43/64]	4034	13- 2.82 [13/16]	4114	13- 5.97 [31/32]	4194	13- 9.12 [1/8]	4274	14- 0.27 [17/64]	4354	14- 3.42 [27/64]	4434	14- 6.57 [9/16]
3955	12-11.71 [45/64]	4035	13- 2.86 [55/64]	4115	13- 6.01 [1/64]	4195	13- 9.16 [5/32]	4275	14- 0.31 [5/16]	4355	14- 3.46 [29/64]	4435	14- 6.61 [39/64]
3956	12-11.75 [3/4]	4036	13- 2.90 [57/64]	4116	13- 6.05 [3/64]	4196	13- 9.20 [13/64]	4276	14- 0.35 [11/32]	4356	14- 3.50 [1/2]	4436	14- 6.65 [41/64]
3957	12-11.79 [25/32]	4037	13- 2.94 [15/16]	4117	13- 6.09 [3/32]	4197	13- 9.24 [15/64]	4277	14- 0.39 [25/64]	4357	14- 3.54 [17/32]	4437	14- 6.69 [11/16]
3958	12-11.83 [53/64]	4038	13- 2.98 [31/32]	4118	13- 6.13 [1/8]	4198	13- 9.28 [9/32]	4278	14- 0.43 [27/64]	4358	14- 3.57 [37/64]	4438	14- 6.72 [23/32]
3959	12-11.87 [55/64]	4039	13- 3.02 [1/64]	4119	13- 6.17 [11/64]	4199	13- 9.31 [5/16]	4279	14- 0.46 [15/32]	4359	14- 3.61 [39/64]	4439	14- 6.76 [49/64]
3960	12-11.91 [29/32]	4040	13- 3.06 [1/16]	4120	13- 6.20 [13/64]	4200	13- 9.35 [23/64]	4280	14- 0.50 [1/2]	4360	14- 3.65 [21/32]	4440	14- 6.80 [51/64]
3961	12-11.94 [15/16]	4041	13- 3.09 [3/32]	4121	13- 6.24 [1/4]	4201	13- 9.39 [25/64]	4281	14- 0.54 [35/64]	4361	14- 3.69 [11/16]	4441	14- 6.84 [27/32]
3962	12-11.98 [63/64]	4042	13- 3.13 [9/64]	4122	13- 6.28 [9/32]	4202	13- 9.43 [7/16]	4282	14- 0.58 [37/64]	4362	14- 3.73 [47/64]	4442	14- 6.88 [7/8]
3963	13- 0.02 [1/32]	4043	13- 3.17 [11/64]	4123	13- 6.32 [21/64]	4203	13- 9.47 [15/32]	4283	14- 0.62 [5/8]	4363	14- 3.77 [49/64]	4443	14- 6.92 [59/64]
3964	13- 0.06 [1/16]	4044	13- 3.21 [7/32]	4124	13- 6.36 [23/64]	4204	13- 9.51 [33/64]	4284	14- 0.66 [21/32]	4364	14- 3.81 [13/16]	4444	14- 6.96 [61/64]
3965	13- 0.10 [7/64]	4045	13- 3.25 [1/4]	4125	13- 6.40 [13/32]	4205	13- 9.55 [35/64]	4285	14- 0.70 [45/64]	4365	14- 3.85 [27/32]	4445	14- 7.00
3966	13- 0.14 [9/64]	4046	13- 3.29 [19/64]	4126	13- 6.44 [7/16]	4206	13- 9.59 [19/32]	4286	14- 0.74 [47/64]	4366	14- 3.89 [57/64]	4446	14- 7.04 [3/64]
3967	13- 0.18 [3/16]	4047	13- 3.33 [21/64]	4127	13- 6.48 [31/64]	4207	13- 9.63 [5/8]	4287	14- 0.78 [25/32]	4367	14- 3.93 [59/64]	4447	14- 7.08 [5/64]
3968	13- 0.22 [7/32]	4048	13- 3.37 [3/8]	4128	13- 6.52 [33/64]	4208	13- 9.67 [43/64]	4288	14- 0.82 [13/16]	4368	14- 3.97 [31/32]	4448	14- 7.12 [1/8]
3969	13- 0.26 [17/64]	4049	13- 3.41 [13/32]	4129	13- 6.56 [9/16]	4209	13- 9.71 [45/64]	4289	14- 0.86 [55/64]	4369	14- 4.01 [1/64]	4449	14- 7.16 [5/32]
3970	13- 0.30 [19/64]	4050	13- 3.45 [29/64]	4130	13- 6.60 [19/32]	4210	13- 9.75 [3/4]	4290	14- 0.90 [57/64]	4370	14- 4.05 [3/64]	4450	14- 7.20 [13/64]
3971	13- 0.34 [11/32]	4051	13- 3.49 [31/64]	4131	13- 6.64 [41/64]	4211	13- 9.79 [25/32]	4291	14- 0.94 [15/16]	4371	14- 4.09 [3/32]	4451	14- 7.24 [15/64]
3972	13- 0.38 [3/8]	4052	13- 3.53 [17/32]	4132	13- 6.68 [43/64]	4212	13- 9.83 [53/64]	4292	14- 0.98 [31/32]	4372	14- 4.13 [1/8]	4452	14- 7.28 [9/32]
3973	13- 0.42 [27/64]	4053	13- 3.57 [9/16]	4133	13- 6.72 [23/32]	4213	13- 9.87 [55/64]	4293	14- 1.02 [1/64]	4373	14- 4.17 [11/64]	4453	14- 7.31 [5/16]
3974	13- 0.46 [29/64]	4054	13- 3.61 [39/64]	4134	13- 6.76 [3/4]	4214	13- 9.91 [29/32]	4294	14- 1.06 [1/16]	4374	14- 4.20 [13/64]	4454	14- 7.35 [23/64]
3975	13- 0.50 [1/2]	4055	13- 3.65 [41/64]	4135	13- 6.80 [51/64]	4215	13- 9.94 [15/16]	4295	14- 1.09 [3/32]	4375	14- 4.24 [1/4]	4455	14- 7.39 [25/64]
3976	13- 0.54 [17/32]	4056	13- 3.69 [11/16]	4136	13- 6.83 [53/64]	4216	13- 9.98 [63/64]	4296	14- 1.13 [9/64]	4376	14- 4.28 [9/32]	4456	14- 7.43 [7/16]
3977	13- 0.57 [37/64]	4057	13- 3.72 [23/32]	4137	13- 6.87 [7/8]	4217	13-10.02 [1/32]	4297	14- 1.17 [11/64]	4377	14- 4.32 [21/64]	4457	14- 7.47 [15/32]
3978	13- 0.61 [39/64]	4058	13- 3.76 [49/64]	4138	13- 6.91 [29/32]	4218	13-10.06 [1/16]	4298	14- 1.21 [7/32]	4378	14- 4.36 [23/64]	4458	14- 7.51 [33/64]
3979	13- 0.65 [21/32]	4059	13- 3.80 [51/64]	4139	13- 6.95 [61/64]	4219	13-10.10 [7/64]	4299	14- 1.25 [1/4]	4379	14- 4.40 [13/32]	4459	14- 7.55 [35/64]
3980	13- 0.69 [11/16]	4060	13- 3.84 [27/32]	4140	13- 6.99 [63/64]	4220	13-10.14 [9/64]	4300	14- 1.29 [19/64]	4380	14- 4.44 [7/16]	4460	14- 7.59 [19/32]
3981	13- 0.73 [47/64]	4061	13- 3.88 [7/8]	4141	13- 7.03 [1/32]	4221	13-10.18 [3/16]	4301	14- 1.33 [21/64]	4381	14- 4.48 [31/64]	4461	14- 7.63 [5/8]
3982	13- 0.77 [49/64]	4062	13- 3.92 [59/64]	4142	13- 7.07 [5/64]	4222	13-10.22 [7/32]	4302	14- 1.37 [3/8]	4382	14- 4.52 [33/64]	4462	14- 7.67 [43/64]
3983	13- 0.81 [13/16]	4063	13- 3.96 [61/64]	4143	13- 7.11 [7/64]	4223	13-10.26 [17/64]	4303	14- 1.41 [13/32]	4383	14- 4.56 [9/16]	4463	14- 7.71 [45/64]
3984	13- 0.85 [27/32]	4064	13- 4.00	4144	13- 7.15 [5/32]	4224	13-10.30 [19/64]	4304	14- 1.45 [29/64]	4384	14- 4.60 [19/32]	4464	14- 7.75 [3/4]
3985	13- 0.89 [57/64]	4065	13- 4.04 [3/64]	4145	13- 7.19 [3/16]	4225	13-10.34 [11/32]	4305	14- 1.49 [31/64]	4385	14- 4.64 [41/64]	4465	14- 7.79 [25/32]
3986	13- 0.93 [59/64]	4066	13- 4.08 [5/64]	4146	13- 7.23 [15/64]	4226	13-10.38 [3/8]	4306	14- 1.53 [17/32]	4386	14- 4.68 [43/64]	4466	14- 7.83 [53/64]
3987	13- 0.97 [31/32]	4067	13- 4.12 [1/8]	4147	13- 7.27 [17/64]	4227	13-10.42 [27/64]	4307	14- 1.57 [9/16]	4387	14- 4.72 [23/32]	4467	14- 7.87 [55/64]
3988	13- 1.01 [1/64]	4068	13- 4.16 [5/32]	4148	13- 7.31 [5/16]	4228	13-10.46 [29/64]	4308	14- 1.61 [39/64]	4388	14- 4.76 [3/4]	4468	14- 7.91 [29/32]
3989	13- 1.05 [3/64]	4069	13- 4.20 [13/64]	4149	13- 7.35 [11/32]	4229	13-10.50 [1/2]	4309	14- 1.65 [41/64]	4389	14- 4.80 [51/64]	4469	14- 7.94 [15/16]
3990	13- 1.09 [3/32]	4070	13- 4.24 [15/64]	4150	13- 7.39 [25/64]	4230	13-10.54 [17/32]	4310	14- 1.69 [11/16]	4390	14- 4.83 [53/64]	4470	14- 7.98 [63/64]
3991	13- 1.13 [1/8]	4071	13- 4.28 [9/32]	4151	13- 7.43 [27/64]	4231	13-10.57 [37/64]	4311	14- 1.72 [23/32]	4391	14- 4.87 [7/8]	4471	14- 8.02 [1/32]
3992	13- 1.17 [11/64]	4072	13- 4.31 [5/16]	4152	13- 7.46 [15/32]	4232	13-10.61 [39/64]	4312	14- 1.76 [49/64]	4392	14- 4.91 [29/32]	4472	14- 8.06 [1/16]
3993	13- 1.20 [13/64]	4073	13- 4.35 [23/64]	4153	13- 7.50 [1/2]	4233	13-10.65 [21/32]	4313	14- 1.80 [51/64]	4393	14- 4.95 [61/64]	4473	14- 8.10 [7/64]
3994	13- 1.24 [1/4]	4074	13- 4.39 [25/64]	4154	13- 7.54 [35/64]	4234	13-10.69 [11/16]	4314	14- 1.84 [27/32]	4394	14- 4.99 [63/64]	4474	14- 8.14 [9/64]
3995	13- 1.28 [9/32]	4075	13- 4.43 [7/16]	4155	13- 7.58 [37/64]	4235	13-10.73 [47/64]	4315	14- 1.88 [7/8]	4395	14- 5.03 [1/32]	4475	14- 8.18 [3/16]
3996	13- 1.32 [21/64]	4076	13- 4.47 [15/32]	4156	13- 7.62 [5/8]	4236	13-10.77 [49/64]	4316	14- 1.92 [59/64]	4396	14- 5.07 [5/64]	4476	14- 8.22 [7/32]
3997	13- 1.36 [23/64]	4077	13- 4.51 [33/64]	4157	13- 7.66 [21/32]	4237	13-10.81 [13/16]	4317	14- 1.96 [61/64]	4397	14- 5.11 [7/64]	4477	14- 8.26 [17/64]
3998	13- 1.40 [13/32]	4078	13- 4.55 [35/64]	4158	13- 7.70 [45/64]	4238	13-10.85 [27/32]	4318	14- 2.00	4398	14- 5.15 [5/32]	4478	14- 8.30 [19/64]
3999	13- 1.44 [7/16]	4079	13- 4.59 [19/32]	4159	13- 7.74 [47/64]	4239	13-10.89 [57/64]	4319	14- 2.04 [3/64]	4399	14- 5.19 [3/16]	4479	14- 8.34 [11/32]
4000	13- 1.48 [31/64]	4080	13- 4.63 [5/8]	4160	13- 7.78 [25/32]	4240	13-10.93 [59/64]	4320	14- 2.08 [5/64]	4400	14- 5.23 [15/64]	4480	14- 8.38 [3/8]

MILLIMETERS CONVERTED TO FEET AND INCHES

TABLES M-3

mm	ft-in.(fraction)	mm	ft-in.(fraction)	mm	ft-in.(fraction)	mm	ft-in.(fraction)	mm	ft-in.(fraction)	mm	ft-in.(fraction)	mm	ft-in.(fraction)
3361	11- 0.32 [21/64]	3441	11- 3.47 [15/32]	3521	11- 6.62 [5/8]	3601	11- 9.77 [49/64]	3681	12- 0.92 [59/64]	3761	12- 4.07 [5/64]	3841	12- 7.22 [7/32]
3362	11- 0.36 [23/64]	3442	11- 3.51 [33/64]	3522	11- 6.66 [21/32]	3602	11- 9.81 [13/16]	3682	12- 0.96 [61/64]	3762	12- 4.11 [7/64]	3842	12- 7.26 [17/64]
3363	11- 0.40 [13/32]	3443	11- 3.55 [35/64]	3523	11- 6.70 [45/64]	3603	11- 9.85 [27/32]	3683	12- 1.00	3763	12- 4.15 [5/32]	3843	12- 7.30 [19/64]
3364	11- 0.44 [7/16]	3444	11- 3.59 [19/32]	3524	11- 6.74 [47/64]	3604	11- 9.89 [57/64]	3684	12- 1.04 [3/64]	3764	12- 4.19 [3/16]	3844	12- 7.34 [11/32]
3365	11- 0.48 [31/64]	3445	11- 3.63 [5/8]	3525	11- 6.78 [25/32]	3605	11- 9.93 [59/64]	3685	12- 1.08 [5/64]	3765	12- 4.23 [15/64]	3845	12- 7.38 [3/8]
3366	11- 0.52 [33/64]	3446	11- 3.67 [43/64]	3526	11- 6.82 [13/16]	3606	11- 9.97 [31/32]	3686	12- 1.12 [1/8]	3766	12- 4.27 [17/64]	3846	12- 7.42 [27/64]
3367	11- 0.56 [9/16]	3447	11- 3.71 [45/64]	3527	11- 6.86 [55/64]	3607	11-10.01 [1/64]	3687	12- 1.16 [5/32]	3767	12- 4.31 [5/16]	3847	12- 7.46 [29/64]
3368	11- 0.60 [19/32]	3448	11- 3.75 [3/4]	3528	11- 6.90 [57/64]	3608	11-10.05 [3/64]	3688	12- 1.20 [13/64]	3768	12- 4.35 [11/32]	3848	12- 7.50 [1/2]
3369	11- 0.64 [41/64]	3449	11- 3.79 [25/32]	3529	11- 6.94 [15/16]	3609	11-10.09 [3/32]	3689	12- 1.24 [15/64]	3769	12- 4.39 [25/64]	3849	12- 7.54 [17/32]
3370	11- 0.68 [43/64]	3450	11- 3.83 [53/64]	3530	11- 6.98 [31/32]	3610	11-10.13 [1/8]	3690	12- 1.28 [9/32]	3770	12- 4.43 [27/64]	3850	12- 7.57 [37/64]
3371	11- 0.72 [23/32]	3451	11- 3.87 [55/64]	3531	11- 7.02 [1/64]	3611	11-10.17 [11/64]	3691	12- 1.31 [5/16]	3771	12- 4.46 [15/32]	3851	12- 7.61 [39/64]
3372	11- 0.76 [3/4]	3452	11- 3.91 [29/32]	3532	11- 7.06 [1/16]	3612	11-10.20 [13/64]	3692	12- 1.35 [23/64]	3772	12- 4.50 [1/2]	3852	12- 7.65 [21/32]
3373	11- 0.80 [51/64]	3453	11- 3.94 [15/16]	3533	11- 7.09 [3/32]	3613	11-10.24 [1/4]	3693	12- 1.39 [25/64]	3773	12- 4.54 [35/64]	3853	12- 7.69 [11/16]
3374	11- 0.83 [53/64]	3454	11- 3.98 [63/64]	3534	11- 7.13 [9/64]	3614	11-10.28 [9/32]	3694	12- 1.43 [7/16]	3774	12- 4.58 [37/64]	3854	12- 7.73 [47/64]
3375	11- 0.87 [7/8]	3455	11- 4.02 [1/32]	3535	11- 7.17 [11/64]	3615	11-10.32 [21/64]	3695	12- 1.47 [15/32]	3775	12- 4.62 [5/8]	3855	12- 7.77 [49/64]
3376	11- 0.91 [29/32]	3456	11- 4.06 [1/16]	3536	11- 7.21 [7/32]	3616	11-10.36 [23/64]	3696	12- 1.51 [33/64]	3776	12- 4.66 [21/32]	3856	12- 7.81 [13/16]
3377	11- 0.95 [61/64]	3457	11- 4.10 [7/64]	3537	11- 7.25 [1/4]	3617	11-10.40 [13/32]	3697	12- 1.55 [35/64]	3777	12- 4.70 [45/64]	3857	12- 7.85 [27/32]
3378	11- 0.99 [63/64]	3458	11- 4.14 [9/64]	3538	11- 7.29 [19/64]	3618	11-10.44 [7/16]	3698	12- 1.59 [19/32]	3778	12- 4.74 [47/64]	3858	12- 7.89 [57/64]
3379	11- 1.03 [1/32]	3459	11- 4.18 [3/16]	3539	11- 7.33 [21/64]	3619	11-10.48 [31/64]	3699	12- 1.63 [5/8]	3779	12- 4.78 [25/32]	3859	12- 7.93 [59/64]
3380	11- 1.07 [5/64]	3460	11- 4.22 [7/32]	3540	11- 7.37 [3/8]	3620	11-10.52 [33/64]	3700	12- 1.67 [43/64]	3780	12- 4.82 [13/16]	3860	12- 7.97 [31/32]
3381	11- 1.11 [7/64]	3461	11- 4.26 [17/64]	3541	11- 7.41 [13/32]	3621	11-10.56 [9/16]	3701	12- 1.71 [45/64]	3781	12- 4.86 [55/64]	3861	12- 8.01 [1/64]
3382	11- 1.15 [5/32]	3462	11- 4.30 [19/64]	3542	11- 7.45 [29/64]	3622	11-10.60 [19/32]	3702	12- 1.75 [3/4]	3782	12- 4.90 [57/64]	3862	12- 8.05 [3/64]
3383	11- 1.19 [3/16]	3463	11- 4.34 [11/32]	3543	11- 7.49 [31/64]	3623	11-10.64 [41/64]	3703	12- 1.79 [25/32]	3783	12- 4.94 [15/16]	3863	12- 8.09 [3/32]
3384	11- 1.23 [15/64]	3464	11- 4.38 [3/8]	3544	11- 7.53 [17/32]	3624	11-10.68 [43/64]	3704	12- 1.83 [53/64]	3784	12- 4.98 [31/32]	3864	12- 8.13 [1/8]
3385	11- 1.27 [17/64]	3465	11- 4.42 [27/64]	3545	11- 7.57 [9/16]	3625	11-10.72 [23/32]	3705	12- 1.87 [55/64]	3785	12- 5.02 [1/64]	3865	12- 8.17 [11/64]
3386	11- 1.31 [5/16]	3466	11- 4.46 [29/64]	3546	11- 7.61 [39/64]	3626	11-10.76 [3/4]	3706	12- 1.91 [29/32]	3786	12- 5.06 [1/16]	3866	12- 8.20 [13/64]
3387	11- 1.35 [11/32]	3467	11- 4.50 [1/2]	3547	11- 7.65 [41/64]	3627	11-10.80 [51/64]	3707	12- 1.94 [15/16]	3787	12- 5.09 [3/32]	3867	12- 8.24 [1/4]
3388	11- 1.39 [25/64]	3468	11- 4.54 [17/32]	3548	11- 7.69 [11/16]	3628	11-10.83 [53/64]	3708	12- 1.98 [63/64]	3788	12- 5.13 [9/64]	3868	12- 8.28 [9/32]
3389	11- 1.43 [27/64]	3469	11- 4.57 [37/64]	3549	11- 7.72 [23/32]	3629	11-10.87 [7/8]	3709	12- 2.02 [1/32]	3789	12- 5.17 [11/64]	3869	12- 8.32 [21/64]
3390	11- 1.46 [15/32]	3470	11- 4.61 [39/64]	3550	11- 7.76 [49/64]	3630	11-10.91 [29/32]	3710	12- 2.06 [1/16]	3790	12- 5.21 [7/32]	3870	12- 8.36 [23/64]
3391	11- 1.50 [1/2]	3471	11- 4.65 [21/32]	3551	11- 7.80 [51/64]	3631	11-10.95 [61/64]	3711	12- 2.10 [7/64]	3791	12- 5.25 [1/4]	3871	12- 8.40 [13/32]
3392	11- 1.54 [35/64]	3472	11- 4.69 [11/16]	3552	11- 7.84 [27/32]	3632	11-10.99 [63/64]	3712	12- 2.14 [9/64]	3792	12- 5.29 [19/64]	3872	12- 8.44 [7/16]
3393	11- 1.58 [37/64]	3473	11- 4.73 [47/64]	3553	11- 7.88 [7/8]	3633	11-11.03 [1/32]	3713	12- 2.18 [3/16]	3793	12- 5.33 [21/64]	3873	12- 8.48 [31/64]
3394	11- 1.62 [5/8]	3474	11- 4.77 [49/64]	3554	11- 7.92 [59/64]	3634	11-11.07 [5/64]	3714	12- 2.22 [7/32]	3794	12- 5.37 [3/8]	3874	12- 8.52 [33/64]
3395	11- 1.66 [21/32]	3475	11- 4.81 [13/16]	3555	11- 7.96 [61/64]	3635	11-11.11 [7/64]	3715	12- 2.26 [17/64]	3795	12- 5.41 [13/32]	3875	12- 8.56 [9/16]
3396	11- 1.70 [45/64]	3476	11- 4.85 [27/32]	3556	11- 8.00	3636	11-11.15 [5/32]	3716	12- 2.30 [19/64]	3796	12- 5.45 [29/64]	3876	12- 8.60 [19/32]
3397	11- 1.74 [47/64]	3477	11- 4.89 [57/64]	3557	11- 8.04 [3/64]	3637	11-11.19 [3/16]	3717	12- 2.34 [11/32]	3797	12- 5.49 [31/64]	3877	12- 8.64 [41/64]
3398	11- 1.78 [25/32]	3478	11- 4.93 [59/64]	3558	11- 8.08 [5/64]	3638	11-11.23 [15/64]	3718	12- 2.38 [3/8]	3798	12- 5.53 [17/32]	3878	12- 8.68 [43/64]
3399	11- 1.82 [13/16]	3479	11- 4.97 [31/32]	3559	11- 8.12 [1/8]	3639	11-11.27 [17/64]	3719	12- 2.42 [27/64]	3799	12- 5.57 [9/16]	3879	12- 8.72 [23/32]
3400	11- 1.86 [55/64]	3480	11- 5.01 [1/64]	3560	11- 8.16 [5/32]	3640	11-11.31 [5/16]	3720	12- 2.46 [29/64]	3800	12- 5.61 [39/64]	3880	12- 8.76 [3/4]
3401	11- 1.90 [57/64]	3481	11- 5.05 [3/64]	3561	11- 8.20 [13/64]	3641	11-11.35 [11/32]	3721	12- 2.50 [1/2]	3801	12- 5.65 [41/64]	3881	12- 8.80 [51/64]
3402	11- 1.94 [15/16]	3482	11- 5.09 [3/32]	3562	11- 8.24 [15/64]	3642	11-11.39 [25/64]	3722	12- 2.54 [17/32]	3802	12- 5.69 [11/16]	3882	12- 8.83 [53/64]
3403	11- 1.98 [31/32]	3483	11- 5.13 [1/8]	3563	11- 8.28 [9/32]	3643	11-11.43 [27/64]	3723	12- 2.57 [37/64]	3803	12- 5.72 [23/32]	3883	12- 8.87 [7/8]
3404	11- 2.02 [1/64]	3484	11- 5.17 [11/64]	3564	11- 8.31 [5/16]	3644	11-11.46 [15/32]	3724	12- 2.61 [39/64]	3804	12- 5.76 [49/64]	3884	12- 8.91 [29/32]
3405	11- 2.06 [1/16]	3485	11- 5.20 [13/64]	3565	11- 8.35 [23/64]	3645	11-11.50 [1/2]	3725	12- 2.65 [21/32]	3805	12- 5.80 [51/64]	3885	12- 8.95 [61/64]
3406	11- 2.09 [3/32]	3486	11- 5.24 [1/4]	3566	11- 8.39 [25/64]	3646	11-11.54 [35/64]	3726	12- 2.69 [11/16]	3806	12- 5.84 [27/32]	3886	12- 8.99 [63/64]
3407	11- 2.13 [9/64]	3487	11- 5.28 [9/32]	3567	11- 8.43 [7/16]	3647	11-11.58 [37/64]	3727	12- 2.73 [47/64]	3807	12- 5.88 [7/8]	3887	12- 9.03 [1/32]
3408	11- 2.17 [11/64]	3488	11- 5.32 [21/64]	3568	11- 8.47 [15/32]	3648	11-11.62 [5/8]	3728	12- 2.77 [49/64]	3808	12- 5.92 [59/64]	3888	12- 9.07 [5/64]
3409	11- 2.21 [7/32]	3489	11- 5.36 [23/64]	3569	11- 8.51 [33/64]	3649	11-11.66 [21/32]	3729	12- 2.81 [13/16]	3809	12- 5.96 [61/64]	3889	12- 9.11 [7/64]
3410	11- 2.25 [1/4]	3490	11- 5.40 [13/32]	3570	11- 8.55 [35/64]	3650	11-11.70 [45/64]	3730	12- 2.85 [27/32]	3810	12- 6.00	3890	12- 9.15 [5/32]
3411	11- 2.29 [19/64]	3491	11- 5.44 [7/16]	3571	11- 8.59 [19/32]	3651	11-11.74 [47/64]	3731	12- 2.89 [57/64]	3811	12- 6.04 [3/64]	3891	12- 9.19 [3/16]
3412	11- 2.33 [21/64]	3492	11- 5.48 [31/64]	3572	11- 8.63 [5/8]	3652	11-11.78 [25/32]	3732	12- 2.93 [59/64]	3812	12- 6.08 [5/64]	3892	12- 9.23 [15/64]
3413	11- 2.37 [3/8]	3493	11- 5.52 [33/64]	3573	11- 8.67 [43/64]	3653	11-11.82 [13/16]	3733	12- 2.97 [31/32]	3813	12- 6.12 [1/8]	3893	12- 9.27 [17/64]
3414	11- 2.41 [13/32]	3494	11- 5.56 [9/16]	3574	11- 8.71 [45/64]	3654	11-11.86 [55/64]	3734	12- 3.01 [1/64]	3814	12- 6.16 [5/32]	3894	12- 9.31 [5/16]
3415	11- 2.45 [29/64]	3495	11- 5.60 [19/32]	3575	11- 8.75 [3/4]	3655	11-11.90 [57/64]	3735	12- 3.05 [3/64]	3815	12- 6.20 [13/64]	3895	12- 9.35 [11/32]
3416	11- 2.49 [31/64]	3496	11- 5.64 [41/64]	3576	11- 8.79 [25/32]	3656	11-11.94 [15/16]	3736	12- 3.09 [3/32]	3816	12- 6.24 [15/64]	3896	12- 9.39 [25/64]
3417	11- 2.53 [17/32]	3497	11- 5.68 [43/64]	3577	11- 8.83 [53/64]	3657	11-11.98 [31/32]	3737	12- 3.13 [1/8]	3817	12- 6.28 [9/32]	3897	12- 9.43 [27/64]
3418	11- 2.57 [9/16]	3498	11- 5.72 [23/32]	3578	11- 8.87 [55/64]	3658	12- 0.02 [1/64]	3738	12- 3.17 [11/64]	3818	12- 6.31 [5/16]	3898	12- 9.46 [15/32]
3419	11- 2.61 [39/64]	3499	11- 5.76 [3/4]	3579	11- 8.91 [29/32]	3659	12- 0.06 [1/16]	3739	12- 3.20 [13/64]	3819	12- 6.35 [23/64]	3899	12- 9.50 [1/2]
3420	11- 2.65 [41/64]	3500	11- 5.80 [51/64]	3580	11- 8.94 [15/16]	3660	12- 0.09 [3/32]	3740	12- 3.24 [1/4]	3820	12- 6.39 [25/64]	3900	12- 9.54 [35/64]
3421	11- 2.69 [11/16]	3501	11- 5.83 [53/64]	3581	11- 8.98 [63/64]	3661	12- 0.13 [9/64]	3741	12- 3.28 [9/32]	3821	12- 6.43 [7/16]	3901	12- 9.58 [37/64]
3422	11- 2.72 [23/32]	3502	11- 5.87 [7/8]	3582	11- 9.02 [1/32]	3662	12- 0.17 [11/64]	3742	12- 3.32 [21/64]	3822	12- 6.47 [15/32]	3902	12- 9.62 [5/8]
3423	11- 2.76 [49/64]	3503	11- 5.91 [29/32]	3583	11- 9.06 [1/16]	3663	12- 0.21 [7/32]	3743	12- 3.36 [23/64]	3823	12- 6.51 [33/64]	3903	12- 9.66 [21/32]
3424	11- 2.80 [51/64]	3504	11- 5.95 [61/64]	3584	11- 9.10 [7/64]	3664	12- 0.25 [1/4]	3744	12- 3.40 [13/32]	3824	12- 6.55 [35/64]	3904	12- 9.70 [45/64]
3425	11- 2.84 [27/32]	3505	11- 5.99 [63/64]	3585	11- 9.14 [9/64]	3665	12- 0.29 [19/64]	3745	12- 3.44 [7/16]	3825	12- 6.59 [19/32]	3905	12- 9.74 [47/64]
3426	11- 2.88 [7/8]	3506	11- 6.03 [1/32]	3586	11- 9.18 [3/16]	3666	12- 0.33 [21/64]	3746	12- 3.48 [31/64]	3826	12- 6.63 [5/8]	3906	12- 9.78 [25/32]
3427	11- 2.92 [59/64]	3507	11- 6.07 [5/64]	3587	11- 9.22 [7/32]	3667	12- 0.37 [3/8]	3747	12- 3.52 [33/64]	3827	12- 6.67 [43/64]	3907	12- 9.82 [13/16]
3428	11- 2.96 [61/64]	3508	11- 6.11 [7/64]	3588	11- 9.26 [17/64]	3668	12- 0.41 [13/32]	3748	12- 3.56 [9/16]	3828	12- 6.71 [45/64]	3908	12- 9.86 [55/64]
3429	11- 3.00	3509	11- 6.15 [5/32]	3589	11- 9.30 [19/64]	3669	12- 0.45 [29/64]	3749	12- 3.60 [19/32]	3829	12- 6.75 [3/4]	3909	12- 9.90 [57/64]
3430	11- 3.04 [3/64]	3510	11- 6.19 [3/16]	3590	11- 9.34 [11/32]	3670	12- 0.49 [31/64]	3750	12- 3.64 [41/64]	3830	12- 6.79 [25/32]	3910	12- 9.94 [15/16]
3431	11- 3.08 [5/64]	3511	11- 6.23 [15/64]	3591	11- 9.38 [3/8]	3671	12- 0.53 [17/32]	3751	12- 3.68 [43/64]	3831	12- 6.83 [53/64]	3911	12- 9.98 [31/32]
3432	11- 3.12 [1/8]	3512	11- 6.27 [17/64]	3592	11- 9.42 [27/64]	3672	12- 0.57 [9/16]	3752	12- 3.72 [23/32]	3832	12- 6.87 [55/64]	3912	12-10.02 [1/64]
3433	11- 3.16 [5/32]	3513	11- 6.31 [5/16]	3593	11- 9.46 [29/64]	3673	12- 0.61 [39/64]	3753	12- 3.76 [3/4]	3833	12- 6.91 [29/32]	3913	12-10.06 [1/16]
3434	11- 3.20 [13/64]	3514	11- 6.35 [11/32]	3594	11- 9.50 [1/2]	3674	12- 0.65 [41/64]	3754	12- 3.80 [51/64]	3834	12- 6.94 [15/16]	3914	12-10.09 [3/32]
3435	11- 3.24 [15/64]	3515	11- 6.39 [25/64]	3595	11- 9.54 [17/32]	3675	12- 0.69 [11/16]	3755	12- 3.83 [53/64]	3835	12- 6.98 [63/64]	3915	12-10.13 [9/64]
3436	11- 3.28 [9/32]	3516	11- 6.43 [27/64]	3596	11- 9.57 [37/64]	3676	12- 0.72 [23/32]	3756	12- 3.87 [7/8]	3836	12- 7.02 [1/32]	3916	12-10.17 [11/64]
3437	11- 3.31 [5/16]	3517	11- 6.46 [15/32]	3597	11- 9.61 [39/64]	3677	12- 0.76 [49/64]	3757	12- 3.91 [29/32]	3837	12- 7.06 [1/16]	3917	12-10.21 [7/32]
3438	11- 3.35 [23/64]	3518	11- 6.50 [1/2]	3598	11- 9.65 [21/32]	3678	12- 0.80 [51/64]	3758	12- 3.95 [61/64]	3838	12- 7.10 [7/64]	3918	12-10.25 [1/4]
3439	11- 3.39 [25/64]	3519	11- 6.54 [35/64]	3599	11- 9.69 [11/16]	3679	12- 0.84 [27/32]	3759	12- 3.99 [63/64]	3839	12- 7.14 [9/64]	3919	12-10.29 [19/64]
3440	11- 3.43 [7/16]	3520	11- 6.58 [37/64]	3600	11- 9.73 [47/64]	3680	12- 0.88 [7/8]	3760	12- 4.03 [1/32]	3840	12- 7.18 [3/16]	3920	12-10.33 [21/64]

MILLIMETERS CONVERTED TO FEET AND INCHES

mm	ft-in.(fraction)	mm	ft-in.(fraction)	mm	ft-in.(fraction)	mm	ft-in.(fraction)	mm	ft-in.(fraction)	mm	ft-in.(fraction)	mm	ft-in.(fraction)
2801	9- 2.28 [9/32]	2881	9- 5.43 [27/64]	2961	9- 8.57 [37/64]	3041	9-11.72 [23/32]	3121	10- 2.87 [7/8]	3201	10- 6.02 [1/32]	3281	10- 9.17 [11/64]
2802	9- 2.31 [5/16]	2882	9- 5.46 [15/32]	2962	9- 8.61 [39/64]	3042	9-11.76 [49/64]	3122	10- 2.91 [29/32]	3202	10- 6.06 [1/16]	3282	10- 9.21 [7/32]
2803	9- 2.35 [23/64]	2883	9- 5.50 [1/2]	2963	9- 8.65 [21/32]	3043	9-11.80 [51/64]	3123	10- 2.95 [61/64]	3203	10- 6.10 [7/64]	3283	10- 9.25 [1/4]
2804	9- 2.39 [25/64]	2884	9- 5.54 [35/64]	2964	9- 8.69 [11/16]	3044	9-11.84 [27/32]	3124	10- 2.99 [63/64]	3204	10- 6.14 [9/64]	3284	10- 9.29 [19/64]
2805	9- 2.43 [7/16]	2885	9- 5.58 [37/64]	2965	9- 8.73 [47/64]	3045	9-11.88 [7/8]	3125	10- 3.03 [1/32]	3205	10- 6.18 [3/16]	3285	10- 9.33 [21/64]
2806	9- 2.47 [15/32]	2886	9- 5.62 [5/8]	2966	9- 8.77 [49/64]	3046	9-11.92 [59/64]	3126	10- 3.07 [5/64]	3206	10- 6.22 [7/32]	3286	10- 9.37 [3/8]
2807	9- 2.51 [33/64]	2887	9- 5.66 [21/32]	2967	9- 8.81 [13/16]	3047	9-11.96 [61/64]	3127	10- 3.11 [7/64]	3207	10- 6.26 [17/64]	3287	10- 9.41 [13/32]
2808	9- 2.55 [35/64]	2888	9- 5.70 [45/64]	2968	9- 8.85 [27/32]	3048	10- 0.00	3128	10- 3.15 [5/32]	3208	10- 6.30 [19/64]	3288	10- 9.45 [29/64]
2809	9- 2.59 [19/32]	2889	9- 5.74 [47/64]	2969	9- 8.89 [57/64]	3049	10- 0.04 [3/64]	3129	10- 3.19 [3/16]	3209	10- 6.34 [11/32]	3289	10- 9.49 [31/64]
2810	9- 2.63 [5/8]	2890	9- 5.78 [25/32]	2970	9- 8.93 [59/64]	3050	10- 0.08 [5/64]	3130	10- 3.23 [15/64]	3210	10- 6.38 [3/8]	3290	10- 9.53 [17/32]
2811	9- 2.67 [43/64]	2891	9- 5.82 [13/16]	2971	9- 8.97 [31/32]	3051	10- 0.12 [1/8]	3131	10- 3.27 [17/64]	3211	10- 6.42 [27/64]	3291	10- 9.57 [9/16]
2812	9- 2.71 [45/64]	2892	9- 5.86 [55/64]	2972	9- 9.01 [1/64]	3052	10- 0.16 [5/32]	3132	10- 3.31 [5/16]	3212	10- 6.46 [29/64]	3292	10- 9.61 [39/64]
2813	9- 2.75 [3/4]	2893	9- 5.90 [57/64]	2973	9- 9.05 [3/64]	3053	10- 0.20 [13/64]	3133	10- 3.35 [11/32]	3213	10- 6.50 [1/2]	3293	10- 9.65 [41/64]
2814	9- 2.79 [25/32]	2894	9- 5.94 [15/16]	2974	9- 9.09 [3/32]	3054	10- 0.24 [15/64]	3134	10- 3.39 [25/64]	3214	10- 6.54 [17/32]	3294	10- 9.69 [11/16]
2815	9- 2.83 [53/64]	2895	9- 5.98 [31/32]	2975	9- 9.13 [1/8]	3055	10- 0.28 [9/32]	3135	10- 3.43 [27/64]	3215	10- 6.57 [37/64]	3295	10- 9.72 [23/32]
2816	9- 2.87 [55/64]	2896	9- 6.02 [1/64]	2976	9- 9.17 [11/64]	3056	10- 0.31 [5/16]	3136	10- 3.46 [15/32]	3216	10- 6.61 [39/64]	3296	10- 9.76 [49/64]
2817	9- 2.91 [29/32]	2897	9- 6.06 [1/16]	2977	9- 9.20 [13/64]	3057	10- 0.35 [23/64]	3137	10- 3.50 [1/2]	3217	10- 6.65 [21/32]	3297	10- 9.80 [51/64]
2818	9- 2.94 [15/16]	2898	9- 6.09 [3/32]	2978	9- 9.24 [1/4]	3058	10- 0.39 [25/64]	3138	10- 3.54 [35/64]	3218	10- 6.69 [11/16]	3298	10- 9.84 [27/32]
2819	9- 2.98 [63/64]	2899	9- 6.13 [9/64]	2979	9- 9.28 [9/32]	3059	10- 0.43 [7/16]	3139	10- 3.58 [37/64]	3219	10- 6.73 [47/64]	3299	10- 9.88 [7/8]
2820	9- 3.02 [1/32]	2900	9- 6.17 [11/64]	2980	9- 9.32 [21/64]	3060	10- 0.47 [15/32]	3140	10- 3.62 [5/8]	3220	10- 6.77 [49/64]	3300	10- 9.92 [59/64]
2821	9- 3.06 [1/16]	2901	9- 6.21 [7/32]	2981	9- 9.36 [23/64]	3061	10- 0.51 [33/64]	3141	10- 3.66 [21/32]	3221	10- 6.81 [13/16]	3301	10- 9.96 [61/64]
2822	9- 3.10 [7/64]	2902	9- 6.25 [1/4]	2982	9- 9.40 [13/32]	3062	10- 0.55 [35/64]	3142	10- 3.70 [45/64]	3222	10- 6.85 [27/32]	3302	10-10.00
2823	9- 3.14 [9/64]	2903	9- 6.29 [19/64]	2983	9- 9.44 [7/16]	3063	10- 0.59 [19/32]	3143	10- 3.74 [47/64]	3223	10- 6.89 [57/64]	3303	10-10.04 [3/64]
2824	9- 3.18 [3/16]	2904	9- 6.33 [21/64]	2984	9- 9.48 [31/64]	3064	10- 0.63 [5/8]	3144	10- 3.78 [25/32]	3224	10- 6.93 [59/64]	3304	10-10.08 [5/64]
2825	9- 3.22 [7/32]	2905	9- 6.37 [3/8]	2985	9- 9.52 [33/64]	3065	10- 0.67 [43/64]	3145	10- 3.82 [13/16]	3225	10- 6.97 [31/32]	3305	10-10.12 [1/8]
2826	9- 3.26 [17/64]	2906	9- 6.41 [13/32]	2986	9- 9.56 [9/16]	3066	10- 0.71 [45/64]	3146	10- 3.86 [55/64]	3226	10- 7.01 [1/64]	3306	10-10.16 [5/32]
2827	9- 3.30 [19/64]	2907	9- 6.45 [29/64]	2987	9- 9.60 [19/32]	3067	10- 0.75 [3/4]	3147	10- 3.90 [57/64]	3227	10- 7.05 [3/64]	3307	10-10.20 [13/64]
2828	9- 3.34 [11/32]	2908	9- 6.49 [31/64]	2988	9- 9.64 [41/64]	3068	10- 0.79 [25/32]	3148	10- 3.94 [15/16]	3228	10- 7.09 [3/32]	3308	10-10.24 [15/64]
2829	9- 3.38 [3/8]	2909	9- 6.53 [17/32]	2989	9- 9.68 [43/64]	3069	10- 0.83 [53/64]	3149	10- 3.98 [31/32]	3229	10- 7.13 [1/8]	3309	10-10.28 [9/32]
2830	9- 3.42 [27/64]	2910	9- 6.57 [9/16]	2990	9- 9.72 [23/32]	3070	10- 0.87 [55/64]	3150	10- 4.02 [1/64]	3230	10- 7.17 [11/64]	3310	10-10.31 [5/16]
2831	9- 3.46 [29/64]	2911	9- 6.61 [39/64]	2991	9- 9.76 [3/4]	3071	10- 0.91 [29/32]	3151	10- 4.06 [1/16]	3231	10- 7.20 [13/64]	3311	10-10.35 [23/64]
2832	9- 3.50 [1/2]	2912	9- 6.65 [41/64]	2992	9- 9.80 [51/64]	3072	10- 0.94 [15/16]	3152	10- 4.09 [3/32]	3232	10- 7.24 [1/4]	3312	10-10.39 [25/64]
2833	9- 3.54 [17/32]	2913	9- 6.69 [11/16]	2993	9- 9.83 [53/64]	3073	10- 0.98 [63/64]	3153	10- 4.13 [9/64]	3233	10- 7.28 [9/32]	3313	10-10.43 [7/16]
2834	9- 3.57 [37/64]	2914	9- 6.72 [23/32]	2994	9- 9.87 [7/8]	3074	10- 1.02 [1/32]	3154	10- 4.17 [11/64]	3234	10- 7.32 [21/64]	3314	10-10.47 [15/32]
2835	9- 3.61 [39/64]	2915	9- 6.76 [49/64]	2995	9- 9.91 [29/32]	3075	10- 1.06 [1/16]	3155	10- 4.21 [7/32]	3235	10- 7.36 [23/64]	3315	10-10.51 [33/64]
2836	9- 3.65 [21/32]	2916	9- 6.80 [51/64]	2996	9- 9.95 [61/64]	3076	10- 1.10 [7/64]	3156	10- 4.25 [1/4]	3236	10- 7.40 [13/32]	3316	10-10.55 [35/64]
2837	9- 3.69 [11/16]	2917	9- 6.84 [27/32]	2997	9- 9.99 [63/64]	3077	10- 1.14 [9/64]	3157	10- 4.29 [19/64]	3237	10- 7.44 [7/16]	3317	10-10.59 [19/32]
2838	9- 3.73 [47/64]	2918	9- 6.88 [7/8]	2998	9-10.03 [1/32]	3078	10- 1.18 [3/16]	3158	10- 4.33 [21/64]	3238	10- 7.48 [31/64]	3318	10-10.63 [5/8]
2839	9- 3.77 [49/64]	2919	9- 6.92 [59/64]	2999	9-10.07 [5/64]	3079	10- 1.22 [7/32]	3159	10- 4.37 [3/8]	3239	10- 7.52 [33/64]	3319	10-10.67 [43/64]
2840	9- 3.81 [13/16]	2920	9- 6.96 [61/64]	3000	9-10.11 [7/64]	3080	10- 1.26 [17/64]	3160	10- 4.41 [13/32]	3240	10- 7.56 [9/16]	3320	10-10.71 [45/64]
2841	9- 3.85 [27/32]	2921	9- 7.00	3001	9-10.15 [5/32]	3081	10- 1.30 [19/64]	3161	10- 4.45 [29/64]	3241	10- 7.60 [19/32]	3321	10-10.75 [3/4]
2842	9- 3.89 [57/64]	2922	9- 7.04 [3/64]	3002	9-10.19 [3/16]	3082	10- 1.34 [11/32]	3162	10- 4.49 [31/64]	3242	10- 7.64 [41/64]	3322	10-10.79 [25/32]
2843	9- 3.93 [59/64]	2923	9- 7.08 [5/64]	3003	9-10.23 [15/64]	3083	10- 1.38 [3/8]	3163	10- 4.53 [17/32]	3243	10- 7.68 [43/64]	3323	10-10.83 [53/64]
2844	9- 3.97 [31/32]	2924	9- 7.12 [1/8]	3004	9-10.27 [17/64]	3084	10- 1.42 [27/64]	3164	10- 4.57 [9/16]	3244	10- 7.72 [23/32]	3324	10-10.87 [55/64]
2845	9- 4.01 [1/64]	2925	9- 7.16 [5/32]	3005	9-10.31 [5/16]	3085	10- 1.46 [29/64]	3165	10- 4.61 [39/64]	3245	10- 7.76 [3/4]	3325	10-10.91 [29/32]
2846	9- 4.05 [3/64]	2926	9- 7.20 [13/64]	3006	9-10.35 [11/32]	3086	10- 1.50 [1/2]	3166	10- 4.65 [41/64]	3246	10- 7.80 [51/64]	3326	10-10.94 [15/16]
2847	9- 4.09 [3/32]	2927	9- 7.24 [15/64]	3007	9-10.39 [25/64]	3087	10- 1.54 [17/32]	3167	10- 4.69 [11/16]	3247	10- 7.83 [53/64]	3327	10-10.98 [63/64]
2848	9- 4.13 [1/8]	2928	9- 7.28 [9/32]	3008	9-10.43 [27/64]	3088	10- 1.57 [37/64]	3168	10- 4.72 [23/32]	3248	10- 7.87 [7/8]	3328	10-11.02 [1/32]
2849	9- 4.17 [11/64]	2929	9- 7.31 [5/16]	3009	9-10.46 [15/32]	3089	10- 1.61 [39/64]	3169	10- 4.76 [49/64]	3249	10- 7.91 [29/32]	3329	10-11.06 [1/16]
2850	9- 4.20 [13/64]	2930	9- 7.35 [23/64]	3010	9-10.50 [1/2]	3090	10- 1.65 [21/32]	3170	10- 4.80 [51/64]	3250	10- 7.95 [61/64]	3330	10-11.10 [7/64]
2851	9- 4.24 [1/4]	2931	9- 7.39 [25/64]	3011	9-10.54 [35/64]	3091	10- 1.69 [11/16]	3171	10- 4.84 [27/32]	3251	10- 7.99 [63/64]	3331	10-11.14 [9/64]
2852	9- 4.28 [9/32]	2932	9- 7.43 [7/16]	3012	9-10.58 [37/64]	3092	10- 1.73 [47/64]	3172	10- 4.88 [7/8]	3252	10- 8.03 [1/32]	3332	10-11.18 [3/16]
2853	9- 4.32 [21/64]	2933	9- 7.47 [15/32]	3013	9-10.62 [5/8]	3093	10- 1.77 [49/64]	3173	10- 4.92 [59/64]	3253	10- 8.07 [5/64]	3333	10-11.22 [7/32]
2854	9- 4.36 [23/64]	2934	9- 7.51 [33/64]	3014	9-10.66 [21/32]	3094	10- 1.81 [13/16]	3174	10- 4.96 [61/64]	3254	10- 8.11 [7/64]	3334	10-11.26 [17/64]
2855	9- 4.40 [13/32]	2935	9- 7.55 [35/64]	3015	9-10.70 [45/64]	3095	10- 1.85 [27/32]	3175	10- 5.00	3255	10- 8.15 [5/32]	3335	10-11.30 [19/64]
2856	9- 4.44 [7/16]	2936	9- 7.59 [19/32]	3016	9-10.74 [47/64]	3096	10- 1.89 [57/64]	3176	10- 5.04 [3/64]	3256	10- 8.19 [3/16]	3336	10-11.34 [11/32]
2857	9- 4.48 [31/64]	2937	9- 7.63 [5/8]	3017	9-10.78 [25/32]	3097	10- 1.93 [59/64]	3177	10- 5.08 [5/64]	3257	10- 8.23 [15/64]	3337	10-11.38 [3/8]
2858	9- 4.52 [33/64]	2938	9- 7.67 [43/64]	3018	9-10.82 [13/16]	3098	10- 1.97 [31/32]	3178	10- 5.12 [1/8]	3258	10- 8.27 [17/64]	3338	10-11.42 [27/64]
2859	9- 4.56 [9/16]	2939	9- 7.71 [45/64]	3019	9-10.86 [55/64]	3099	10- 2.01 [1/64]	3179	10- 5.16 [5/32]	3259	10- 8.31 [5/16]	3339	10-11.46 [29/64]
2860	9- 4.60 [19/32]	2940	9- 7.75 [3/4]	3020	9-10.90 [57/64]	3100	10- 2.05 [3/64]	3180	10- 5.20 [13/64]	3260	10- 8.35 [11/32]	3340	10-11.50 [1/2]
2861	9- 4.64 [41/64]	2941	9- 7.79 [25/32]	3021	9-10.94 [15/16]	3101	10- 2.09 [3/32]	3181	10- 5.24 [15/64]	3261	10- 8.39 [25/64]	3341	10-11.54 [17/32]
2862	9- 4.68 [43/64]	2942	9- 7.83 [53/64]	3022	9-10.98 [31/32]	3102	10- 2.13 [1/8]	3182	10- 5.28 [9/32]	3262	10- 8.43 [27/64]	3342	10-11.57 [37/64]
2863	9- 4.72 [23/32]	2943	9- 7.87 [55/64]	3023	9-11.02 [1/64]	3103	10- 2.17 [11/64]	3183	10- 5.31 [5/16]	3263	10- 8.46 [15/32]	3343	10-11.61 [39/64]
2864	9- 4.76 [3/4]	2944	9- 7.91 [29/32]	3024	9-11.06 [1/16]	3104	10- 2.20 [13/64]	3184	10- 5.35 [23/64]	3264	10- 8.50 [1/2]	3344	10-11.65 [21/32]
2865	9- 4.80 [51/64]	2945	9- 7.94 [15/16]	3025	9-11.09 [3/32]	3105	10- 2.24 [1/4]	3185	10- 5.39 [25/64]	3265	10- 8.54 [35/64]	3345	10-11.69 [11/16]
2866	9- 4.83 [53/64]	2946	9- 7.98 [63/64]	3026	9-11.13 [9/64]	3106	10- 2.28 [9/32]	3186	10- 5.43 [7/16]	3266	10- 8.58 [37/64]	3346	10-11.73 [47/64]
2867	9- 4.87 [7/8]	2947	9- 8.02 [1/32]	3027	9-11.17 [11/64]	3107	10- 2.32 [21/64]	3187	10- 5.47 [15/32]	3267	10- 8.62 [5/8]	3347	10-11.77 [49/64]
2868	9- 4.91 [29/32]	2948	9- 8.06 [1/16]	3028	9-11.21 [7/32]	3108	10- 2.36 [23/64]	3188	10- 5.51 [33/64]	3268	10- 8.66 [21/32]	3348	10-11.81 [13/16]
2869	9- 4.95 [61/64]	2949	9- 8.10 [7/64]	3029	9-11.25 [1/4]	3109	10- 2.40 [13/32]	3189	10- 5.55 [35/64]	3269	10- 8.70 [45/64]	3349	10-11.85 [27/32]
2870	9- 4.99 [63/64]	2950	9- 8.14 [9/64]	3030	9-11.29 [19/64]	3110	10- 2.44 [7/16]	3190	10- 5.59 [19/32]	3270	10- 8.74 [47/64]	3350	10-11.89 [57/64]
2871	9- 5.03 [1/32]	2951	9- 8.18 [3/16]	3031	9-11.33 [21/64]	3111	10- 2.48 [31/64]	3191	10- 5.63 [5/8]	3271	10- 8.78 [25/32]	3351	10-11.93 [59/64]
2872	9- 5.07 [5/64]	2952	9- 8.22 [7/32]	3032	9-11.37 [3/8]	3112	10- 2.52 [33/64]	3192	10- 5.67 [43/64]	3272	10- 8.82 [13/16]	3352	10-11.97 [31/32]
2873	9- 5.11 [7/64]	2953	9- 8.26 [17/64]	3033	9-11.41 [13/32]	3113	10- 2.56 [9/16]	3193	10- 5.71 [45/64]	3273	10- 8.86 [55/64]	3353	11- 0.01 [1/64]
2874	9- 5.15 [5/32]	2954	9- 8.30 [19/64]	3034	9-11.45 [29/64]	3114	10- 2.60 [19/32]	3194	10- 5.75 [3/4]	3274	10- 8.90 [57/64]	3354	11- 0.05 [3/64]
2875	9- 5.19 [3/16]	2955	9- 8.34 [11/32]	3035	9-11.49 [31/64]	3115	10- 2.64 [41/64]	3195	10- 5.79 [25/32]	3275	10- 8.94 [15/16]	3355	11- 0.09 [3/32]
2876	9- 5.23 [15/64]	2956	9- 8.38 [3/8]	3036	9-11.53 [17/32]	3116	10- 2.68 [43/64]	3196	10- 5.83 [53/64]	3276	10- 8.98 [31/32]	3356	11- 0.13 [1/8]
2877	9- 5.27 [17/64]	2957	9- 8.42 [27/64]	3037	9-11.57 [9/16]	3117	10- 2.72 [23/32]	3197	10- 5.87 [55/64]	3277	10- 9.02 [1/64]	3357	11- 0.17 [11/64]
2878	9- 5.31 [5/16]	2958	9- 8.46 [29/64]	3038	9-11.61 [39/64]	3118	10- 2.76 [3/4]	3198	10- 5.91 [29/32]	3278	10- 9.06 [1/16]	3358	11- 0.20 [13/64]
2879	9- 5.35 [11/32]	2959	9- 8.50 [1/2]	3039	9-11.65 [41/64]	3119	10- 2.80 [51/64]	3199	10- 5.94 [15/16]	3279	10- 9.09 [3/32]	3359	11- 0.24 [1/4]
2880	9- 5.39 [25/64]	2960	9- 8.54 [17/32]	3040	9-11.69 [11/16]	3120	10- 2.83 [53/64]	3200	10- 5.98 [63/64]	3280	10- 9.13 [9/64]	3360	11- 0.28 [9/32]

MILLIMETERS CONVERTED TO FEET AND INCHES

TABLES M-3

mm	ft-in.(fraction)	mm	ft-in.(fraction)	mm	ft-in.(fraction)	mm	ft-in.(fraction)	mm	ft-in.(fraction)	mm	ft-in.(fraction)	mm	ft-in.(fraction)
2241	7- 4.23 [15/64]	2321	7- 7.38 [3/8]	2401	7-10.53 [17/32]	2481	8- 1.68 [43/64]	2561	8- 4.83 [53/64]	2641	8- 7.98 [31/32]	2721	8-11.13 [1/8]
2242	7- 4.27 [17/64]	2322	7- 7.42 [27/64]	2402	7-10.57 [9/16]	2482	8- 1.72 [23/32]	2562	8- 4.87 [55/64]	2642	8- 8.02 [1/64]	2722	8-11.17 [11/64]
2243	7- 4.31 [5/16]	2323	7- 7.46 [29/64]	2403	7-10.61 [39/64]	2483	8- 1.76 [3/4]	2563	8- 4.91 [29/32]	2643	8- 8.06 [1/16]	2723	8-11.20 [13/64]
2244	7- 4.35 [11/32]	2324	7- 7.50 [1/2]	2404	7-10.65 [41/64]	2484	8- 1.80 [51/64]	2564	8- 4.94 [15/16]	2644	8- 8.09 [3/32]	2724	8-11.24 [1/4]
2245	7- 4.39 [25/64]	2325	7- 7.54 [17/32]	2405	7-10.69 [11/16]	2485	8- 1.83 [53/64]	2565	8- 4.98 [63/64]	2645	8- 8.13 [9/64]	2725	8-11.28 [9/32]
2246	7- 4.43 [27/64]	2326	7- 7.57 [37/64]	2406	7-10.72 [23/32]	2486	8- 1.87 [7/8]	2566	8- 5.02 [1/32]	2646	8- 8.17 [11/64]	2726	8-11.32 [21/64]
2247	7- 4.46 [15/32]	2327	7- 7.61 [39/64]	2407	7-10.76 [49/64]	2487	8- 1.91 [29/32]	2567	8- 5.06 [1/16]	2647	8- 8.21 [7/32]	2727	8-11.36 [23/64]
2248	7- 4.50 [1/2]	2328	7- 7.65 [21/32]	2408	7-10.80 [51/64]	2488	8- 1.95 [61/64]	2568	8- 5.10 [7/64]	2648	8- 8.25 [1/4]	2728	8-11.40 [13/32]
2249	7- 4.54 [35/64]	2329	7- 7.69 [11/16]	2409	7-10.84 [27/32]	2489	8- 1.99 [63/64]	2569	8- 5.14 [9/64]	2649	8- 8.29 [19/64]	2729	8-11.44 [7/16]
2250	7- 4.58 [37/64]	2330	7- 7.73 [47/64]	2410	7-10.88 [7/8]	2490	8- 2.03 [1/32]	2570	8- 5.18 [3/16]	2650	8- 8.33 [21/64]	2730	8-11.48 [31/64]
2251	7- 4.62 [5/8]	2331	7- 7.77 [49/64]	2411	7-10.92 [59/64]	2491	8- 2.07 [5/64]	2571	8- 5.22 [7/32]	2651	8- 8.37 [3/8]	2731	8-11.52 [33/64]
2252	7- 4.66 [21/32]	2332	7- 7.81 [13/16]	2412	7-10.96 [61/64]	2492	8- 2.11 [7/64]	2572	8- 5.26 [17/64]	2652	8- 8.41 [13/32]	2732	8-11.56 [9/16]
2253	7- 4.70 [45/64]	2333	7- 7.85 [27/32]	2413	7-11.00	2493	8- 2.15 [5/32]	2573	8- 5.30 [19/64]	2653	8- 8.45 [29/64]	2733	8-11.60 [19/32]
2254	7- 4.74 [47/64]	2334	7- 7.89 [57/64]	2414	7-11.04 [3/64]	2494	8- 2.19 [3/16]	2574	8- 5.34 [11/32]	2654	8- 8.49 [31/64]	2734	8-11.64 [41/64]
2255	7- 4.78 [25/32]	2335	7- 7.93 [59/64]	2415	7-11.08 [5/64]	2495	8- 2.23 [15/64]	2575	8- 5.38 [3/8]	2655	8- 8.53 [17/32]	2735	8-11.68 [43/64]
2256	7- 4.82 [13/16]	2336	7- 7.97 [31/32]	2416	7-11.12 [1/8]	2496	8- 2.27 [17/64]	2576	8- 5.42 [27/64]	2656	8- 8.57 [9/16]	2736	8-11.72 [23/32]
2257	7- 4.86 [55/64]	2337	7- 8.01 [1/64]	2417	7-11.16 [5/32]	2497	8- 2.31 [5/16]	2577	8- 5.46 [29/64]	2657	8- 8.61 [39/64]	2737	8-11.76 [3/4]
2258	7- 4.90 [57/64]	2338	7- 8.05 [3/64]	2418	7-11.20 [13/64]	2498	8- 2.35 [11/32]	2578	8- 5.50 [1/2]	2658	8- 8.65 [41/64]	2738	8-11.80 [51/64]
2259	7- 4.94 [15/16]	2339	7- 8.09 [3/32]	2419	7-11.24 [15/64]	2499	8- 2.39 [25/64]	2579	8- 5.54 [17/32]	2659	8- 8.69 [11/16]	2739	8-11.83 [53/64]
2260	7- 4.98 [31/32]	2340	7- 8.13 [1/8]	2420	7-11.28 [9/32]	2500	8- 2.43 [27/64]	2580	8- 5.57 [37/64]	2660	8- 8.72 [23/32]	2740	8-11.87 [7/8]
2261	7- 5.02 [1/64]	2341	7- 8.17 [11/64]	2421	7-11.31 [5/16]	2501	8- 2.46 [15/32]	2581	8- 5.61 [39/64]	2661	8- 8.76 [49/64]	2741	8-11.91 [29/32]
2262	7- 5.06 [1/16]	2342	7- 8.20 [13/64]	2422	7-11.35 [23/64]	2502	8- 2.50 [1/2]	2582	8- 5.65 [21/32]	2662	8- 8.80 [51/64]	2742	8-11.95 [61/64]
2263	7- 5.09 [3/32]	2343	7- 8.24 [1/4]	2423	7-11.39 [25/64]	2503	8- 2.54 [35/64]	2583	8- 5.69 [11/16]	2663	8- 8.84 [27/32]	2743	8-11.99 [63/64]
2264	7- 5.13 [9/64]	2344	7- 8.28 [9/32]	2424	7-11.43 [7/16]	2504	8- 2.58 [37/64]	2584	8- 5.73 [47/64]	2664	8- 8.88 [7/8]	2744	9- 0.03 [1/32]
2265	7- 5.17 [11/64]	2345	7- 8.32 [21/64]	2425	7-11.47 [15/32]	2505	8- 2.62 [5/8]	2585	8- 5.77 [49/64]	2665	8- 8.92 [59/64]	2745	9- 0.07 [5/64]
2266	7- 5.21 [7/32]	2346	7- 8.36 [23/64]	2426	7-11.51 [33/64]	2506	8- 2.66 [21/32]	2586	8- 5.81 [13/16]	2666	8- 8.96 [61/64]	2746	9- 0.11 [7/64]
2267	7- 5.25 [1/4]	2347	7- 8.40 [13/32]	2427	7-11.55 [35/64]	2507	8- 2.70 [45/64]	2587	8- 5.85 [27/32]	2667	8- 9.00	2747	9- 0.15 [5/32]
2268	7- 5.29 [19/64]	2348	7- 8.44 [7/16]	2428	7-11.59 [19/32]	2508	8- 2.74 [47/64]	2588	8- 5.89 [57/64]	2668	8- 9.04 [3/64]	2748	9- 0.19 [3/16]
2269	7- 5.33 [21/64]	2349	7- 8.48 [31/64]	2429	7-11.63 [5/8]	2509	8- 2.78 [25/32]	2589	8- 5.93 [59/64]	2669	8- 9.08 [5/64]	2749	9- 0.23 [15/64]
2270	7- 5.37 [3/8]	2350	7- 8.52 [33/64]	2430	7-11.67 [43/64]	2510	8- 2.82 [13/16]	2590	8- 5.97 [31/32]	2670	8- 9.12 [1/8]	2750	9- 0.27 [17/64]
2271	7- 5.41 [13/32]	2351	7- 8.56 [9/16]	2431	7-11.71 [45/64]	2511	8- 2.86 [55/64]	2591	8- 6.01 [1/64]	2671	8- 9.16 [5/32]	2751	9- 0.31 [5/16]
2272	7- 5.45 [29/64]	2352	7- 8.60 [19/32]	2432	7-11.75 [3/4]	2512	8- 2.90 [57/64]	2592	8- 6.05 [3/64]	2672	8- 9.20 [13/64]	2752	9- 0.35 [11/32]
2273	7- 5.49 [31/64]	2353	7- 8.64 [41/64]	2433	7-11.79 [25/32]	2513	8- 2.94 [15/16]	2593	8- 6.09 [3/32]	2673	8- 9.24 [15/64]	2753	9- 0.39 [25/64]
2274	7- 5.53 [17/32]	2354	7- 8.68 [43/64]	2434	7-11.83 [53/64]	2514	8- 2.98 [31/32]	2594	8- 6.13 [1/8]	2674	8- 9.28 [9/32]	2754	9- 0.43 [27/64]
2275	7- 5.57 [9/16]	2355	7- 8.72 [23/32]	2435	7-11.87 [55/64]	2515	8- 3.02 [1/64]	2595	8- 6.17 [11/64]	2675	8- 9.31 [5/16]	2755	9- 0.46 [15/32]
2276	7- 5.61 [39/64]	2356	7- 8.76 [3/4]	2436	7-11.91 [29/32]	2516	8- 3.06 [1/16]	2596	8- 6.20 [13/64]	2676	8- 9.35 [23/64]	2756	9- 0.50 [1/2]
2277	7- 5.65 [41/64]	2357	7- 8.80 [51/64]	2437	7-11.94 [15/16]	2517	8- 3.09 [3/32]	2597	8- 6.24 [1/4]	2677	8- 9.39 [25/64]	2757	9- 0.54 [35/64]
2278	7- 5.69 [11/16]	2358	7- 8.83 [53/64]	2438	7-11.98 [63/64]	2518	8- 3.13 [9/64]	2598	8- 6.28 [9/32]	2678	8- 9.43 [7/16]	2758	9- 0.58 [37/64]
2279	7- 5.72 [23/32]	2359	7- 8.87 [7/8]	2439	8- 0.02 [1/32]	2519	8- 3.17 [11/64]	2599	8- 6.32 [21/64]	2679	8- 9.47 [15/32]	2759	9- 0.62 [5/8]
2280	7- 5.76 [49/64]	2360	7- 8.91 [29/32]	2440	8- 0.06 [1/16]	2520	8- 3.21 [7/32]	2600	8- 6.36 [23/64]	2680	8- 9.51 [33/64]	2760	9- 0.66 [21/32]
2281	7- 5.80 [51/64]	2361	7- 8.95 [61/64]	2441	8- 0.10 [7/64]	2521	8- 3.25 [1/4]	2601	8- 6.40 [13/32]	2681	8- 9.55 [35/64]	2761	9- 0.70 [45/64]
2282	7- 5.84 [27/32]	2362	7- 8.99 [63/64]	2442	8- 0.14 [9/64]	2522	8- 3.29 [19/64]	2602	8- 6.44 [7/16]	2682	8- 9.59 [19/32]	2762	9- 0.74 [47/64]
2283	7- 5.88 [7/8]	2363	7- 9.03 [1/32]	2443	8- 0.18 [3/16]	2523	8- 3.33 [21/64]	2603	8- 6.48 [31/64]	2683	8- 9.63 [5/8]	2763	9- 0.78 [25/32]
2284	7- 5.92 [59/64]	2364	7- 9.07 [5/64]	2444	8- 0.22 [7/32]	2524	8- 3.37 [3/8]	2604	8- 6.52 [33/64]	2684	8- 9.67 [43/64]	2764	9- 0.82 [13/16]
2285	7- 5.96 [61/64]	2365	7- 9.11 [7/64]	2445	8- 0.26 [17/64]	2525	8- 3.41 [13/32]	2605	8- 6.56 [9/16]	2685	8- 9.71 [45/64]	2765	9- 0.86 [55/64]
2286	7- 6.00	2366	7- 9.15 [5/32]	2446	8- 0.30 [19/64]	2526	8- 3.45 [29/64]	2606	8- 6.60 [19/32]	2686	8- 9.75 [3/4]	2766	9- 0.90 [57/64]
2287	7- 6.04 [3/64]	2367	7- 9.19 [3/16]	2447	8- 0.34 [11/32]	2527	8- 3.49 [31/64]	2607	8- 6.64 [41/64]	2687	8- 9.79 [25/32]	2767	9- 0.94 [15/16]
2288	7- 6.08 [5/64]	2368	7- 9.23 [15/64]	2448	8- 0.38 [3/8]	2528	8- 3.53 [17/32]	2608	8- 6.68 [43/64]	2688	8- 9.83 [53/64]	2768	9- 0.98 [31/32]
2289	7- 6.12 [1/8]	2369	7- 9.27 [17/64]	2449	8- 0.42 [27/64]	2529	8- 3.57 [9/16]	2609	8- 6.72 [23/32]	2689	8- 9.87 [55/64]	2769	9- 1.02 [1/64]
2290	7- 6.16 [5/32]	2370	7- 9.31 [5/16]	2450	8- 0.46 [29/64]	2530	8- 3.61 [39/64]	2610	8- 6.76 [3/4]	2690	8- 9.91 [29/32]	2770	9- 1.06 [1/16]
2291	7- 6.20 [13/64]	2371	7- 9.35 [11/32]	2451	8- 0.50 [1/2]	2531	8- 3.65 [41/64]	2611	8- 6.80 [51/64]	2691	8- 9.94 [15/16]	2771	9- 1.09 [3/32]
2292	7- 6.24 [15/64]	2372	7- 9.39 [25/64]	2452	8- 0.54 [17/32]	2532	8- 3.69 [11/16]	2612	8- 6.83 [53/64]	2692	8- 9.98 [63/64]	2772	9- 1.13 [9/64]
2293	7- 6.28 [9/32]	2373	7- 9.43 [27/64]	2453	8- 0.57 [37/64]	2533	8- 3.72 [23/32]	2613	8- 6.87 [7/8]	2693	8-10.02 [1/32]	2773	9- 1.17 [11/64]
2294	7- 6.31 [5/16]	2374	7- 9.46 [15/32]	2454	8- 0.61 [39/64]	2534	8- 3.76 [49/64]	2614	8- 6.91 [29/32]	2694	8-10.06 [1/16]	2774	9- 1.21 [7/32]
2295	7- 6.35 [23/64]	2375	7- 9.50 [1/2]	2455	8- 0.65 [21/32]	2535	8- 3.80 [51/64]	2615	8- 6.95 [61/64]	2695	8-10.10 [7/64]	2775	9- 1.25 [1/4]
2296	7- 6.39 [25/64]	2376	7- 9.54 [35/64]	2456	8- 0.69 [11/16]	2536	8- 3.84 [27/32]	2616	8- 6.99 [63/64]	2696	8-10.14 [9/64]	2776	9- 1.29 [19/64]
2297	7- 6.43 [7/16]	2377	7- 9.58 [37/64]	2457	8- 0.73 [47/64]	2537	8- 3.88 [7/8]	2617	8- 7.03 [1/32]	2697	8-10.18 [3/16]	2777	9- 1.33 [21/64]
2298	7- 6.47 [15/32]	2378	7- 9.62 [5/8]	2458	8- 0.77 [49/64]	2538	8- 3.92 [59/64]	2618	8- 7.07 [5/64]	2698	8-10.22 [7/32]	2778	9- 1.37 [3/8]
2299	7- 6.51 [33/64]	2379	7- 9.66 [21/32]	2459	8- 0.81 [13/16]	2539	8- 3.96 [61/64]	2619	8- 7.11 [7/64]	2699	8-10.26 [17/64]	2779	9- 1.41 [13/32]
2300	7- 6.55 [35/64]	2380	7- 9.70 [45/64]	2460	8- 0.85 [27/32]	2540	8- 4.00	2620	8- 7.15 [5/32]	2700	8-10.30 [19/64]	2780	9- 1.45 [29/64]
2301	7- 6.59 [19/32]	2381	7- 9.74 [47/64]	2461	8- 0.89 [57/64]	2541	8- 4.04 [3/64]	2621	8- 7.19 [3/16]	2701	8-10.34 [11/32]	2781	9- 1.49 [31/64]
2302	7- 6.63 [5/8]	2382	7- 9.78 [25/32]	2462	8- 0.93 [59/64]	2542	8- 4.08 [5/64]	2622	8- 7.23 [15/64]	2702	8-10.38 [3/8]	2782	9- 1.53 [17/32]
2303	7- 6.67 [43/64]	2383	7- 9.82 [13/16]	2463	8- 0.97 [31/32]	2543	8- 4.12 [1/8]	2623	8- 7.27 [17/64]	2703	8-10.42 [27/64]	2783	9- 1.57 [9/16]
2304	7- 6.71 [45/64]	2384	7- 9.86 [55/64]	2464	8- 1.01 [1/64]	2544	8- 4.16 [5/32]	2624	8- 7.31 [5/16]	2704	8-10.46 [29/64]	2784	9- 1.61 [39/64]
2305	7- 6.75 [3/4]	2385	7- 9.90 [57/64]	2465	8- 1.05 [3/64]	2545	8- 4.20 [13/64]	2625	8- 7.35 [11/32]	2705	8-10.50 [1/2]	2785	9- 1.65 [41/64]
2306	7- 6.79 [25/32]	2386	7- 9.94 [15/16]	2466	8- 1.09 [3/32]	2546	8- 4.24 [15/64]	2626	8- 7.39 [25/64]	2706	8-10.54 [17/32]	2786	9- 1.69 [11/16]
2307	7- 6.83 [53/64]	2387	7- 9.98 [31/32]	2467	8- 1.13 [1/8]	2547	8- 4.28 [9/32]	2627	8- 7.43 [27/64]	2707	8-10.57 [37/64]	2787	9- 1.72 [23/32]
2308	7- 6.87 [55/64]	2388	7-10.02 [1/64]	2468	8- 1.17 [11/64]	2548	8- 4.31 [5/16]	2628	8- 7.46 [15/32]	2708	8-10.61 [39/64]	2788	9- 1.76 [49/64]
2309	7- 6.91 [29/32]	2389	7-10.06 [1/16]	2469	8- 1.20 [13/64]	2549	8- 4.35 [23/64]	2629	8- 7.50 [1/2]	2709	8-10.65 [21/32]	2789	9- 1.80 [51/64]
2310	7- 6.94 [15/16]	2390	7-10.09 [3/32]	2470	8- 1.24 [1/4]	2550	8- 4.39 [25/64]	2630	8- 7.54 [35/64]	2710	8-10.69 [11/16]	2790	9- 1.84 [27/32]
2311	7- 6.98 [63/64]	2391	7-10.13 [9/64]	2471	8- 1.28 [9/32]	2551	8- 4.43 [7/16]	2631	8- 7.58 [37/64]	2711	8-10.73 [47/64]	2791	9- 1.88 [7/8]
2312	7- 7.02 [1/32]	2392	7-10.17 [11/64]	2472	8- 1.32 [21/64]	2552	8- 4.47 [15/32]	2632	8- 7.62 [5/8]	2712	8-10.77 [49/64]	2792	9- 1.92 [59/64]
2313	7- 7.06 [1/16]	2393	7-10.21 [7/32]	2473	8- 1.36 [23/64]	2553	8- 4.51 [33/64]	2633	8- 7.66 [21/32]	2713	8-10.81 [13/16]	2793	9- 1.96 [61/64]
2314	7- 7.10 [7/64]	2394	7-10.25 [1/4]	2474	8- 1.40 [13/32]	2554	8- 4.55 [35/64]	2634	8- 7.70 [45/64]	2714	8-10.85 [27/32]	2794	9- 2.00
2315	7- 7.14 [9/64]	2395	7-10.29 [19/64]	2475	8- 1.44 [7/16]	2555	8- 4.59 [19/32]	2635	8- 7.74 [47/64]	2715	8-10.89 [57/64]	2795	9- 2.04 [3/64]
2316	7- 7.18 [3/16]	2396	7-10.33 [21/64]	2476	8- 1.48 [31/64]	2556	8- 4.63 [5/8]	2636	8- 7.78 [25/32]	2716	8-10.93 [59/64]	2796	9- 2.08 [5/64]
2317	7- 7.22 [7/32]	2397	7-10.37 [3/8]	2477	8- 1.52 [33/64]	2557	8- 4.67 [43/64]	2637	8- 7.82 [13/16]	2717	8-10.97 [31/32]	2797	9- 2.12 [1/8]
2318	7- 7.26 [17/64]	2398	7-10.41 [13/32]	2478	8- 1.56 [9/16]	2558	8- 4.71 [45/64]	2638	8- 7.86 [55/64]	2718	8-11.01 [1/64]	2798	9- 2.16 [5/32]
2319	7- 7.30 [19/64]	2399	7-10.45 [29/64]	2479	8- 1.60 [19/32]	2559	8- 4.75 [3/4]	2639	8- 7.90 [57/64]	2719	8-11.05 [3/64]	2799	9- 2.20 [13/64]
2320	7- 7.34 [11/32]	2400	7-10.49 [31/64]	2480	8- 1.64 [41/64]	2560	8- 4.79 [25/32]	2640	8- 7.94 [15/16]	2720	8-11.09 [3/32]	2800	9- 2.24 [15/64]

MILLIMETERS CONVERTED TO FEET AND INCHES

TABLES M-3

mm	ft-in.(fraction)	mm	ft-in.(fraction)	mm	ft-in.(fraction)	mm	ft-in.(fraction)	mm	ft-in.(fraction)	mm	ft-in.(fraction)	mm	ft-in.(fraction)
1681	5- 6.18 [3/16]	1761	5- 9.33 [21/64]	1841	6- 0.48 [31/64]	1921	6- 3.63 [5/8]	2001	6- 6.78 [25/32]	2081	6- 9.93 [59/64]	2161	7- 1.08 [5/64]
1682	5- 6.22 [7/32]	1762	5- 9.37 [3/8]	1842	6- 0.52 [33/64]	1922	6- 3.67 [43/64]	2002	6- 6.82 [13/16]	2082	6- 9.97 [31/32]	2162	7- 1.12 [1/8]
1683	5- 6.26 [17/64]	1763	5- 9.41 [13/32]	1843	6- 0.56 [9/16]	1923	6- 3.71 [45/64]	2003	6- 6.86 [55/64]	2083	6-10.01 [1/64]	2163	7- 1.16 [5/32]
1684	5- 6.30 [19/64]	1764	5- 9.45 [29/64]	1844	6- 0.60 [19/32]	1924	6- 3.75 [3/4]	2004	6- 6.90 [57/64]	2084	6-10.05 [3/64]	2164	7- 1.20 [13/64]
1685	5- 6.34 [11/32]	1765	5- 9.49 [31/64]	1845	6- 0.64 [41/64]	1925	6- 3.79 [25/32]	2005	6- 6.94 [15/16]	2085	6-10.09 [3/32]	2165	7- 1.24 [15/64]
1686	5- 6.38 [3/8]	1766	5- 9.53 [17/32]	1846	6- 0.68 [43/64]	1926	6- 3.83 [53/64]	2006	6- 6.98 [31/32]	2086	6-10.13 [1/8]	2166	7- 1.28 [9/32]
1687	5- 6.42 [27/64]	1767	5- 9.57 [9/16]	1847	6- 0.72 [23/32]	1927	6- 3.87 [55/64]	2007	6- 7.02 [1/64]	2087	6-10.17 [11/64]	2167	7- 1.31 [5/16]
1688	5- 6.46 [29/64]	1768	5- 9.61 [39/64]	1848	6- 0.76 [3/4]	1928	6- 3.91 [29/32]	2008	6- 7.06 [1/16]	2088	6-10.20 [13/64]	2168	7- 1.35 [23/64]
1689	5- 6.50 [1/2]	1769	5- 9.65 [41/64]	1849	6- 0.80 [51/64]	1929	6- 3.94 [15/16]	2009	6- 7.09 [3/32]	2089	6-10.24 [1/4]	2169	7- 1.39 [25/64]
1690	5- 6.54 [17/32]	1770	5- 9.69 [11/16]	1850	6- 0.83 [53/64]	1930	6- 3.98 [63/64]	2010	6- 7.13 [9/64]	2090	6-10.28 [9/32]	2170	7- 1.43 [7/16]
1691	5- 6.57 [37/64]	1771	5- 9.72 [23/32]	1851	6- 0.87 [7/8]	1931	6- 4.02 [1/32]	2011	6- 7.17 [11/64]	2091	6-10.32 [21/64]	2171	7- 1.47 [15/32]
1692	5- 6.61 [39/64]	1772	5- 9.76 [49/64]	1852	6- 0.91 [29/32]	1932	6- 4.06 [1/16]	2012	6- 7.21 [7/32]	2092	6-10.36 [23/64]	2172	7- 1.51 [33/64]
1693	5- 6.65 [21/32]	1773	5- 9.80 [51/64]	1853	6- 0.95 [61/64]	1933	6- 4.10 [7/64]	2013	6- 7.25 [1/4]	2093	6-10.40 [13/32]	2173	7- 1.55 [35/64]
1694	5- 6.69 [11/16]	1774	5- 9.84 [27/32]	1854	6- 0.99 [63/64]	1934	6- 4.14 [9/64]	2014	6- 7.29 [19/64]	2094	6-10.44 [7/16]	2174	7- 1.59 [19/32]
1695	5- 6.73 [47/64]	1775	5- 9.88 [7/8]	1855	6- 1.03 [1/32]	1935	6- 4.18 [3/16]	2015	6- 7.33 [21/64]	2095	6-10.48 [31/64]	2175	7- 1.63 [5/8]
1696	5- 6.77 [49/64]	1776	5- 9.92 [59/64]	1856	6- 1.07 [5/64]	1936	6- 4.22 [7/32]	2016	6- 7.37 [3/8]	2096	6-10.52 [33/64]	2176	7- 1.67 [43/64]
1697	5- 6.81 [13/16]	1777	5- 9.96 [61/64]	1857	6- 1.11 [7/64]	1937	6- 4.26 [17/64]	2017	6- 7.41 [13/32]	2097	6-10.56 [9/16]	2177	7- 1.71 [45/64]
1698	5- 6.85 [27/32]	1778	5-10.00	1858	6- 1.15 [5/32]	1938	6- 4.30 [19/64]	2018	6- 7.45 [29/64]	2098	6-10.60 [19/32]	2178	7- 1.75 [3/4]
1699	5- 6.89 [57/64]	1779	5-10.04 [3/64]	1859	6- 1.19 [3/16]	1939	6- 4.34 [11/32]	2019	6- 7.49 [31/64]	2099	6-10.64 [41/64]	2179	7- 1.79 [25/32]
1700	5- 6.93 [59/64]	1780	5-10.08 [5/64]	1860	6- 1.23 [15/64]	1940	6- 4.38 [3/8]	2020	6- 7.53 [17/32]	2100	6-10.68 [43/64]	2180	7- 1.83 [53/64]
1701	5- 6.97 [31/32]	1781	5-10.12 [1/8]	1861	6- 1.27 [17/64]	1941	6- 4.42 [27/64]	2021	6- 7.57 [9/16]	2101	6-10.72 [23/32]	2181	7- 1.87 [55/64]
1702	5- 7.01 [1/64]	1782	5-10.16 [5/32]	1862	6- 1.31 [5/16]	1942	6- 4.46 [29/64]	2022	6- 7.61 [39/64]	2102	6-10.76 [3/4]	2182	7- 1.91 [29/32]
1703	5- 7.05 [3/64]	1783	5-10.20 [13/64]	1863	6- 1.35 [11/32]	1943	6- 4.50 [1/2]	2023	6- 7.65 [41/64]	2103	6-10.80 [51/64]	2183	7- 1.94 [15/16]
1704	5- 7.09 [3/32]	1784	5-10.24 [15/64]	1864	6- 1.39 [25/64]	1944	6- 4.54 [17/32]	2024	6- 7.69 [11/16]	2104	6-10.83 [53/64]	2184	7- 1.98 [63/64]
1705	5- 7.13 [1/8]	1785	5-10.28 [9/32]	1865	6- 1.43 [27/64]	1945	6- 4.57 [37/64]	2025	6- 7.72 [23/32]	2105	6-10.87 [7/8]	2185	7- 2.02 [1/32]
1706	5- 7.17 [11/64]	1786	5-10.31 [5/16]	1866	6- 1.46 [15/32]	1946	6- 4.61 [39/64]	2026	6- 7.76 [49/64]	2106	6-10.91 [29/32]	2186	7- 2.06 [1/16]
1707	5- 7.20 [13/64]	1787	5-10.35 [23/64]	1867	6- 1.50 [1/2]	1947	6- 4.65 [21/32]	2027	6- 7.80 [51/64]	2107	6-10.95 [61/64]	2187	7- 2.10 [7/64]
1708	5- 7.24 [1/4]	1788	5-10.39 [25/64]	1868	6- 1.54 [35/64]	1948	6- 4.69 [11/16]	2028	6- 7.84 [27/32]	2108	6-10.99 [63/64]	2188	7- 2.14 [9/64]
1709	5- 7.28 [9/32]	1789	5-10.43 [7/16]	1869	6- 1.58 [37/64]	1949	6- 4.73 [47/64]	2029	6- 7.88 [7/8]	2109	6-11.03 [1/32]	2189	7- 2.18 [3/16]
1710	5- 7.32 [21/64]	1790	5-10.47 [15/32]	1870	6- 1.62 [5/8]	1950	6- 4.77 [49/64]	2030	6- 7.92 [59/64]	2110	6-11.07 [5/64]	2190	7- 2.22 [7/32]
1711	5- 7.36 [23/64]	1791	5-10.51 [33/64]	1871	6- 1.66 [21/32]	1951	6- 4.81 [13/16]	2031	6- 7.96 [61/64]	2111	6-11.11 [7/64]	2191	7- 2.26 [17/64]
1712	5- 7.40 [13/32]	1792	5-10.55 [35/64]	1872	6- 1.70 [45/64]	1952	6- 4.85 [27/32]	2032	6- 8.00	2112	6-11.15 [5/32]	2192	7- 2.30 [19/64]
1713	5- 7.44 [7/16]	1793	5-10.59 [19/32]	1873	6- 1.74 [47/64]	1953	6- 4.89 [57/64]	2033	6- 8.04 [3/64]	2113	6-11.19 [3/16]	2193	7- 2.34 [11/32]
1714	5- 7.48 [31/64]	1794	5-10.63 [5/8]	1874	6- 1.78 [25/32]	1954	6- 4.93 [59/64]	2034	6- 8.08 [5/64]	2114	6-11.23 [15/64]	2194	7- 2.38 [3/8]
1715	5- 7.52 [33/64]	1795	5-10.67 [43/64]	1875	6- 1.82 [13/16]	1955	6- 4.97 [31/32]	2035	6- 8.12 [1/8]	2115	6-11.27 [17/64]	2195	7- 2.42 [27/64]
1716	5- 7.56 [9/16]	1796	5-10.71 [45/64]	1876	6- 1.86 [55/64]	1956	6- 5.01 [1/64]	2036	6- 8.16 [5/32]	2116	6-11.31 [5/16]	2196	7- 2.46 [29/64]
1717	5- 7.60 [19/32]	1797	5-10.75 [3/4]	1877	6- 1.90 [57/64]	1957	6- 5.05 [3/64]	2037	6- 8.20 [13/64]	2117	6-11.35 [11/32]	2197	7- 2.50 [1/2]
1718	5- 7.64 [41/64]	1798	5-10.79 [25/32]	1878	6- 1.94 [15/16]	1958	6- 5.09 [3/32]	2038	6- 8.24 [15/64]	2118	6-11.39 [25/64]	2198	7- 2.54 [17/32]
1719	5- 7.68 [43/64]	1799	5-10.83 [53/64]	1879	6- 1.98 [31/32]	1959	6- 5.13 [1/8]	2039	6- 8.28 [9/32]	2119	6-11.43 [27/64]	2199	7- 2.57 [37/64]
1720	5- 7.72 [23/32]	1800	5-10.87 [55/64]	1880	6- 2.02 [1/64]	1960	6- 5.17 [11/64]	2040	6- 8.31 [5/16]	2120	6-11.46 [15/32]	2200	7- 2.61 [39/64]
1721	5- 7.76 [3/4]	1801	5-10.91 [29/32]	1881	6- 2.06 [1/16]	1961	6- 5.20 [13/64]	2041	6- 8.35 [23/64]	2121	6-11.50 [1/2]	2201	7- 2.65 [21/32]
1722	5- 7.80 [51/64]	1802	5-10.94 [15/16]	1882	6- 2.09 [3/32]	1962	6- 5.24 [1/4]	2042	6- 8.39 [25/64]	2122	6-11.54 [35/64]	2202	7- 2.69 [11/16]
1723	5- 7.83 [53/64]	1803	5-10.98 [63/64]	1883	6- 2.13 [9/64]	1963	6- 5.28 [9/32]	2043	6- 8.43 [7/16]	2123	6-11.58 [37/64]	2203	7- 2.73 [47/64]
1724	5- 7.87 [7/8]	1804	5-11.02 [1/32]	1884	6- 2.17 [11/64]	1964	6- 5.32 [21/64]	2044	6- 8.47 [15/32]	2124	6-11.62 [5/8]	2204	7- 2.77 [49/64]
1725	5- 7.91 [29/32]	1805	5-11.06 [1/16]	1885	6- 2.21 [7/32]	1965	6- 5.36 [23/64]	2045	6- 8.51 [33/64]	2125	6-11.66 [21/32]	2205	7- 2.81 [13/16]
1726	5- 7.95 [61/64]	1806	5-11.10 [7/64]	1886	6- 2.25 [1/4]	1966	6- 5.40 [13/32]	2046	6- 8.55 [35/64]	2126	6-11.70 [45/64]	2206	7- 2.85 [27/32]
1727	5- 7.99 [63/64]	1807	5-11.14 [9/64]	1887	6- 2.29 [19/64]	1967	6- 5.44 [7/16]	2047	6- 8.59 [19/32]	2127	6-11.74 [47/64]	2207	7- 2.89 [57/64]
1728	5- 8.03 [1/32]	1808	5-11.18 [3/16]	1888	6- 2.33 [21/64]	1968	6- 5.48 [31/64]	2048	6- 8.63 [5/8]	2128	6-11.78 [25/32]	2208	7- 2.93 [59/64]
1729	5- 8.07 [5/64]	1809	5-11.22 [7/32]	1889	6- 2.37 [3/8]	1969	6- 5.52 [33/64]	2049	6- 8.67 [43/64]	2129	6-11.82 [13/16]	2209	7- 2.97 [31/32]
1730	5- 8.11 [7/64]	1810	5-11.26 [17/64]	1890	6- 2.41 [13/32]	1970	6- 5.56 [9/16]	2050	6- 8.71 [45/64]	2130	6-11.86 [55/64]	2210	7- 3.01 [1/64]
1731	5- 8.15 [5/32]	1811	5-11.30 [19/64]	1891	6- 2.45 [29/64]	1971	6- 5.60 [19/32]	2051	6- 8.75 [3/4]	2131	6-11.90 [57/64]	2211	7- 3.05 [3/64]
1732	5- 8.19 [3/16]	1812	5-11.34 [11/32]	1892	6- 2.49 [31/64]	1972	6- 5.64 [41/64]	2052	6- 8.79 [25/32]	2132	6-11.94 [15/16]	2212	7- 3.09 [3/32]
1733	5- 8.23 [15/64]	1813	5-11.38 [3/8]	1893	6- 2.53 [17/32]	1973	6- 5.68 [43/64]	2053	6- 8.83 [53/64]	2133	6-11.98 [31/32]	2213	7- 3.13 [1/8]
1734	5- 8.27 [17/64]	1814	5-11.42 [27/64]	1894	6- 2.57 [9/16]	1974	6- 5.72 [23/32]	2054	6- 8.87 [55/64]	2134	7- 0.02 [1/64]	2214	7- 3.17 [11/64]
1735	5- 8.31 [5/16]	1815	5-11.46 [29/64]	1895	6- 2.61 [39/64]	1975	6- 5.76 [3/4]	2055	6- 8.91 [29/32]	2135	7- 0.06 [1/16]	2215	7- 3.20 [13/64]
1736	5- 8.35 [11/32]	1816	5-11.50 [1/2]	1896	6- 2.65 [41/64]	1976	6- 5.80 [51/64]	2056	6- 8.94 [15/16]	2136	7- 0.09 [3/32]	2216	7- 3.24 [1/4]
1737	5- 8.39 [25/64]	1817	5-11.54 [17/32]	1897	6- 2.69 [11/16]	1977	6- 5.83 [53/64]	2057	6- 8.98 [63/64]	2137	7- 0.13 [9/64]	2217	7- 3.28 [9/32]
1738	5- 8.43 [27/64]	1818	5-11.57 [37/64]	1898	6- 2.72 [23/32]	1978	6- 5.87 [7/8]	2058	6- 9.02 [1/32]	2138	7- 0.17 [11/64]	2218	7- 3.32 [21/64]
1739	5- 8.46 [15/32]	1819	5-11.61 [39/64]	1899	6- 2.76 [49/64]	1979	6- 5.91 [29/32]	2059	6- 9.06 [1/16]	2139	7- 0.21 [7/32]	2219	7- 3.36 [23/64]
1740	5- 8.50 [1/2]	1820	5-11.65 [21/32]	1900	6- 2.80 [51/64]	1980	6- 5.95 [61/64]	2060	6- 9.10 [7/64]	2140	7- 0.25 [1/4]	2220	7- 3.40 [13/32]
1741	5- 8.54 [35/64]	1821	5-11.69 [11/16]	1901	6- 2.84 [27/32]	1981	6- 5.99 [63/64]	2061	6- 9.14 [9/64]	2141	7- 0.29 [19/64]	2221	7- 3.44 [7/16]
1742	5- 8.58 [37/64]	1822	5-11.73 [47/64]	1902	6- 2.88 [7/8]	1982	6- 6.03 [1/32]	2062	6- 9.18 [3/16]	2142	7- 0.33 [21/64]	2222	7- 3.48 [31/64]
1743	5- 8.62 [5/8]	1823	5-11.77 [49/64]	1903	6- 2.92 [59/64]	1983	6- 6.07 [5/64]	2063	6- 9.22 [7/32]	2143	7- 0.37 [3/8]	2223	7- 3.52 [33/64]
1744	5- 8.66 [21/32]	1824	5-11.81 [13/16]	1904	6- 2.96 [61/64]	1984	6- 6.11 [7/64]	2064	6- 9.26 [17/64]	2144	7- 0.41 [13/32]	2224	7- 3.56 [9/16]
1745	5- 8.70 [45/64]	1825	5-11.85 [27/32]	1905	6- 3.00	1985	6- 6.15 [5/32]	2065	6- 9.30 [19/64]	2145	7- 0.45 [29/64]	2225	7- 3.60 [19/32]
1746	5- 8.74 [47/64]	1826	5-11.89 [57/64]	1906	6- 3.04 [3/64]	1986	6- 6.19 [3/16]	2066	6- 9.34 [11/32]	2146	7- 0.49 [31/64]	2226	7- 3.64 [41/64]
1747	5- 8.78 [25/32]	1827	5-11.93 [59/64]	1907	6- 3.08 [5/64]	1987	6- 6.23 [15/64]	2067	6- 9.38 [3/8]	2147	7- 0.53 [17/32]	2227	7- 3.68 [43/64]
1748	5- 8.82 [13/16]	1828	5-11.97 [31/32]	1908	6- 3.12 [1/8]	1988	6- 6.27 [17/64]	2068	6- 9.42 [27/64]	2148	7- 0.57 [9/16]	2228	7- 3.72 [23/32]
1749	5- 8.86 [55/64]	1829	6- 0.01 [1/64]	1909	6- 3.16 [5/32]	1989	6- 6.31 [5/16]	2069	6- 9.46 [29/64]	2149	7- 0.61 [39/64]	2229	7- 3.76 [3/4]
1750	5- 8.90 [57/64]	1830	6- 0.05 [3/64]	1910	6- 3.20 [13/64]	1990	6- 6.35 [11/32]	2070	6- 9.50 [1/2]	2150	7- 0.65 [41/64]	2230	7- 3.80 [51/64]
1751	5- 8.94 [15/16]	1831	6- 0.09 [3/32]	1911	6- 3.24 [15/64]	1991	6- 6.39 [25/64]	2071	6- 9.54 [17/32]	2151	7- 0.69 [11/16]	2231	7- 3.83 [53/64]
1752	5- 8.98 [31/32]	1832	6- 0.13 [1/8]	1912	6- 3.28 [9/32]	1992	6- 6.43 [27/64]	2072	6- 9.57 [37/64]	2152	7- 0.72 [23/32]	2232	7- 3.87 [7/8]
1753	5- 9.02 [1/64]	1833	6- 0.17 [11/64]	1913	6- 3.31 [5/16]	1993	6- 6.46 [15/32]	2073	6- 9.61 [39/64]	2153	7- 0.76 [49/64]	2233	7- 3.91 [29/32]
1754	5- 9.06 [1/16]	1834	6- 0.20 [13/64]	1914	6- 3.35 [23/64]	1994	6- 6.50 [1/2]	2074	6- 9.65 [21/32]	2154	7- 0.80 [51/64]	2234	7- 3.95 [61/64]
1755	5- 9.09 [3/32]	1835	6- 0.24 [1/4]	1915	6- 3.39 [25/64]	1995	6- 6.54 [35/64]	2075	6- 9.69 [11/16]	2155	7- 0.84 [27/32]	2235	7- 3.99 [63/64]
1756	5- 9.13 [9/64]	1836	6- 0.28 [9/32]	1916	6- 3.43 [7/16]	1996	6- 6.58 [37/64]	2076	6- 9.73 [47/64]	2156	7- 0.88 [7/8]	2236	7- 4.03 [1/32]
1757	5- 9.17 [11/64]	1837	6- 0.32 [21/64]	1917	6- 3.47 [15/32]	1997	6- 6.62 [5/8]	2077	6- 9.77 [49/64]	2157	7- 0.92 [59/64]	2237	7- 4.07 [5/64]
1758	5- 9.21 [7/32]	1838	6- 0.36 [23/64]	1918	6- 3.51 [33/64]	1998	6- 6.66 [21/32]	2078	6- 9.81 [13/16]	2158	7- 0.96 [61/64]	2238	7- 4.11 [7/64]
1759	5- 9.25 [1/4]	1839	6- 0.40 [13/32]	1919	6- 3.55 [35/64]	1999	6- 6.70 [45/64]	2079	6- 9.85 [27/32]	2159	7- 1.00	2239	7- 4.15 [5/32]
1760	5- 9.29 [19/64]	1840	6- 0.44 [7/16]	1920	6- 3.59 [19/32]	2000	6- 6.74 [47/64]	2080	6- 9.89 [57/64]	2160	7- 1.04 [3/64]	2240	7- 4.19 [3/16]

MILLIMETERS CONVERTED TO FEET AND INCHES

TABLES M-3

mm	ft-in.(fraction)	mm	ft-in.(fraction)	mm	ft-in.(fraction)	mm	ft-in.(fraction)	mm	ft-in.(fraction)	mm	ft-in.(fraction)	mm	ft-in.(fraction)
1121	3- 8.13 [9/64]	1201	3-11.28 [9/32]	1281	4- 2.43 [7/16]	1361	4- 5.58 [37/64]	1441	4- 8.73 [47/64]	1521	4-11.88 [7/8]	1601	5- 3.03 [1/32]
1122	3- 8.17 [11/64]	1202	3-11.32 [21/64]	1282	4- 2.47 [15/32]	1362	4- 5.62 [5/8]	1442	4- 8.77 [49/64]	1522	4-11.92 [59/64]	1602	5- 3.07 [5/64]
1123	3- 8.21 [7/32]	1203	3-11.36 [23/64]	1283	4- 2.51 [33/64]	1363	4- 5.66 [21/32]	1443	4- 8.81 [13/16]	1523	4-11.96 [61/64]	1603	5- 3.11 [7/64]
1124	3- 8.25 [1/4]	1204	3-11.40 [13/32]	1284	4- 2.55 [35/64]	1364	4- 5.70 [45/64]	1444	4- 8.85 [27/32]	1524	5- 0.00	1604	5- 3.15 [5/32]
1125	3- 8.29 [19/64]	1205	3-11.44 [7/16]	1285	4- 2.59 [19/32]	1365	4- 5.74 [47/64]	1445	4- 8.89 [57/64]	1525	5- 0.04 [3/64]	1605	5- 3.19 [3/16]
1126	3- 8.33 [21/64]	1206	3-11.48 [31/64]	1286	4- 2.63 [5/8]	1366	4- 5.78 [25/32]	1446	4- 8.93 [59/64]	1526	5- 0.08 [5/64]	1606	5- 3.23 [15/64]
1127	3- 8.37 [3/8]	1207	3-11.52 [33/64]	1287	4- 2.67 [43/64]	1367	4- 5.82 [13/16]	1447	4- 8.97 [31/32]	1527	5- 0.12 [1/8]	1607	5- 3.27 [17/64]
1128	3- 8.41 [13/32]	1208	3-11.56 [9/16]	1288	4- 2.71 [45/64]	1368	4- 5.86 [55/64]	1448	4- 9.01 [1/64]	1528	5- 0.16 [5/32]	1608	5- 3.31 [5/16]
1129	3- 8.45 [29/64]	1209	3-11.60 [19/32]	1289	4- 2.75 [3/4]	1369	4- 5.90 [57/64]	1449	4- 9.05 [3/64]	1529	5- 0.20 [13/64]	1609	5- 3.35 [11/32]
1130	3- 8.49 [31/64]	1210	3-11.64 [41/64]	1290	4- 2.79 [25/32]	1370	4- 5.94 [15/16]	1450	4- 9.09 [3/32]	1530	5- 0.24 [15/64]	1610	5- 3.39 [25/64]
1131	3- 8.53 [17/32]	1211	3-11.68 [43/64]	1291	4- 2.83 [53/64]	1371	4- 5.98 [31/32]	1451	4- 9.13 [1/8]	1531	5- 0.28 [9/32]	1611	5- 3.43 [27/64]
1132	3- 8.57 [9/16]	1212	3-11.72 [23/32]	1292	4- 2.87 [55/64]	1372	4- 6.02 [1/64]	1452	4- 9.17 [11/64]	1532	5- 0.31 [5/16]	1612	5- 3.46 [15/32]
1133	3- 8.61 [39/64]	1213	3-11.76 [3/4]	1293	4- 2.91 [29/32]	1373	4- 6.06 [1/16]	1453	4- 9.20 [13/64]	1533	5- 0.35 [23/64]	1613	5- 3.50 [1/2]
1134	3- 8.65 [41/64]	1214	3-11.80 [51/64]	1294	4- 2.94 [15/16]	1374	4- 6.09 [3/32]	1454	4- 9.24 [1/4]	1534	5- 0.39 [25/64]	1614	5- 3.54 [35/64]
1135	3- 8.69 [11/16]	1215	3-11.83 [53/64]	1295	4- 2.98 [63/64]	1375	4- 6.13 [9/64]	1455	4- 9.28 [9/32]	1535	5- 0.43 [7/16]	1615	5- 3.58 [37/64]
1136	3- 8.72 [23/32]	1216	3-11.87 [7/8]	1296	4- 3.02 [1/32]	1376	4- 6.17 [11/64]	1456	4- 9.32 [21/64]	1536	5- 0.47 [15/32]	1616	5- 3.62 [5/8]
1137	3- 8.76 [49/64]	1217	3-11.91 [29/32]	1297	4- 3.06 [1/16]	1377	4- 6.21 [7/32]	1457	4- 9.36 [23/64]	1537	5- 0.51 [33/64]	1617	5- 3.66 [21/32]
1138	3- 8.80 [51/64]	1218	3-11.95 [61/64]	1298	4- 3.10 [7/64]	1378	4- 6.25 [1/4]	1458	4- 9.40 [13/32]	1538	5- 0.55 [35/64]	1618	5- 3.70 [45/64]
1139	3- 8.84 [27/32]	1219	3-11.99 [63/64]	1299	4- 3.14 [9/64]	1379	4- 6.29 [19/64]	1459	4- 9.44 [7/16]	1539	5- 0.59 [19/32]	1619	5- 3.74 [47/64]
1140	3- 8.88 [7/8]	1220	4- 0.03 [1/32]	1300	4- 3.18 [3/16]	1380	4- 6.33 [21/64]	1460	4- 9.48 [31/64]	1540	5- 0.63 [5/8]	1620	5- 3.78 [25/32]
1141	3- 8.92 [59/64]	1221	4- 0.07 [5/64]	1301	4- 3.22 [7/32]	1381	4- 6.37 [3/8]	1461	4- 9.52 [33/64]	1541	5- 0.67 [43/64]	1621	5- 3.82 [13/16]
1142	3- 8.96 [61/64]	1222	4- 0.11 [7/64]	1302	4- 3.26 [17/64]	1382	4- 6.41 [13/32]	1462	4- 9.56 [9/16]	1542	5- 0.71 [45/64]	1622	5- 3.86 [55/64]
1143	3- 9.00	1223	4- 0.15 [5/32]	1303	4- 3.30 [19/64]	1383	4- 6.45 [29/64]	1463	4- 9.60 [19/32]	1543	5- 0.75 [3/4]	1623	5- 3.90 [57/64]
1144	3- 9.04 [3/64]	1224	4- 0.19 [3/16]	1304	4- 3.34 [11/32]	1384	4- 6.49 [31/64]	1464	4- 9.64 [41/64]	1544	5- 0.79 [25/32]	1624	5- 3.94 [15/16]
1145	3- 9.08 [5/64]	1225	4- 0.23 [15/64]	1305	4- 3.38 [3/8]	1385	4- 6.53 [17/32]	1465	4- 9.68 [43/64]	1545	5- 0.83 [53/64]	1625	5- 3.98 [31/32]
1146	3- 9.12 [1/8]	1226	4- 0.27 [17/64]	1306	4- 3.42 [27/64]	1386	4- 6.57 [9/16]	1466	4- 9.72 [23/32]	1546	5- 0.87 [55/64]	1626	5- 4.02 [1/64]
1147	3- 9.16 [5/32]	1227	4- 0.31 [5/16]	1307	4- 3.46 [29/64]	1387	4- 6.61 [39/64]	1467	4- 9.76 [3/4]	1547	5- 0.91 [29/32]	1627	5- 4.06 [1/16]
1148	3- 9.20 [13/64]	1228	4- 0.35 [11/32]	1308	4- 3.50 [1/2]	1388	4- 6.65 [41/64]	1468	4- 9.80 [51/64]	1548	5- 0.94 [15/16]	1628	5- 4.09 [3/32]
1149	3- 9.24 [15/64]	1229	4- 0.39 [25/64]	1309	4- 3.54 [17/32]	1389	4- 6.69 [11/16]	1469	4- 9.83 [53/64]	1549	5- 0.98 [63/64]	1629	5- 4.13 [9/64]
1150	3- 9.28 [9/32]	1230	4- 0.43 [27/64]	1310	4- 3.57 [37/64]	1390	4- 6.72 [23/32]	1470	4- 9.87 [7/8]	1550	5- 1.02 [1/32]	1630	5- 4.17 [11/64]
1151	3- 9.31 [5/16]	1231	4- 0.46 [15/32]	1311	4- 3.61 [39/64]	1391	4- 6.76 [49/64]	1471	4- 9.91 [29/32]	1551	5- 1.06 [1/16]	1631	5- 4.21 [7/32]
1152	3- 9.35 [23/64]	1232	4- 0.50 [1/2]	1312	4- 3.65 [21/32]	1392	4- 6.80 [51/64]	1472	4- 9.95 [61/64]	1552	5- 1.10 [7/64]	1632	5- 4.25 [1/4]
1153	3- 9.39 [25/64]	1233	4- 0.54 [35/64]	1313	4- 3.69 [11/16]	1393	4- 6.84 [27/32]	1473	4- 9.99 [63/64]	1553	5- 1.14 [9/64]	1633	5- 4.29 [19/64]
1154	3- 9.43 [7/16]	1234	4- 0.58 [37/64]	1314	4- 3.73 [47/64]	1394	4- 6.88 [7/8]	1474	4-10.03 [1/32]	1554	5- 1.18 [3/16]	1634	5- 4.33 [21/64]
1155	3- 9.47 [15/32]	1235	4- 0.62 [5/8]	1315	4- 3.77 [49/64]	1395	4- 6.92 [59/64]	1475	4-10.07 [5/64]	1555	5- 1.22 [7/32]	1635	5- 4.37 [3/8]
1156	3- 9.51 [33/64]	1236	4- 0.66 [21/32]	1316	4- 3.81 [13/16]	1396	4- 6.96 [61/64]	1476	4-10.11 [7/64]	1556	5- 1.26 [17/64]	1636	5- 4.41 [13/32]
1157	3- 9.55 [35/64]	1237	4- 0.70 [45/64]	1317	4- 3.85 [27/32]	1397	4- 7.00	1477	4-10.15 [5/32]	1557	5- 1.30 [19/64]	1637	5- 4.45 [29/64]
1158	3- 9.59 [19/32]	1238	4- 0.74 [47/64]	1318	4- 3.89 [57/64]	1398	4- 7.04 [3/64]	1478	4-10.19 [3/16]	1558	5- 1.34 [11/32]	1638	5- 4.49 [31/64]
1159	3- 9.63 [5/8]	1239	4- 0.78 [25/32]	1319	4- 3.93 [59/64]	1399	4- 7.08 [5/64]	1479	4-10.23 [15/64]	1559	5- 1.38 [3/8]	1639	5- 4.53 [17/32]
1160	3- 9.67 [43/64]	1240	4- 0.82 [13/16]	1320	4- 3.97 [31/32]	1400	4- 7.12 [1/8]	1480	4-10.27 [17/64]	1560	5- 1.42 [27/64]	1640	5- 4.57 [9/16]
1161	3- 9.71 [45/64]	1241	4- 0.86 [55/64]	1321	4- 4.01 [1/64]	1401	4- 7.16 [5/32]	1481	4-10.31 [5/16]	1561	5- 1.46 [29/64]	1641	5- 4.61 [39/64]
1162	3- 9.75 [3/4]	1242	4- 0.90 [57/64]	1322	4- 4.05 [3/64]	1402	4- 7.20 [13/64]	1482	4-10.35 [11/32]	1562	5- 1.50 [1/2]	1642	5- 4.65 [41/64]
1163	3- 9.79 [25/32]	1243	4- 0.94 [15/16]	1323	4- 4.09 [3/32]	1403	4- 7.24 [15/64]	1483	4-10.39 [25/64]	1563	5- 1.54 [17/32]	1643	5- 4.69 [11/16]
1164	3- 9.83 [53/64]	1244	4- 0.98 [31/32]	1324	4- 4.13 [1/8]	1404	4- 7.28 [9/32]	1484	4-10.43 [27/64]	1564	5- 1.57 [37/64]	1644	5- 4.72 [23/32]
1165	3- 9.87 [55/64]	1245	4- 1.02 [1/64]	1325	4- 4.17 [11/64]	1405	4- 7.31 [5/16]	1485	4-10.46 [15/32]	1565	5- 1.61 [39/64]	1645	5- 4.76 [49/64]
1166	3- 9.91 [29/32]	1246	4- 1.06 [1/16]	1326	4- 4.20 [13/64]	1406	4- 7.35 [23/64]	1486	4-10.50 [1/2]	1566	5- 1.65 [21/32]	1646	5- 4.80 [51/64]
1167	3- 9.94 [15/16]	1247	4- 1.09 [3/32]	1327	4- 4.24 [1/4]	1407	4- 7.39 [25/64]	1487	4-10.54 [35/64]	1567	5- 1.69 [11/16]	1647	5- 4.84 [27/32]
1168	3- 9.98 [63/64]	1248	4- 1.13 [9/64]	1328	4- 4.28 [9/32]	1408	4- 7.43 [7/16]	1488	4-10.58 [37/64]	1568	5- 1.73 [47/64]	1648	5- 4.88 [7/8]
1169	3-10.02 [1/32]	1249	4- 1.17 [11/64]	1329	4- 4.32 [21/64]	1409	4- 7.47 [15/32]	1489	4-10.62 [5/8]	1569	5- 1.77 [49/64]	1649	5- 4.92 [59/64]
1170	3-10.06 [1/16]	1250	4- 1.21 [7/32]	1330	4- 4.36 [23/64]	1410	4- 7.51 [33/64]	1490	4-10.66 [21/32]	1570	5- 1.81 [13/16]	1650	5- 4.96 [61/64]
1171	3-10.10 [7/64]	1251	4- 1.25 [1/4]	1331	4- 4.40 [13/32]	1411	4- 7.55 [35/64]	1491	4-10.70 [45/64]	1571	5- 1.85 [27/32]	1651	5- 5.00
1172	3-10.14 [9/64]	1252	4- 1.29 [19/64]	1332	4- 4.44 [7/16]	1412	4- 7.59 [19/32]	1492	4-10.74 [47/64]	1572	5- 1.89 [57/64]	1652	5- 5.04 [3/64]
1173	3-10.18 [3/16]	1253	4- 1.33 [21/64]	1333	4- 4.48 [31/64]	1413	4- 7.63 [5/8]	1493	4-10.78 [25/32]	1573	5- 1.93 [59/64]	1653	5- 5.08 [5/64]
1174	3-10.22 [7/32]	1254	4- 1.37 [3/8]	1334	4- 4.52 [33/64]	1414	4- 7.67 [43/64]	1494	4-10.82 [13/16]	1574	5- 1.97 [31/32]	1654	5- 5.12 [1/8]
1175	3-10.26 [17/64]	1255	4- 1.41 [13/32]	1335	4- 4.56 [9/16]	1415	4- 7.71 [45/64]	1495	4-10.86 [55/64]	1575	5- 2.01 [1/64]	1655	5- 5.16 [5/32]
1176	3-10.30 [19/64]	1256	4- 1.45 [29/64]	1336	4- 4.60 [19/32]	1416	4- 7.75 [3/4]	1496	4-10.90 [57/64]	1576	5- 2.05 [3/64]	1656	5- 5.20 [13/64]
1177	3-10.34 [11/32]	1257	4- 1.49 [31/64]	1337	4- 4.64 [41/64]	1417	4- 7.79 [25/32]	1497	4-10.94 [15/16]	1577	5- 2.09 [3/32]	1657	5- 5.24 [15/64]
1178	3-10.38 [3/8]	1258	4- 1.53 [17/32]	1338	4- 4.68 [43/64]	1418	4- 7.83 [53/64]	1498	4-10.98 [31/32]	1578	5- 2.13 [1/8]	1658	5- 5.28 [9/32]
1179	3-10.42 [27/64]	1259	4- 1.57 [9/16]	1339	4- 4.72 [23/32]	1419	4- 7.87 [55/64]	1499	4-11.02 [1/64]	1579	5- 2.17 [11/64]	1659	5- 5.31 [5/16]
1180	3-10.46 [29/64]	1260	4- 1.61 [39/64]	1340	4- 4.76 [3/4]	1420	4- 7.91 [29/32]	1500	4-11.06 [1/16]	1580	5- 2.20 [13/64]	1660	5- 5.35 [23/64]
1181	3-10.50 [1/2]	1261	4- 1.65 [41/64]	1341	4- 4.80 [51/64]	1421	4- 7.94 [15/16]	1501	4-11.09 [3/32]	1581	5- 2.24 [1/4]	1661	5- 5.39 [25/64]
1182	3-10.54 [17/32]	1262	4- 1.69 [11/16]	1342	4- 4.83 [53/64]	1422	4- 7.98 [63/64]	1502	4-11.13 [9/64]	1582	5- 2.28 [9/32]	1662	5- 5.43 [7/16]
1183	3-10.57 [37/64]	1263	4- 1.72 [23/32]	1343	4- 4.87 [7/8]	1423	4- 8.02 [1/32]	1503	4-11.17 [11/64]	1583	5- 2.32 [21/64]	1663	5- 5.47 [15/32]
1184	3-10.61 [39/64]	1264	4- 1.76 [49/64]	1344	4- 4.91 [29/32]	1424	4- 8.06 [1/16]	1504	4-11.21 [7/32]	1584	5- 2.36 [23/64]	1664	5- 5.51 [33/64]
1185	3-10.65 [21/32]	1265	4- 1.80 [51/64]	1345	4- 4.95 [61/64]	1425	4- 8.10 [7/64]	1505	4-11.25 [1/4]	1585	5- 2.40 [13/32]	1665	5- 5.55 [35/64]
1186	3-10.69 [11/16]	1266	4- 1.84 [27/32]	1346	4- 4.99 [63/64]	1426	4- 8.14 [9/64]	1506	4-11.29 [19/64]	1586	5- 2.44 [7/16]	1666	5- 5.59 [19/32]
1187	3-10.73 [47/64]	1267	4- 1.88 [7/8]	1347	4- 5.03 [1/32]	1427	4- 8.18 [3/16]	1507	4-11.33 [21/64]	1587	5- 2.48 [31/64]	1667	5- 5.63 [5/8]
1188	3-10.77 [49/64]	1268	4- 1.92 [59/64]	1348	4- 5.07 [5/64]	1428	4- 8.22 [7/32]	1508	4-11.37 [3/8]	1588	5- 2.52 [33/64]	1668	5- 5.67 [43/64]
1189	3-10.81 [13/16]	1269	4- 1.96 [61/64]	1349	4- 5.11 [7/64]	1429	4- 8.26 [17/64]	1509	4-11.41 [13/32]	1589	5- 2.56 [9/16]	1669	5- 5.71 [45/64]
1190	3-10.85 [27/32]	1270	4- 2.00	1350	4- 5.15 [5/32]	1430	4- 8.30 [19/64]	1510	4-11.45 [29/64]	1590	5- 2.60 [19/32]	1670	5- 5.75 [3/4]
1191	3-10.89 [57/64]	1271	4- 2.04 [3/64]	1351	4- 5.19 [3/16]	1431	4- 8.34 [11/32]	1511	4-11.49 [31/64]	1591	5- 2.64 [41/64]	1671	5- 5.79 [25/32]
1192	3-10.93 [59/64]	1272	4- 2.08 [5/64]	1352	4- 5.23 [15/64]	1432	4- 8.38 [3/8]	1512	4-11.53 [17/32]	1592	5- 2.68 [43/64]	1672	5- 5.83 [53/64]
1193	3-10.97 [31/32]	1273	4- 2.12 [1/8]	1353	4- 5.27 [17/64]	1433	4- 8.42 [27/64]	1513	4-11.57 [9/16]	1593	5- 2.72 [23/32]	1673	5- 5.87 [55/64]
1194	3-11.01 [1/64]	1274	4- 2.16 [5/32]	1354	4- 5.31 [5/16]	1434	4- 8.46 [29/64]	1514	4-11.61 [39/64]	1594	5- 2.76 [3/4]	1674	5- 5.91 [29/32]
1195	3-11.05 [3/64]	1275	4- 2.20 [13/64]	1355	4- 5.35 [11/32]	1435	4- 8.50 [1/2]	1515	4-11.65 [41/64]	1595	5- 2.80 [51/64]	1675	5- 5.94 [15/16]
1196	3-11.09 [3/32]	1276	4- 2.24 [15/64]	1356	4- 5.39 [25/64]	1436	4- 8.54 [17/32]	1516	4-11.69 [11/16]	1596	5- 2.83 [53/64]	1676	5- 5.98 [63/64]
1197	3-11.13 [1/8]	1277	4- 2.28 [9/32]	1357	4- 5.43 [27/64]	1437	4- 8.57 [37/64]	1517	4-11.72 [23/32]	1597	5- 2.87 [7/8]	1677	5- 6.02 [1/32]
1198	3-11.17 [11/64]	1278	4- 2.31 [5/16]	1358	4- 5.46 [15/32]	1438	4- 8.61 [39/64]	1518	4-11.76 [49/64]	1598	5- 2.91 [29/32]	1678	5- 6.06 [1/16]
1199	3-11.20 [13/64]	1279	4- 2.35 [23/64]	1359	4- 5.50 [1/2]	1439	4- 8.65 [21/32]	1519	4-11.80 [51/64]	1599	5- 2.95 [61/64]	1679	5- 6.10 [7/64]
1200	3-11.24 [1/4]	1280	4- 2.39 [25/64]	1360	4- 5.54 [35/64]	1440	4- 8.69 [11/16]	1520	4-11.84 [27/32]	1600	5- 2.99 [63/64]	1680	5- 6.14 [9/64]

MILLIMETERS CONVERTED TO FEET AND INCHES

mm	ft-in.(fraction)	mm	ft-in.(fraction)	mm	ft-in.(fraction)	mm	ft-in.(fraction)	mm	ft-in.(fraction)	mm	ft-in.(fraction)	mm	ft-in.(fraction)
561	1-10.09 [3/32]	641	2- 1.24 [15/64]	721	2- 4.39 [25/64]	801	2- 7.54 [17/32]	881	2-10.69 [11/16]	961	3- 1.83 [53/64]	1041	3- 4.98 [63/64]
562	1-10.13 [1/8]	642	2- 1.28 [9/32]	722	2- 4.43 [27/64]	802	2- 7.57 [37/64]	882	2-10.72 [23/32]	962	3- 1.87 [7/8]	1042	3- 5.02 [1/32]
563	1-10.17 [11/64]	643	2- 1.31 [5/16]	723	2- 4.46 [15/32]	803	2- 7.61 [39/64]	883	2-10.76 [49/64]	963	3- 1.91 [29/32]	1043	3- 5.06 [1/16]
564	1-10.20 [13/64]	644	2- 1.35 [23/64]	724	2- 4.50 [1/2]	804	2- 7.65 [21/32]	884	2-10.80 [51/64]	964	3- 1.95 [61/64]	1044	3- 5.10 [7/64]
565	1-10.24 [1/4]	645	2- 1.39 [25/64]	725	2- 4.54 [35/64]	805	2- 7.69 [11/16]	885	2-10.84 [27/32]	965	3- 1.99 [63/64]	1045	3- 5.14 [9/64]
566	1-10.28 [9/32]	646	2- 1.43 [7/16]	726	2- 4.58 [37/64]	806	2- 7.73 [47/64]	886	2-10.88 [7/8]	966	3- 2.03 [1/32]	1046	3- 5.18 [3/16]
567	1-10.32 [21/64]	647	2- 1.47 [15/32]	727	2- 4.62 [5/8]	807	2- 7.77 [49/64]	887	2-10.92 [59/64]	967	3- 2.07 [5/64]	1047	3- 5.22 [7/32]
568	1-10.36 [23/64]	648	2- 1.51 [33/64]	728	2- 4.66 [21/32]	808	2- 7.81 [13/16]	888	2-10.96 [61/64]	968	3- 2.11 [7/64]	1048	3- 5.26 [17/64]
569	1-10.40 [13/32]	649	2- 1.55 [35/64]	729	2- 4.70 [45/64]	809	2- 7.85 [27/32]	889	2-11.00	969	3- 2.15 [5/32]	1049	3- 5.30 [19/64]
570	1-10.44 [7/16]	650	2- 1.59 [19/32]	730	2- 4.74 [47/64]	810	2- 7.89 [57/64]	890	2-11.04 [3/64]	970	3- 2.19 [3/16]	1050	3- 5.34 [11/32]
571	1-10.48 [31/64]	651	2- 1.63 [5/8]	731	2- 4.78 [25/32]	811	2- 7.93 [59/64]	891	2-11.08 [5/64]	971	3- 2.23 [15/64]	1051	3- 5.38 [3/8]
572	1-10.52 [33/64]	652	2- 1.67 [43/64]	732	2- 4.82 [13/16]	812	2- 7.97 [31/32]	892	2-11.12 [1/8]	972	3- 2.27 [17/64]	1052	3- 5.42 [27/64]
573	1-10.56 [9/16]	653	2- 1.71 [45/64]	733	2- 4.86 [55/64]	813	2- 8.01 [1/64]	893	2-11.16 [5/32]	973	3- 2.31 [5/16]	1053	3- 5.46 [29/64]
574	1-10.60 [19/32]	654	2- 1.75 [3/4]	734	2- 4.90 [57/64]	814	2- 8.05 [3/64]	894	2-11.20 [13/64]	974	3- 2.35 [11/32]	1054	3- 5.50 [1/2]
575	1-10.64 [41/64]	655	2- 1.79 [25/32]	735	2- 4.94 [15/16]	815	2- 8.09 [3/32]	895	2-11.24 [15/64]	975	3- 2.39 [25/64]	1055	3- 5.54 [17/32]
576	1-10.68 [43/64]	656	2- 1.83 [53/64]	736	2- 4.98 [31/32]	816	2- 8.13 [1/8]	896	2-11.28 [9/32]	976	3- 2.43 [27/64]	1056	3- 5.57 [37/64]
577	1-10.72 [23/32]	657	2- 1.87 [55/64]	737	2- 5.02 [1/64]	817	2- 8.17 [11/64]	897	2-11.31 [5/16]	977	3- 2.46 [15/32]	1057	3- 5.61 [39/64]
578	1-10.76 [3/4]	658	2- 1.91 [29/32]	738	2- 5.06 [1/16]	818	2- 8.20 [13/64]	898	2-11.35 [23/64]	978	3- 2.50 [1/2]	1058	3- 5.65 [21/32]
579	1-10.80 [51/64]	659	2- 1.94 [15/16]	739	2- 5.09 [3/32]	819	2- 8.24 [1/4]	899	2-11.39 [25/64]	979	3- 2.54 [35/64]	1059	3- 5.69 [11/16]
580	1-10.83 [53/64]	660	2- 1.98 [63/64]	740	2- 5.13 [9/64]	820	2- 8.28 [9/32]	900	2-11.43 [7/16]	980	3- 2.58 [37/64]	1060	3- 5.73 [47/64]
581	1-10.87 [7/8]	661	2- 2.02 [1/32]	741	2- 5.17 [11/64]	821	2- 8.32 [21/64]	901	2-11.47 [15/32]	981	3- 2.62 [5/8]	1061	3- 5.77 [49/64]
582	1-10.91 [29/32]	662	2- 2.06 [1/16]	742	2- 5.21 [7/32]	822	2- 8.36 [23/64]	902	2-11.51 [33/64]	982	3- 2.66 [21/32]	1062	3- 5.81 [13/16]
583	1-10.95 [61/64]	663	2- 2.10 [7/64]	743	2- 5.25 [1/4]	823	2- 8.40 [13/32]	903	2-11.55 [35/64]	983	3- 2.70 [45/64]	1063	3- 5.85 [27/32]
584	1-10.99 [63/64]	664	2- 2.14 [9/64]	744	2- 5.29 [19/64]	824	2- 8.44 [7/16]	904	2-11.59 [19/32]	984	3- 2.74 [47/64]	1064	3- 5.89 [57/64]
585	1-11.03 [1/32]	665	2- 2.18 [3/16]	745	2- 5.33 [21/64]	825	2- 8.48 [31/64]	905	2-11.63 [5/8]	985	3- 2.78 [25/32]	1065	3- 5.93 [59/64]
586	1-11.07 [5/64]	666	2- 2.22 [7/32]	746	2- 5.37 [3/8]	826	2- 8.52 [33/64]	906	2-11.67 [43/64]	986	3- 2.82 [13/16]	1066	3- 5.97 [31/32]
587	1-11.11 [7/64]	667	2- 2.26 [17/64]	747	2- 5.41 [13/32]	827	2- 8.56 [9/16]	907	2-11.71 [45/64]	987	3- 2.86 [55/64]	1067	3- 6.01 [1/64]
588	1-11.15 [5/32]	668	2- 2.30 [19/64]	748	2- 5.45 [29/64]	828	2- 8.60 [19/32]	908	2-11.75 [3/4]	988	3- 2.90 [57/64]	1068	3- 6.05 [3/64]
589	1-11.19 [3/16]	669	2- 2.34 [11/32]	749	2- 5.49 [31/64]	829	2- 8.64 [41/64]	909	2-11.79 [25/32]	989	3- 2.94 [15/16]	1069	3- 6.09 [3/32]
590	1-11.23 [15/64]	670	2- 2.38 [3/8]	750	2- 5.53 [17/32]	830	2- 8.68 [43/64]	910	2-11.83 [53/64]	990	3- 2.98 [31/32]	1070	3- 6.13 [1/8]
591	1-11.27 [17/64]	671	2- 2.42 [27/64]	751	2- 5.57 [9/16]	831	2- 8.72 [23/32]	911	2-11.87 [55/64]	991	3- 3.02 [1/64]	1071	3- 6.17 [11/64]
592	1-11.31 [5/16]	672	2- 2.46 [29/64]	752	2- 5.61 [39/64]	832	2- 8.76 [3/4]	912	2-11.91 [29/32]	992	3- 3.06 [1/16]	1072	3- 6.20 [13/64]
593	1-11.35 [11/32]	673	2- 2.50 [1/2]	753	2- 5.65 [41/64]	833	2- 8.80 [51/64]	913	2-11.94 [15/16]	993	3- 3.09 [3/32]	1073	3- 6.24 [1/4]
594	1-11.39 [25/64]	674	2- 2.54 [17/32]	754	2- 5.69 [11/16]	834	2- 8.83 [53/64]	914	2-11.98 [63/64]	994	3- 3.13 [9/64]	1074	3- 6.28 [9/32]
595	1-11.43 [27/64]	675	2- 2.57 [37/64]	755	2- 5.72 [23/32]	835	2- 8.87 [7/8]	915	3- 0.02 [1/32]	995	3- 3.17 [11/64]	1075	3- 6.32 [21/64]
596	1-11.46 [15/32]	676	2- 2.61 [39/64]	756	2- 5.76 [49/64]	836	2- 8.91 [29/32]	916	3- 0.06 [1/16]	996	3- 3.21 [7/32]	1076	3- 6.36 [23/64]
597	1-11.50 [1/2]	677	2- 2.65 [21/32]	757	2- 5.80 [51/64]	837	2- 8.95 [61/64]	917	3- 0.10 [7/64]	997	3- 3.25 [1/4]	1077	3- 6.40 [13/32]
598	1-11.54 [35/64]	678	2- 2.69 [11/16]	758	2- 5.84 [27/32]	838	2- 8.99 [63/64]	918	3- 0.14 [9/64]	998	3- 3.29 [19/64]	1078	3- 6.44 [7/16]
599	1-11.58 [37/64]	679	2- 2.73 [47/64]	759	2- 5.88 [7/8]	839	2- 9.03 [1/32]	919	3- 0.18 [3/16]	999	3- 3.33 [21/64]	1079	3- 6.48 [31/64]
600	1-11.62 [5/8]	680	2- 2.77 [49/64]	760	2- 5.92 [59/64]	840	2- 9.07 [5/64]	920	3- 0.22 [7/32]	1000	3- 3.37 [3/8]	1080	3- 6.52 [33/64]
601	1-11.66 [21/32]	681	2- 2.81 [13/16]	761	2- 5.96 [61/64]	841	2- 9.11 [7/64]	921	3- 0.26 [17/64]	1001	3- 3.41 [13/32]	1081	3- 6.56 [9/16]
602	1-11.70 [45/64]	682	2- 2.85 [27/32]	762	2- 6.00	842	2- 9.15 [5/32]	922	3- 0.30 [19/64]	1002	3- 3.45 [29/64]	1082	3- 6.60 [19/32]
603	1-11.74 [47/64]	683	2- 2.89 [57/64]	763	2- 6.04 [3/64]	843	2- 9.19 [3/16]	923	3- 0.34 [11/32]	1003	3- 3.49 [31/64]	1083	3- 6.64 [41/64]
604	1-11.78 [25/32]	684	2- 2.93 [59/64]	764	2- 6.08 [5/64]	844	2- 9.23 [15/64]	924	3- 0.38 [3/8]	1004	3- 3.53 [17/32]	1084	3- 6.68 [43/64]
605	1-11.82 [13/16]	685	2- 2.97 [31/32]	765	2- 6.12 [1/8]	845	2- 9.27 [17/64]	925	3- 0.42 [27/64]	1005	3- 3.57 [9/16]	1085	3- 6.72 [23/32]
606	1-11.86 [55/64]	686	2- 3.01 [1/64]	766	2- 6.16 [5/32]	846	2- 9.31 [5/16]	926	3- 0.46 [29/64]	1006	3- 3.61 [39/64]	1086	3- 6.76 [3/4]
607	1-11.90 [57/64]	687	2- 3.05 [3/64]	767	2- 6.20 [13/64]	847	2- 9.35 [11/32]	927	3- 0.50 [1/2]	1007	3- 3.65 [41/64]	1087	3- 6.80 [51/64]
608	1-11.94 [15/16]	688	2- 3.09 [3/32]	768	2- 6.24 [15/64]	848	2- 9.39 [25/64]	928	3- 0.54 [17/32]	1008	3- 3.69 [11/16]	1088	3- 6.83 [53/64]
609	1-11.98 [31/32]	689	2- 3.13 [1/8]	769	2- 6.28 [9/32]	849	2- 9.43 [27/64]	929	3- 0.57 [37/64]	1009	3- 3.72 [23/32]	1089	3- 6.87 [7/8]
610	2- 0.02 [1/64]	690	2- 3.17 [11/64]	770	2- 6.31 [5/16]	850	2- 9.46 [15/32]	930	3- 0.61 [39/64]	1010	3- 3.76 [49/64]	1090	3- 6.91 [29/32]
611	2- 0.06 [1/16]	691	2- 3.20 [13/64]	771	2- 6.35 [23/64]	851	2- 9.50 [1/2]	931	3- 0.65 [21/32]	1011	3- 3.80 [51/64]	1091	3- 6.95 [61/64]
612	2- 0.09 [3/32]	692	2- 3.24 [1/4]	772	2- 6.39 [25/64]	852	2- 9.54 [35/64]	932	3- 0.69 [11/16]	1012	3- 3.84 [27/32]	1092	3- 6.99 [63/64]
613	2- 0.13 [9/64]	693	2- 3.28 [9/32]	773	2- 6.43 [7/16]	853	2- 9.58 [37/64]	933	3- 0.73 [47/64]	1013	3- 3.88 [7/8]	1093	3- 7.03 [1/32]
614	2- 0.17 [11/64]	694	2- 3.32 [21/64]	774	2- 6.47 [15/32]	854	2- 9.62 [5/8]	934	3- 0.77 [49/64]	1014	3- 3.92 [59/64]	1094	3- 7.07 [5/64]
615	2- 0.21 [7/32]	695	2- 3.36 [23/64]	775	2- 6.51 [33/64]	855	2- 9.66 [21/32]	935	3- 0.81 [13/16]	1015	3- 3.96 [61/64]	1095	3- 7.11 [7/64]
616	2- 0.25 [1/4]	696	2- 3.40 [13/32]	776	2- 6.55 [35/64]	856	2- 9.70 [45/64]	936	3- 0.85 [27/32]	1016	3- 4.00	1096	3- 7.15 [5/32]
617	2- 0.29 [19/64]	697	2- 3.44 [7/16]	777	2- 6.59 [19/32]	857	2- 9.74 [47/64]	937	3- 0.89 [57/64]	1017	3- 4.04 [3/64]	1097	3- 7.19 [3/16]
618	2- 0.33 [21/64]	698	2- 3.48 [31/64]	778	2- 6.63 [5/8]	858	2- 9.78 [25/32]	938	3- 0.93 [59/64]	1018	3- 4.08 [5/64]	1098	3- 7.23 [15/64]
619	2- 0.37 [3/8]	699	2- 3.52 [33/64]	779	2- 6.67 [43/64]	859	2- 9.82 [13/16]	939	3- 0.97 [31/32]	1019	3- 4.12 [1/8]	1099	3- 7.27 [17/64]
620	2- 0.41 [13/32]	700	2- 3.56 [9/16]	780	2- 6.71 [45/64]	860	2- 9.86 [55/64]	940	3- 1.01 [1/64]	1020	3- 4.16 [5/32]	1100	3- 7.31 [5/16]
621	2- 0.45 [29/64]	701	2- 3.60 [19/32]	781	2- 6.75 [3/4]	861	2- 9.90 [57/64]	941	3- 1.05 [3/64]	1021	3- 4.20 [13/64]	1101	3- 7.35 [11/32]
622	2- 0.49 [31/64]	702	2- 3.64 [41/64]	782	2- 6.79 [25/32]	862	2- 9.94 [15/16]	942	3- 1.09 [3/32]	1022	3- 4.24 [15/64]	1102	3- 7.39 [25/64]
623	2- 0.53 [17/32]	703	2- 3.68 [43/64]	783	2- 6.83 [53/64]	863	2- 9.98 [31/32]	943	3- 1.13 [1/8]	1023	3- 4.28 [9/32]	1103	3- 7.43 [27/64]
624	2- 0.57 [9/16]	704	2- 3.72 [23/32]	784	2- 6.87 [55/64]	864	2-10.02 [1/64]	944	3- 1.17 [11/64]	1024	3- 4.31 [5/16]	1104	3- 7.46 [15/32]
625	2- 0.61 [39/64]	705	2- 3.76 [3/4]	785	2- 6.91 [29/32]	865	2-10.06 [1/16]	945	3- 1.20 [13/64]	1025	3- 4.35 [23/64]	1105	3- 7.50 [1/2]
626	2- 0.65 [41/64]	706	2- 3.80 [51/64]	786	2- 6.94 [15/16]	866	2-10.09 [3/32]	946	3- 1.24 [1/4]	1026	3- 4.39 [25/64]	1106	3- 7.54 [35/64]
627	2- 0.69 [11/16]	707	2- 3.83 [53/64]	787	2- 6.98 [63/64]	867	2-10.13 [9/64]	947	3- 1.28 [9/32]	1027	3- 4.43 [7/16]	1107	3- 7.58 [37/64]
628	2- 0.72 [23/32]	708	2- 3.87 [7/8]	788	2- 7.02 [1/32]	868	2-10.17 [11/64]	948	3- 1.32 [21/64]	1028	3- 4.47 [15/32]	1108	3- 7.62 [5/8]
629	2- 0.76 [49/64]	709	2- 3.91 [29/32]	789	2- 7.06 [1/16]	869	2-10.21 [7/32]	949	3- 1.36 [23/64]	1029	3- 4.51 [33/64]	1109	3- 7.66 [21/32]
630	2- 0.80 [51/64]	710	2- 3.95 [61/64]	790	2- 7.10 [7/64]	870	2-10.25 [1/4]	950	3- 1.40 [13/32]	1030	3- 4.55 [35/64]	1110	3- 7.70 [45/64]
631	2- 0.84 [27/32]	711	2- 3.99 [63/64]	791	2- 7.14 [9/64]	871	2-10.29 [19/64]	951	3- 1.44 [7/16]	1031	3- 4.59 [19/32]	1111	3- 7.74 [47/64]
632	2- 0.88 [7/8]	712	2- 4.03 [1/32]	792	2- 7.18 [3/16]	872	2-10.33 [21/64]	952	3- 1.48 [31/64]	1032	3- 4.63 [5/8]	1112	3- 7.78 [25/32]
633	2- 0.92 [59/64]	713	2- 4.07 [5/64]	793	2- 7.22 [7/32]	873	2-10.37 [3/8]	953	3- 1.52 [33/64]	1033	3- 4.67 [43/64]	1113	3- 7.82 [13/16]
634	2- 0.96 [61/64]	714	2- 4.11 [7/64]	794	2- 7.26 [17/64]	874	2-10.41 [13/32]	954	3- 1.56 [9/16]	1034	3- 4.71 [45/64]	1114	3- 7.86 [55/64]
635	2- 1.00	715	2- 4.15 [5/32]	795	2- 7.30 [19/64]	875	2-10.45 [29/64]	955	3- 1.60 [19/32]	1035	3- 4.75 [3/4]	1115	3- 7.90 [57/64]
636	2- 1.04 [3/64]	716	2- 4.19 [3/16]	796	2- 7.34 [11/32]	876	2-10.49 [31/64]	956	3- 1.64 [41/64]	1036	3- 4.79 [25/32]	1116	3- 7.94 [15/16]
637	2- 1.08 [5/64]	717	2- 4.23 [15/64]	797	2- 7.38 [3/8]	877	2-10.53 [17/32]	957	3- 1.68 [43/64]	1037	3- 4.83 [53/64]	1117	3- 7.98 [31/32]
638	2- 1.12 [1/8]	718	2- 4.27 [17/64]	798	2- 7.42 [27/64]	878	2-10.57 [9/16]	958	3- 1.72 [23/32]	1038	3- 4.87 [55/64]	1118	3- 8.02 [1/64]
639	2- 1.16 [5/32]	719	2- 4.31 [5/16]	799	2- 7.46 [29/64]	879	2-10.61 [39/64]	959	3- 1.76 [3/4]	1039	3- 4.91 [29/32]	1119	3- 8.06 [1/16]
640	2- 1.20 [13/64]	720	2- 4.35 [11/32]	800	2- 7.50 [1/2]	880	2-10.65 [41/64]	960	3- 1.80 [51/64]	1040	3- 4.94 [15/16]	1120	3- 8.09 [3/32]

MILLIMETERS CONVERTED TO FEET AND INCHES

TABLES M-3

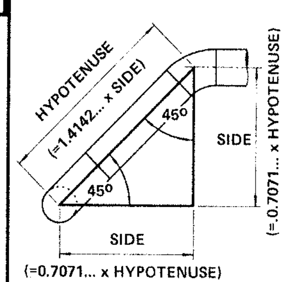
mm	ft-in.(fraction)	mm	ft-in.(fraction)	mm	ft-in.(fraction)	mm	ft-in.(fraction)	mm	ft-in.(fraction)	mm	ft-in.(fraction)	mm	ft-in.(fraction)
1	0- 0.04 [3/64]	81	0- 3.19 [3/16]	161	0- 6.34 [11/32]	241	0- 9.49 [31/64]	321	1- 0.64 [41/64]	401	1- 3.79 [25/32]	481	1- 6.94 [15/16]
2	0- 0.08 [5/64]	82	0- 3.23 [15/64]	162	0- 6.38 [3/8]	242	0- 9.53 [17/32]	322	1- 0.68 [43/64]	402	1- 3.83 [53/64]	482	1- 6.98 [31/32]
3	0- 0.12 [1/8]	83	0- 3.27 [17/64]	163	0- 6.42 [27/64]	243	0- 9.57 [9/16]	323	1- 0.72 [23/32]	403	1- 3.87 [55/64]	483	1- 7.02 [1/64]
4	0- 0.16 [5/32]	84	0- 3.31 [5/16]	164	0- 6.46 [29/64]	244	0- 9.61 [39/64]	324	1- 0.76 [3/4]	404	1- 3.91 [29/32]	484	1- 7.06 [1/16]
5	0- 0.20 [13/64]	85	0- 3.35 [11/32]	165	0- 6.50 [1/2]	245	0- 9.65 [41/64]	325	1- 0.80 [51/64]	405	1- 3.94 [15/16]	485	1- 7.09 [3/32]
6	0- 0.24 [15/64]	86	0- 3.39 [25/64]	166	0- 6.54 [17/32]	246	0- 9.69 [11/16]	326	1- 0.83 [53/64]	406	1- 3.98 [63/64]	486	1- 7.13 [9/64]
7	0- 0.28 [9/32]	87	0- 3.43 [27/64]	167	0- 6.57 [37/64]	247	0- 9.72 [23/32]	327	1- 0.87 [7/8]	407	1- 4.02 [1/32]	487	1- 7.17 [11/64]
8	0- 0.31 [5/16]	88	0- 3.46 [15/32]	168	0- 6.61 [39/64]	248	0- 9.76 [49/64]	328	1- 0.91 [29/32]	408	1- 4.06 [1/16]	488	1- 7.21 [7/32]
9	0- 0.35 [23/64]	89	0- 3.50 [1/2]	169	0- 6.65 [21/32]	249	0- 9.80 [51/64]	329	1- 0.95 [61/64]	409	1- 4.10 [7/64]	489	1- 7.25 [1/4]
10	0- 0.39 [25/64]	90	0- 3.54 [35/64]	170	0- 6.69 [11/16]	250	0- 9.84 [27/32]	330	1- 0.99 [63/64]	410	1- 4.14 [9/64]	490	1- 7.29 [19/64]
11	0- 0.43 [7/16]	91	0- 3.58 [37/64]	171	0- 6.73 [47/64]	251	0- 9.88 [7/8]	331	1- 1.03 [1/32]	411	1- 4.18 [3/16]	491	1- 7.33 [21/64]
12	0- 0.47 [15/32]	92	0- 3.62 [5/8]	172	0- 6.77 [49/64]	252	0- 9.92 [59/64]	332	1- 1.07 [5/64]	412	1- 4.22 [7/32]	492	1- 7.37 [3/8]
13	0- 0.51 [33/64]	93	0- 3.66 [21/32]	173	0- 6.81 [13/16]	253	0- 9.96 [61/64]	333	1- 1.11 [7/64]	413	1- 4.26 [17/64]	493	1- 7.41 [13/32]
14	0- 0.55 [35/64]	94	0- 3.70 [45/64]	174	0- 6.85 [27/32]	254	0-10.00	334	1- 1.15 [5/32]	414	1- 4.30 [19/64]	494	1- 7.45 [29/64]
15	0- 0.59 [19/32]	95	0- 3.74 [47/64]	175	0- 6.89 [57/64]	255	0-10.04 [3/64]	335	1- 1.19 [3/16]	415	1- 4.34 [11/32]	495	1- 7.49 [31/64]
16	0- 0.63 [5/8]	96	0- 3.78 [25/32]	176	0- 6.93 [59/64]	256	0-10.08 [5/64]	336	1- 1.23 [15/64]	416	1- 4.38 [3/8]	496	1- 7.53 [17/32]
17	0- 0.67 [43/64]	97	0- 3.82 [13/16]	177	0- 6.97 [31/32]	257	0-10.12 [1/8]	337	1- 1.27 [17/64]	417	1- 4.42 [27/64]	497	1- 7.57 [9/16]
18	0- 0.71 [45/64]	98	0- 3.86 [55/64]	178	0- 7.01 [1/64]	258	0-10.16 [5/32]	338	1- 1.31 [5/16]	418	1- 4.46 [29/64]	498	1- 7.61 [39/64]
19	0- 0.75 [3/4]	99	0- 3.90 [57/64]	179	0- 7.05 [3/64]	259	0-10.20 [13/64]	339	1- 1.35 [11/32]	419	1- 4.50 [1/2]	499	1- 7.65 [41/64]
20	0- 0.79 [25/32]	100	0- 3.94 [15/16]	180	0- 7.09 [3/32]	260	0-10.24 [15/64]	340	1- 1.39 [25/64]	420	1- 4.54 [17/32]	500	1- 7.69 [11/16]
21	0- 0.83 [53/64]	101	0- 3.98 [31/32]	181	0- 7.13 [1/8]	261	0-10.28 [9/32]	341	1- 1.43 [27/64]	421	1- 4.57 [37/64]	501	1- 7.72 [23/32]
22	0- 0.87 [55/64]	102	0- 4.02 [1/64]	182	0- 7.17 [11/64]	262	0-10.31 [5/16]	342	1- 1.46 [15/32]	422	1- 4.61 [39/64]	502	1- 7.76 [49/64]
23	0- 0.91 [29/32]	103	0- 4.06 [1/16]	183	0- 7.20 [13/64]	263	0-10.35 [23/64]	343	1- 1.50 [1/2]	423	1- 4.65 [21/32]	503	1- 7.80 [51/64]
24	0- 0.94 [15/16]	104	0- 4.09 [3/32]	184	0- 7.24 [1/4]	264	0-10.39 [25/64]	344	1- 1.54 [35/64]	424	1- 4.69 [11/16]	504	1- 7.84 [27/32]
25	0- 0.98 [63/64]	105	0- 4.13 [9/64]	185	0- 7.28 [9/32]	265	0-10.43 [7/16]	345	1- 1.58 [37/64]	425	1- 4.73 [47/64]	505	1- 7.88 [7/8]
26	0- 1.02 [1/32]	106	0- 4.17 [11/64]	186	0- 7.32 [21/64]	266	0-10.47 [15/32]	346	1- 1.62 [5/8]	426	1- 4.77 [49/64]	506	1- 7.92 [59/64]
27	0- 1.06 [1/16]	107	0- 4.21 [7/32]	187	0- 7.36 [23/64]	267	0-10.51 [33/64]	347	1- 1.66 [21/32]	427	1- 4.81 [13/16]	507	1- 7.96 [61/64]
28	0- 1.10 [7/64]	108	0- 4.25 [1/4]	188	0- 7.40 [13/32]	268	0-10.55 [35/64]	348	1- 1.70 [45/64]	428	1- 4.85 [27/32]	508	1- 8.00
29	0- 1.14 [9/64]	109	0- 4.29 [19/64]	189	0- 7.44 [7/16]	269	0-10.59 [19/32]	349	1- 1.74 [47/64]	429	1- 4.89 [57/64]	509	1- 8.04 [3/64]
30	0- 1.18 [3/16]	110	0- 4.33 [21/64]	190	0- 7.48 [31/64]	270	0-10.63 [5/8]	350	1- 1.78 [25/32]	430	1- 4.93 [59/64]	510	1- 8.08 [5/64]
31	0- 1.22 [7/32]	111	0- 4.37 [3/8]	191	0- 7.52 [33/64]	271	0-10.67 [43/64]	351	1- 1.82 [13/16]	431	1- 4.97 [31/32]	511	1- 8.12 [1/8]
32	0- 1.26 [17/64]	112	0- 4.41 [13/32]	192	0- 7.56 [9/16]	272	0-10.71 [45/64]	352	1- 1.86 [55/64]	432	1- 5.01 [1/64]	512	1- 8.16 [5/32]
33	0- 1.30 [19/64]	113	0- 4.45 [29/64]	193	0- 7.60 [19/32]	273	0-10.75 [3/4]	353	1- 1.90 [57/64]	433	1- 5.05 [3/64]	513	1- 8.20 [13/64]
34	0- 1.34 [11/32]	114	0- 4.49 [31/64]	194	0- 7.64 [41/64]	274	0-10.79 [25/32]	354	1- 1.94 [15/16]	434	1- 5.09 [3/32]	514	1- 8.24 [15/64]
35	0- 1.38 [3/8]	115	0- 4.53 [17/32]	195	0- 7.68 [43/64]	275	0-10.83 [53/64]	355	1- 1.98 [31/32]	435	1- 5.13 [1/8]	515	1- 8.28 [9/32]
36	0- 1.42 [27/64]	116	0- 4.57 [9/16]	196	0- 7.72 [23/32]	276	0-10.87 [55/64]	356	1- 2.02 [1/64]	436	1- 5.17 [11/64]	516	1- 8.31 [5/16]
37	0- 1.46 [29/64]	117	0- 4.61 [39/64]	197	0- 7.76 [3/4]	277	0-10.91 [29/32]	357	1- 2.06 [1/16]	437	1- 5.20 [13/64]	517	1- 8.35 [23/64]
38	0- 1.50 [1/2]	118	0- 4.65 [41/64]	198	0- 7.80 [51/64]	278	0-10.94 [15/16]	358	1- 2.09 [3/32]	438	1- 5.24 [1/4]	518	1- 8.39 [25/64]
39	0- 1.54 [17/32]	119	0- 4.69 [11/16]	199	0- 7.83 [53/64]	279	0-10.98 [63/64]	359	1- 2.13 [9/64]	439	1- 5.28 [9/32]	519	1- 8.43 [7/16]
40	0- 1.57 [37/64]	120	0- 4.72 [23/32]	200	0- 7.87 [7/8]	280	0-11.02 [1/32]	360	1- 2.17 [11/64]	440	1- 5.32 [21/64]	520	1- 8.47 [15/32]
41	0- 1.61 [39/64]	121	0- 4.76 [49/64]	201	0- 7.91 [29/32]	281	0-11.06 [1/16]	361	1- 2.21 [7/32]	441	1- 5.36 [23/64]	521	1- 8.51 [33/64]
42	0- 1.65 [21/32]	122	0- 4.80 [51/64]	202	0- 7.95 [61/64]	282	0-11.10 [7/64]	362	1- 2.25 [1/4]	442	1- 5.40 [13/32]	522	1- 8.55 [35/64]
43	0- 1.69 [11/16]	123	0- 4.84 [27/32]	203	0- 7.99 [63/64]	283	0-11.14 [9/64]	363	1- 2.29 [19/64]	443	1- 5.44 [7/16]	523	1- 8.59 [19/32]
44	0- 1.73 [47/64]	124	0- 4.88 [7/8]	204	0- 8.03 [1/32]	284	0-11.18 [3/16]	364	1- 2.33 [21/64]	444	1- 5.48 [31/64]	524	1- 8.63 [5/8]
45	0- 1.77 [49/64]	125	0- 4.92 [59/64]	205	0- 8.07 [5/64]	285	0-11.22 [7/32]	365	1- 2.37 [3/8]	445	1- 5.52 [33/64]	525	1- 8.67 [43/64]
46	0- 1.81 [13/16]	126	0- 4.96 [61/64]	206	0- 8.11 [7/64]	286	0-11.26 [17/64]	366	1- 2.41 [13/32]	446	1- 5.56 [9/16]	526	1- 8.71 [45/64]
47	0- 1.85 [27/32]	127	0- 5.00	207	0- 8.15 [5/32]	287	0-11.30 [19/64]	367	1- 2.45 [29/64]	447	1- 5.60 [19/32]	527	1- 8.75 [3/4]
48	0- 1.89 [57/64]	128	0- 5.04 [3/64]	208	0- 8.19 [3/16]	288	0-11.34 [11/32]	368	1- 2.49 [31/64]	448	1- 5.64 [41/64]	528	1- 8.79 [25/32]
49	0- 1.93 [59/64]	129	0- 5.08 [5/64]	209	0- 8.23 [15/64]	289	0-11.38 [3/8]	369	1- 2.53 [17/32]	449	1- 5.68 [43/64]	529	1- 8.83 [53/64]
50	0- 1.97 [31/32]	130	0- 5.12 [1/8]	210	0- 8.27 [17/64]	290	0-11.42 [27/64]	370	1- 2.57 [9/16]	450	1- 5.72 [23/32]	530	1- 8.87 [55/64]
51	0- 2.01 [1/64]	131	0- 5.16 [5/32]	211	0- 8.31 [5/16]	291	0-11.46 [29/64]	371	1- 2.61 [39/64]	451	1- 5.76 [3/4]	531	1- 8.91 [29/32]
52	0- 2.05 [3/64]	132	0- 5.20 [13/64]	212	0- 8.35 [11/32]	292	0-11.50 [1/2]	372	1- 2.65 [41/64]	452	1- 5.80 [51/64]	532	1- 8.94 [15/16]
53	0- 2.09 [3/32]	133	0- 5.24 [15/64]	213	0- 8.39 [25/64]	293	0-11.54 [17/32]	373	1- 2.69 [11/16]	453	1- 5.83 [53/64]	533	1- 8.98 [63/64]
54	0- 2.13 [1/8]	134	0- 5.28 [9/32]	214	0- 8.43 [27/64]	294	0-11.57 [37/64]	374	1- 2.72 [23/32]	454	1- 5.87 [7/8]	534	1- 9.02 [1/32]
55	0- 2.17 [11/64]	135	0- 5.31 [5/16]	215	0- 8.46 [15/32]	295	0-11.61 [39/64]	375	1- 2.76 [49/64]	455	1- 5.91 [29/32]	535	1- 9.06 [1/16]
56	0- 2.20 [13/64]	136	0- 5.35 [23/64]	216	0- 8.50 [1/2]	296	0-11.65 [21/32]	376	1- 2.80 [51/64]	456	1- 5.95 [61/64]	536	1- 9.10 [7/64]
57	0- 2.24 [1/4]	137	0- 5.39 [25/64]	217	0- 8.54 [35/64]	297	0-11.69 [11/16]	377	1- 2.84 [27/32]	457	1- 5.99 [63/64]	537	1- 9.14 [9/64]
58	0- 2.28 [9/32]	138	0- 5.43 [7/16]	218	0- 8.58 [37/64]	298	0-11.73 [47/64]	378	1- 2.88 [7/8]	458	1- 6.03 [1/32]	538	1- 9.18 [3/16]
59	0- 2.32 [21/64]	139	0- 5.47 [15/32]	219	0- 8.62 [5/8]	299	0-11.77 [49/64]	379	1- 2.92 [59/64]	459	1- 6.07 [5/64]	539	1- 9.22 [7/32]
60	0- 2.36 [23/64]	140	0- 5.51 [33/64]	220	0- 8.66 [21/32]	300	0-11.81 [13/16]	380	1- 2.96 [61/64]	460	1- 6.11 [7/64]	540	1- 9.26 [17/64]
61	0- 2.40 [13/32]	141	0- 5.55 [35/64]	221	0- 8.70 [45/64]	301	0-11.85 [27/32]	381	1- 3.00	461	1- 6.15 [5/32]	541	1- 9.30 [19/64]
62	0- 2.44 [7/16]	142	0- 5.59 [19/32]	222	0- 8.74 [47/64]	302	0-11.89 [57/64]	382	1- 3.04 [3/64]	462	1- 6.19 [3/16]	542	1- 9.34 [11/32]
63	0- 2.48 [31/64]	143	0- 5.63 [5/8]	223	0- 8.78 [25/32]	303	0-11.93 [59/64]	383	1- 3.08 [5/64]	463	1- 6.23 [15/64]	543	1- 9.38 [3/8]
64	0- 2.52 [33/64]	144	0- 5.67 [43/64]	224	0- 8.82 [13/16]	304	0-11.97 [31/32]	384	1- 3.12 [1/8]	464	1- 6.27 [17/64]	544	1- 9.42 [27/64]
65	0- 2.56 [9/16]	145	0- 5.71 [45/64]	225	0- 8.86 [55/64]	305	1- 0.01 [1/64]	385	1- 3.16 [5/32]	465	1- 6.31 [5/16]	545	1- 9.46 [29/64]
66	0- 2.60 [19/32]	146	0- 5.75 [3/4]	226	0- 8.90 [57/64]	306	1- 0.05 [3/64]	386	1- 3.20 [13/64]	466	1- 6.35 [11/32]	546	1- 9.50 [1/2]
67	0- 2.64 [41/64]	147	0- 5.79 [25/32]	227	0- 8.94 [15/16]	307	1- 0.09 [3/32]	387	1- 3.24 [15/64]	467	1- 6.39 [25/64]	547	1- 9.54 [17/32]
68	0- 2.68 [43/64]	148	0- 5.83 [53/64]	228	0- 8.98 [31/32]	308	1- 0.13 [1/8]	388	1- 3.28 [9/32]	468	1- 6.43 [27/64]	548	1- 9.57 [37/64]
69	0- 2.72 [23/32]	149	0- 5.87 [55/64]	229	0- 9.02 [1/64]	309	1- 0.17 [11/64]	389	1- 3.31 [5/16]	469	1- 6.46 [15/32]	549	1- 9.61 [39/64]
70	0- 2.76 [3/4]	150	0- 5.91 [29/32]	230	0- 9.06 [1/16]	310	1- 0.20 [13/64]	390	1- 3.35 [23/64]	470	1- 6.50 [1/2]	550	1- 9.65 [21/32]
71	0- 2.80 [51/64]	151	0- 5.94 [15/16]	231	0- 9.09 [3/32]	311	1- 0.24 [1/4]	391	1- 3.39 [25/64]	471	1- 6.54 [35/64]	551	1- 9.69 [11/16]
72	0- 2.83 [53/64]	152	0- 5.98 [63/64]	232	0- 9.13 [9/64]	312	1- 0.28 [9/32]	392	1- 3.43 [7/16]	472	1- 6.58 [37/64]	552	1- 9.73 [47/64]
73	0- 2.87 [7/8]	153	0- 6.02 [1/32]	233	0- 9.17 [11/64]	313	1- 0.32 [21/64]	393	1- 3.47 [15/32]	473	1- 6.62 [5/8]	553	1- 9.77 [49/64]
74	0- 2.91 [29/32]	154	0- 6.06 [1/16]	234	0- 9.21 [7/32]	314	1- 0.36 [23/64]	394	1- 3.51 [33/64]	474	1- 6.66 [21/32]	554	1- 9.81 [13/16]
75	0- 2.95 [61/64]	155	0- 6.10 [7/64]	235	0- 9.25 [1/4]	315	1- 0.40 [13/32]	395	1- 3.55 [35/64]	475	1- 6.70 [45/64]	555	1- 9.85 [27/32]
76	0- 2.99 [63/64]	156	0- 6.14 [9/64]	236	0- 9.29 [19/64]	316	1- 0.44 [7/16]	396	1- 3.59 [19/32]	476	1- 6.74 [47/64]	556	1- 9.89 [57/64]
77	0- 3.03 [1/32]	157	0- 6.18 [3/16]	237	0- 9.33 [21/64]	317	1- 0.48 [31/64]	397	1- 3.63 [5/8]	477	1- 6.78 [25/32]	557	1- 9.93 [59/64]
78	0- 3.07 [5/64]	158	0- 6.22 [7/32]	238	0- 9.37 [3/8]	318	1- 0.52 [33/64]	398	1- 3.67 [43/64]	478	1- 6.82 [13/16]	558	1- 9.97 [31/32]
79	0- 3.11 [7/64]	159	0- 6.26 [17/64]	239	0- 9.41 [13/32]	319	1- 0.56 [9/16]	399	1- 3.71 [45/64]	479	1- 6.86 [55/64]	559	1-10.01 [1/64]
80	0- 3.15 [5/32]	160	0- 6.30 [19/64]	240	0- 9.45 [29/64]	320	1- 0.60 [19/32]	400	1- 3.75 [3/4]	480	1- 6.90 [57/64]	560	1-10.05 [3/64]

MEASUREMENTS — TABLES M-2

HYPOTENUSE FOR 45° TRIANGLES

VALUES COMPUTED TO NEAREST 1/16-th INCH

SIDE	HYPOTENUSE	SIDE	HYPOTENUSE	SIDE	HYPOTENUSE	SIDE	HYPOTENUSE
0 0-1/16 (Nearest 1/16 In.)	0 0-1/16	0 3-3/16	0 4-1/2	0 6-5/16	0 8-15/16	0 9-7/16	0 13-3/8
0 0-1/8	0 0-3/16	0 3-1/4	0 4-5/8	0 6-3/8	0 9	0 9-1/2	0 13-7/16
0 0-3/16	0 0-1/4	0 3-5/16	0 4-11/16	0 6-7/16	0 9-1/8	0 9-9/16	0 13-1/2
0 0-1/4	0 0-3/8	0 3-3/8	0 4-3/4	0 6-1/2	0 9-3/16	0 9-5/8	0 13-5/8
0 0-5/16	0 0-7/16	0 3-7/16	0 4-7/8	0 6-9/16	0 9-1/4	0 9-11/16	0 13-11/16
0 0-3/8	0 0-1/2	0 3-1/2	0 4-15/16	0 6-5/8	0 9-3/8	0 9-3/4	0 13-13/16
0 0-7/16	0 0-5/8	0 3-9/16	0 5-1/16	0 6-11/16	0 9-7/16	0 9-13/16	0 13-7/8
0 0-1/2	0 0-11/16	0 3-5/8	0 5-1/8	0 6-3/4	0 9-9/16	0 9-7/8	0 13-15/16
0 0-9/16	0 0-13/16	0 3-11/16	0 5-3/16	0 6-13/16	0 9-5/8	0 9-15/16	0 14-1/16
0 0-5/8	0 0-7/8	0 3-3/4	0 5-5/16	0 6-7/8	0 9-3/4	0 10	0 14-1/8
0 0-11/16	0 1	0 3-13/16	0 5-3/8	0 6-15/16	0 9-13/16	0 10-1/16	0 14-1/4
0 0-3/4	0 1-1/16	0 3-7/8	0 5-1/2	0 7	0 9-7/8	0 10-1/8	0 14-5/16
0 0-13/16	0 1-1/8	0 3-15/16	0 5-9/16	0 7-1/16	0 10	0 10-3/16	0 14-7/16
0 0-7/8	0 1-1/4	0 4	0 5-11/16	0 7-1/8	0 10-1/16	0 10-1/4	0 14-1/2
0 0-15/16	0 1-5/16	0 4-1/16	0 5-3/4	0 7-3/16	0 10-3/16	0 10-5/16	0 14-9/16
0 1	0 1-7/16	0 4-1/8	0 5-13/16	0 7-1/4	0 10-1/4	0 10-3/8	0 14-11/16
0 1-1/16	0 1-1/2	0 4-3/16	0 5-15/16	0 7-5/16	0 10-5/16	0 10-7/16	0 14-3/4
0 1-1/8	0 1-9/16	0 4-1/4	0 6	0 7-3/8	0 10-7/16	0 10-1/2	0 14-7/8
0 1-3/16	0 1-11/16	0 4-5/16	0 6-1/8	0 7-7/16	0 10-1/2	0 10-9/16	0 14-15/16
0 1-1/4	0 1-3/4	0 4-3/8	0 6-3/16	0 7-1/2	0 10-5/8	0 10-5/8	0 15
0 1-5/16	0 1-7/8	0 4-7/16	0 6-1/4	0 7-9/16	0 10-11/16	0 10-11/16	0 15-1/8
0 1-3/8	0 1-15/16	0 4-1/2	0 6-3/8	0 7-5/8	0 10-13/16	0 10-3/4	0 15-3/16
0 1-7/16	0 2-1/16	0 4-9/16	0 6-7/16	0 7-11/16	0 10-7/8	0 10-13/16	0 15-5/16
0 1-1/2	0 2-1/8	0 4-5/8	0 6-9/16	0 7-3/4	0 10-15/16	0 10-7/8	0 15-3/8
0 1-9/16	0 2-3/16	0 4-11/16	0 6-5/8	0 7-13/16	0 11-1/16	0 10-15/16	0 15-7/16
0 1-5/8	0 2-5/16	0 4-3/4	0 6-11/16	0 7-7/8	0 11-1/8	0 11	0 15-9/16
0 1-11/16	0 2-3/8	0 4-13/16	0 6-13/16	0 7-15/16	0 11-1/4	0 11-1/16	0 15-5/8
0 1-3/4	0 2-1/2	0 4-7/8	0 6-7/8	0 8	0 11-5/16	0 11-1/8	0 15-3/4
0 1-13/16	0 2-9/16	0 4-15/16	0 7	0 8-1/16	0 11-3/8	0 11-3/16	0 15-13/16
0 1-7/8	0 2-5/8	0 5	0 7-1/16	0 8-1/8	0 11-1/2	0 11-1/4	0 15-15/16
0 1-15/16	0 2-3/4	0 5-1/16	0 7-3/16	0 8-3/16	0 11-9/16	0 11-5/16	0 16
0 2	0 2-13/16	0 5-1/8	0 7-1/4	0 8-1/4	0 11-11/16	0 11-3/8	0 16-1/16
0 2-1/16	0 2-15/16	0 5-3/16	0 7-5/16	0 8-5/16	0 11-3/4	0 11-7/16	0 16-3/16
0 2-1/8	0 3	0 5-1/4	0 7-7/16	0 8-3/8	0 11-7/8	0 11-1/2	0 16-1/4
0 2-3/16	0 3-1/16	0 5-5/16	0 7-1/2	0 8-7/16	0 11-15/16	0 11-9/16	0 16-3/8
0 2-1/4	0 3-3/16	0 5-3/8	0 7-5/8	0 8-1/2	0 12	0 11-5/8	0 16-7/16
0 2-5/16	0 3-1/4	0 5-7/16	0 7-11/16	0 8-9/16	0 12-1/8	0 11-11/16	0 16-1/2
0 2-3/8	0 3-3/8	0 5-1/2	0 7-3/4	0 8-5/8	0 12-3/16	0 11-3/4	0 16-5/8
0 2-7/16	0 3-7/16	0 5-9/16	0 7-7/8	0 8-11/16	0 12-5/16	0 11-13/16	0 16-11/16
0 2-1/2	0 3-9/16	0 5-5/8	0 7-15/16	0 8-3/4	0 12-3/8	0 11-7/8	0 16-13/16
0 2-9/16	0 3-5/8	0 5-11/16	0 8-1/16	0 8-13/16	0 12-7/16	0 11-15/16	0 16-7/8
0 2-5/8	0 3-11/16	0 5-3/4	0 8-1/8	0 8-7/8	0 12-9/16	0 12	0 17
0 2-11/16	0 3-13/16	0 5-13/16	0 8-1/4	0 8 15/16	0 12-5/8	0 12-1/16	0 17-5/16
0 2-3/4	0 3-7/8	0 5-7/8	0 8-5/16	0 9	0 12-3/4	0 12-1/8	0 17-1/8
0 2-13/16	0 4	0 5-15/16	0 8-3/8	0 9-1/16	0 12-13/16	0 12-3/16	0 17-1/4
0 2-7/8	0 4-1/16	0 6	0 8-1/2	0 9-1/8	0 12-7/8	0 12-1/4	0 17-5/16
0 2-15/16	0 4-1/8	0 6-1/16	0 8-9/16	0 9-3/16	0 13	0 12-5/16	0 17-7/16
0 3	0 4-1/4	0 6-1/8	0 8-11/16	0 9-1/4	0 13-1/16	0 12-3/8	0 17-1/2
0 3-1/16	0 4-5/16	0 6-3/16	0 8-3/4	0 9-5/16	0 13-3/16	0 12-7/16	0 17-9/16
0 3-1/8	0 4-7/16	0 6-1/4	0 8-13/16	0 9-3/8	0 13-1/4	0 12-1/2	0 17-11/16

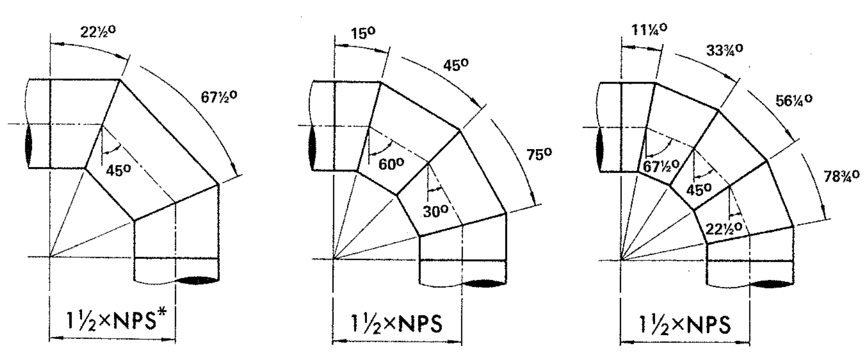


FEET

SIDE	HYPOTENUSE
1 0	1 4-31/32
2 0	2 9-15/16
3 0	4 2-29/32
4 0	5 7-7/8
5 0	7 0-27/32
6 0	8 5-13/16
7 0	9 10-25/32
8 0	11 3-3/4
9 0	12 8-3/4
10 0	14 1-23/32
11 0	15 6-11/16
12 0	16 11-21/32
13 0	18 4-5/8
14 0	19 9-19/32
15 0	21 2-9/16
0 8-1/2	1 0
1 4-31/32	2 0
2 1-15/32	3 0
2 9-15/16	4 0
3 6-7/16	5 0
4 2-29/32	6 0
4 11-13/32	7 0
5 7-7/8	8 0
6 4-3/8	9 0
7 0-27/32	10 0
7 9-11/32	11 0
8 5-13/16	12 0
9 2-5/16	13 0
9 10-25/32	14 0
10 7-9/32	15 0

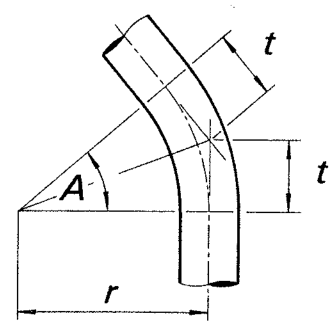
CONSTRUCTION OF MITERS

3-PIECE — 4-PIECE — 5-PIECE



* NPS = NOMINAL PIPE SIZE (INCHES)

TANGENT LENGTHS FOR BENDS



A = Angle of bend

GENERAL FORMULA

$$t = r.\tan[A/2]$$

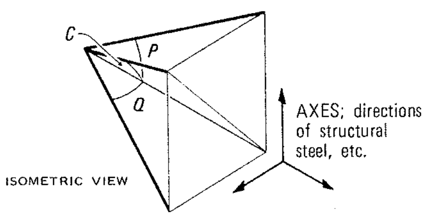
(Valid for 'A' less than 180°)

MEASUREMENTS

ALL ANGLES IN THESE FORMULAS ARE EXPRESSED IN DEGREES OF ARC

CHART M-1

COMPOUND ANGLES



Compound angle, C, is given by:

$(\tan C)^2 = (\tan P)^2 + (\tan Q)^2$

AREAS & VOLUMES

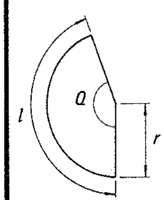
CIRCLE

Refer to table M-4 for numerical values of circumferences and areas of full circles

FULL CIRCLE

CIRCUMFERENCE = $2\pi r$
= $6.2831853\,r$

AREA = πr^2
= $3.1415927\,r^2$



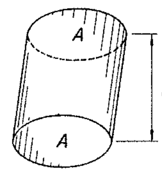
SECTOR (as shown)

LENGTH OF ARC = l =
= $\pi r Q/180$
= $0.0174533 r Q$

AREA = $\pi r^2 Q/360$
= $0.00872664 r^2 Q$

PRISM

BASE OF ANY SHAPE; UPRIGHT OR SLOPING



AREA OF SECTION = A

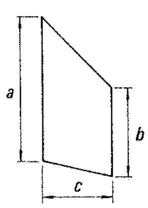
DISTANCE BETWEEN PARALLEL SECTIONS 'A' AND 'A' = h

VOLUME = hA

NOTE: THIS FORMULA MAY BE APPLIED TO CYLINDRIC AND RECTANGULAR TANKS.

TRAPEZOID

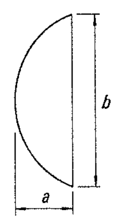
Trapezoid: A four-sided figure with two parallel sides, and the other two sides at any angle. Termed 'trapezium' in UK.



AREA = $c(a+b)/2$

If $a = b$, this formula applies to any parallelogram or rectangle.

SEGMENT OF CIRCLE



DIAMETER = $a + (b^2/4a)$

RADIUS = $r = (a/2) + (b^2/8a)$

LENGTH OF ARC * = l
= $(\pi r/90).\arccos[1-(a/r)]$
= $(\pi r/90).\arcsin[b/2r]$
where $\pi/90 = 0.03490659$

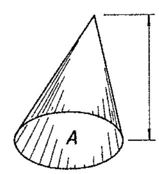
AREA * = $(rl - rb + ab)/2$

NOTE: arccos[Q] = "angle in degrees whose cosine is Q", and arcsin[Q] = "angle in degrees whose sine is Q".

*Valid for a positive and less than $2r$.

CONE

BASE OF ANY SHAPE; UPRIGHT OR SLOPING

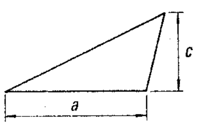


AREA OF BASE = A

HEIGHT (measured at right angles to base) = h

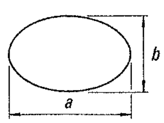
VOLUME = $hA/3$

TRIANGLE



AREA = $ac/2$

ELLIPSE

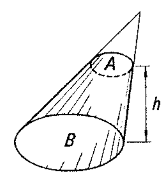


AREA = $(\pi/4)(ab)$
= $0.7853982(ab)$

CIRCUMFERENCE =
$\pi[(a^2+b^2)/2]^{1/2}$ approximately

FRUSTUM OF CONE

SECTION OF ANY SHAPE; UPRIGHT OR SLOPING

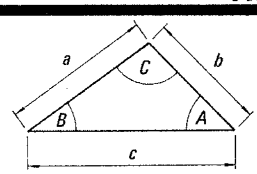


AREAS OF PARALLEL FLAT SURFACES 'A' AND 'B' = A and B, respectively

DISTANCE BETWEEN SURFACES 'A' AND 'B' = h

VOLUME = $(h/3).[A + B + (AB)^{1/2}]$

TRIANGLES

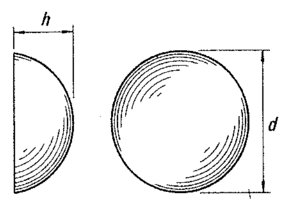


THESE FORMULAS MAY BE USED FOR ALL (FLAT) TRIANGLES

If Θ is between 90° and 180°,
$\sin\Theta = \sin(180° - \Theta)$, $\cos\Theta = -\cos(180° - \Theta)$
(Thus values may be found in tables.)

KNOWN	REQUIRED	SOLUTION
Two angles	Third angle	$A = 180° - (B + C)$
Three sides	Any angle	$\cos A = (b^2 + c^2 - a^2)/2bc$
	Area	Area = $[s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)]^{1/2}$ $s = (a+b+c)/2$
Two sides and included angle	Third side	$c = (a^2 + b^2 - 2ab\cos C)^{1/2}$
	Third angle	$\tan A = (a\sin C)/(b - a\cos C)$
	Area	$(ab\sin C)/2$
Two sides and excluded angle *(ambiguous)*	Third side	$c = b\cos A \pm (a^2 - b^2\sin^2 A)^{1/2}$
	Area	$(b/2)\sin A\,[b\cos A \pm (a^2 - b^2\sin^2 A)^{1/2}]$
One side and adjacent angles	Adjacent side	$c = a\sin C/\sin(B + C)$
	Area	$a^2.\sin B.\sin C/[2\sin(B + C)]$

SPHERE



RADIUS = r

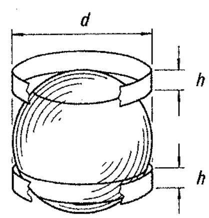
DIAMETER = $d = 2r$

SURFACE AREA = πd^2
= $3.14159265\,d^2$

VOLUME = $\pi d^3/6$ =
= $0.5235988\,d^3$

VOLUME OF SEGMENT OF DEPTH h = $(\pi h^2/3)(3r - h)$
= $(1.0471976h^2)(3r - h)$,
where h is positive and less than $2r$.

AREA OF SPHERICAL CAP OR SLICE



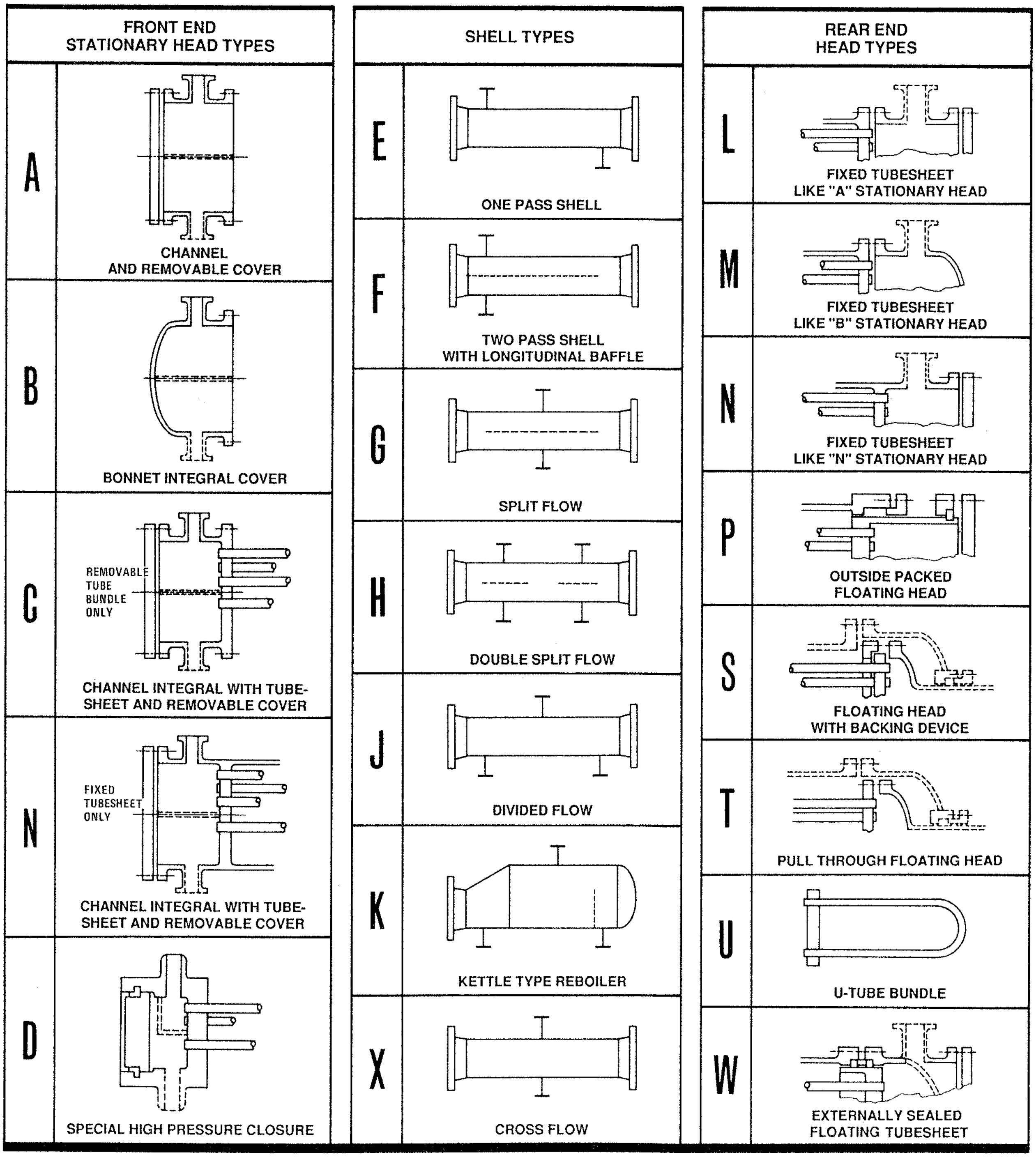
The area of the curved surface of the cap or the slice equals the area of the cylindric band of the same depth, h; that is, πhd, no matter where the slice is taken, or how thick the slice or cap is.

HEAT EXCHANGER NOMENCLATURE

CHART H-1

REPRODUCED BY PERMISSION OF THE TUBULAR EXCHANGER MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

THREE LETTERS, SUCH AS AEW, BGP, etc. DESIGNATE THE BASIC CONSTRUCTION OF THE EXCHANGER. REFER TO 6.6.1, 'DATA NEEDED TO DESIGN EXCHANGER PIPING'



FLOW OF WATER THRU SCH 40 PIPE — TABLE F-11

FLOW RATE		PRESSURE DROP (PSI) PER 100 ft SCH 40 PIPE													
GPM	Cu.ft/sec	v Ft/Sec	p psi	v Ft/Sec	p psi	v Ft/Sec	p psi	v Ft/Sec	p psi	v Ft/Sec	p psi	v Ft/Sec	p psi	v Ft/Sec	p psi
		1/8"		1/4"											
.1	.00022	.56	.677			3/8"									
.2	.00045	1.14	2.48	.62	.548			1/2"							
.3	.00067	1.70	5.26	.93	1.16	.50	.255			3/4"					
.4	.0089	2.26	9.00	1.24	1.98	.67	.436	.42	.136						
.5	.00111	2.82	13.58	1.55	3.00	.84	.656	.53	.205	.30	.050	1"			
.6	.00134	3.38	19.12	1.85	4.22	1.01	.925	.63	.290	.36	.071			1¼"	
.8	.00178	4.52	32.62	2.47	7.17	1.34	1.58	.84	.494	.48	.121	.30	.036		
1	.00223			3.09	10.91	1.68	2.39	1.06	.749	.60	.183	.37	.055	.21	.014
2	.00446			6.18	39.60	3.36	8.68	2.11	2.72	1.20	.665	.74	.199	.43	.051
3	.00668					5.04	18.46	3.17	5.77	1.80	1.41	1.11	.424	.64	.107
4	.00891					6.72	31.55	4.22	9.86	2.40	2.42	1.49	.724	.86	.183
5	.01114	1½"						5.28	14.92	3.01	3.64	1.86	1.09	1.07	.276
6	.01337							6.33	20.95	3.61	5.13	2.23	1.54	1.29	.390
8	.01782	1.26	.308	2"						4.81	8.76	2.97	2.62	1.71	.667
10	.02228	1.58	.466							6.01	13.28	3.713	3.97	2.142	1.01
15	.03342	2.36	.992	1.43	.285							5.57	8.46	3.21	2.14
20	.04456	3.15	1.69	1.91	.486	2½"						7.43	14.42	4.28	3.66
25	.05570	3.94	2.54	2.39	.736									5.36	5.54
30	.06684	4.73	3.60	2.37	1.03	2.01	.424							6.43	7.79
35	.07798	5.51	4.79	3.35	1.37	2.35	.566	3"						7.50	10.38
40	.08912	6.30	6.14	3.82	1.76	2.68	.724							8.57	13.28
50	.1114	7.88	9.31	4.78	2.67	3.35	1.10	2.17	.371	3½"					
60	.1337	9.45	13.08	5.74	3.75	4.02	1.54	2.61	.520						
70	.1560			6.70	4.99	4.70	2.05	3.04	.693	2.27	.335				
80	.1782			7.65	6.40	5.37	2.63	3.47	.890	2.59	.430	4"			
90	.2005			8.60	7.96	6.04	3.28	3.91	1.10	2.92	.535				
100	.2228			9.56	9.69	6.71	3.98	4.34	1.34	3.24	.650	2.52	.346		
125	.2785					8.38	6.03	5.43	2.01	4.05	.984	3.15	.523	5"	
150	.3342					10.1	8.46	6.52	2.86	4.87	1.38	3.78	.734		
175	.3899					11.7	11.3	7.60	3.81	5.68	1.84	4.41	.978	2.81	.316
200	.4456	6"				13.4	14.4	8.69	4.89	6.49	2.36	5.04	1.25	3.21	.405
225	.5013							9.77	6.09	7.30	2.94	5.67	1.56	3.61	.505
250	.5570	2.78	.245					10.9	7.41	8.11	3.58	6.30	1.90	4.01	.616
275	.6127	3.06	.292					11.9	8.84	8.92	4.27	6.93	2.27	4.41	.734
300	.6684	3.33	.344	8"				13.0	10.4	9.73	5.02	7.56	2.67	4.81	.863
350	.7798	3.89	.457					15.2	13.8	11.4	6.87	8.82	3.55	5.62	1.15
400	.8912	4.44	.587	2.57	.149					13.0	8.58	10.1	4.56	6.41	1.47
450	1.003	5.00	.731	2.89	.185					14.6	10.7	11.3	5.66	7.22	1.83
500	1.114	5.55	.887	3.21	.225					16.2	13.0	12.6	6.89	8.02	2.23
550	1.225	6.11	1.07	3.53	.270	10"				17.8	15.5	13.9	8.25	8.82	2.67
600	1.337	6.66	1.25	3.85	.316					19.5	18.2	15.1	9.68	9.62	3.13
650	1.449	7.22	1.45	4.17	.367	2.65	.118					16.4	11.2	10.4	3.62
700	1.560	7.78	1.66	4.49	.420	2.85	.135					17.6	12.9	11.2	4.16
750	1.671	8.33	1.89	4.81	.480	3.05	.154					18.9	14.7	12.0	4.75
800	1.782	8.89	2.13	5.13	.540	3.26	.173	12"				20.2	16.5	12.8	5.35
850	1.894	9.44	2.38	5.45	.605	3.46	.194					21.4	18.5	13.6	5.98
900	2.005	10.0	2.66	5.77	.627	3.66	.216	2.58	.090			22.7	20.6	14.4	6.65
950	2.117	10.6	2.93	6.09	.744	3.87	.238	2.72	.099			23.9	22.8	15.2	7.36
1000	2.228	11.1	3.23	6.41	.817	4.07	.262	2.87	.109	14"				16.0	8.10
1100	2.451	12.2	3.85	7.06	.975	4.48	.313	3.15	.130					17.6	9.66
1200	2.674	13.3	4.53	7.70	1.15	4.88	.368	3.44	.153	2.85	.096			19.2	11.4
1300	2.896	14.4	5.26	8.34	1.33	5.29	.427	3.73	.178	3.08	.111			20.8	13.2
1400	3.119	15.6	6.01	8.98	1.53	5.70	.490	4.01	.204	3.32	.127	16"		22.4	15.1
1500	3.342	16.7	6.84	9.62	1.74	6.10	.556	4.30	.232	3.56	.145			24.1	17.2
1600	3.565	17.8	7.73	10.3	1.96	6.51	.628	4.59	.262	3.79	.163	2.91	.084		
1800	4.010	20.0	9.64	11.5	2.46	7.32	.782	5.16	.329	4.27	.203	3.27	.104		
2000	4.456	22.2	11.6	12.8	2.97	8.14	.953	5.73	.396	4.74	.247	3.63	.127	18"	
2500	5.570	27.8	17.6	16.0	4.49	10.2	1.44	7.17	.601	5.93	.374	4.54	.192		
3000	6.684			19.2	6.30	12.2	2.02	8.60	.842	7.11	.525	5.45	.270	4.30	.149
3500	7.798			22.4	8.41	14.2	2.70	10.0	1.12	8.30	.700	6.36	.358	5.02	.199
4000	8.912			25.7	10.8	16.3	3.46	11.5	1.44	9.48	.896	7.26	.459	5.74	.255
4500	10.03			28.9	13.4	18.3	4.31	12.9	1.76	10.7	1.12	8.17	.671	6.45	.317
5000	11.14					20.4	5.23	14.3	2.18	11.9	1.36	9.08	.695	7.17	.386
6000	13.37					24.4	7.35	17.2	3.06	14.2	1.91	10.9	.977	8.60	.542
7000	15.60					28.5	9.80	20.1	4.08	16.6	2.54	12.7	1.30	10.0	.723
8000	17.82							22.9	5.22	19.0	3.25	14.5	1.67	11.5	.926
9000	20.05							25.8	6.51	21.3	4.06	16.3	2.08	12.9	1.15
10000	22.28							28.7	7.91	23.7	4.92	18.2	2.53	14.3	1.40
12000	26.74									28.5	6.92	21.8	3.55	17.2	1.97
14000	31.19											25.4	4.72	20.1	2.62
16000	35.65											29.1	6.06	22.9	3.36
18000	40.10											32.7	7.55	25.8	4.18
20000	44.56													28.7	5.08

Reproduced by courtesy of the Lunkenheimer Company. Data are based on the Saph and Schoder formula: $p = LQ^{1.86}/1435 D^5$

FLOW RESISTANCE OF FITTINGS & VALVES

TABLE F-10

FLOW RESISTANCE IS STATED AS EQUIVALENT LENGTH OF PIPE IN FEET (REFER TO NOTES (1) & (2))

	NOMINAL PIPE SIZE (IN.)		1/2	3/4	1	1 1/2	2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	24
FITTINGS & CONNECTIONS	90° LONG-RADIUS ELBOW		*2.3*	*2.8*	*3.2*	*4.9*	2.3	3.5	4.5	6.8	9.0	11	13	15	17	19	21	25
	90° SHORT-RADIUS ELBOW						6.7	9.8	13	19	25	21	37	38	44	49	55	66
	45° ELBOW (LONG RADIUS)		*0.4*	*0.6*	*0.8*	*1.3*	1.1	1.8	2.5	4.0	5.5	7.4	9.5	10	12	14	16	20
	RETURN, LONG-RADIUS		*2.3*	*2.8*	*3.5*	*4.9*	5.1	7.5	9.8	15	19	24	29	32	36	41	45	55
	RETURN, SHORT-RADIUS						13	20	25	39	50	63	75	78	89	100	110	130
	90° MITERS (90° Change in direction)	2-PIECE							21	34	47	63	80	88	110	120	140	170
		3-PIECE							9.3	14	18	23	27	30	34	38	43	51
		4-PIECE							8.5	13	17	21	25	27	31	35	39	47
		5-PIECE							6.3	9.5	13	16	19	20	23	26	29	35
	REDUCER and SWAGE Note (3)	One listed NPS reduction		*1.1*	*3.1*	*2.8*	11	9.0	22	21	48	79	130	270	240	330	390	270
		One listed NPS increase	*1.1*	*2.2*	*2.9*	*3.3*	9.4	14	23	33	45	54	28	46	47	43	100	
	VENTURI SWAGE – One listed NPS increase Note (3)						2.7	3.0	4.7	6.2	8.3	12	21	17	21	25	49	
	STRAIGHT TEE	Thru run	*1.0*	*1.5*	*2.1*	*3.7*	1.6	2.2	2.6	3.6	4.2	5.0	5.9	6.3	6.9	7.8	8.4	9.1
		Thru branch and run	*2.7*	*3.3*	*4.1*	*6.1*	6.6	9.7	13	18	23	29	35	36	41	45	49	59
	UNION and COUPLING (Screwed, pipe-to-pipe)		*0.2*	*0.2*	*0.2*	*0.3*												
	REDUCING FLANGE Note (3)	One listed NPS reduction		*0.1*	*0.2*	*0.2*	0.6	0.7	1.4	1.6	3.1	4.4	5.8	6.2	7.1	8.4	9.4	12
		One listed NPS increase	*0.2*	*0.2*	*0.8*	*0.6*	2.4	2.4	5.8	5.3	5.6	4.9	2.1	4.3	4.1	4.1	11	
	BELLMOUTH OUTLET (Vessel-to-line)		*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.2*	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.4	2.1	2.8	3.6	3.9	4.6	5.4	6.0	7.5
	INLET, Flush with Wall (Line-to-vessel)		*1.1*	*1.6*	*2.3*	*4.1*	8.2	14	19	30	42	56	71	78	93	108	120	150
	OUTLET, Flush with Wall (Vessel-to-line)		*0.6*	*0.8*	*1.2*	*2.0*	4.1	6.8	9.3	15	21	28	36	39	46	54	60	75
OPEN VALVES	GATE VALVE		*0.4*	*0.4*	*0.5*	*0.8*	2.2	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.0	2.7
	GLOBE VALVE	Regular Disc					71	97	120	180	240	310	390					
		Composition Disc	*15*	*16*	*20*	*29*	70	94	120	170	230	300	380					
		Plug-type Disc					100	140	170	250	330	440	560					
	CHECK VALVE	Swing	*5.2*	*5.7*	*6.7*	*10*	16	27	37	59	83	110	140	160	190			
		Ball	*170*	*190*	*220*	*320*	530	880	1200	1900	2700	3600	4600	5100	6000	7000	7800	9800
		Tilting-disc					82	140	190	300	420	560	710	780	930	1100	1200	1500
	ROTARY-BALL VALVE	Regular Pattern, (Walworth Aloyco)	*4.0*	*3.9*	*1.2*	*3.3*	5.6	4.0	15	10	35	56	48					
		Eccentric Pattern (DeZurik)	*1.6*	*1.7*	*2.2*	*3.9*	3.7	5.7	8.0	15	21	28	40	38	45	49	47	57
	BUTTERFLY VALVE (Walworth 'Pinnacle' Valve)						8.8	6.1	5.5	8.3	8.4	11	16					
	PLUG VALVE 1"–12": Regular pattern, 14"–24": Venturi pattern (W-K-M 'ACF')				*1.7*	*4.1*	5.5	8.2	14	56	96	100	140	88	130	120	160	170

NOTES

[1] Hydraulic resistances are for turbulent flow and are given as lengths of SCH 40 pipe having the same resistance. For pipe with a thicker wall use the resistance value for SCH 40 pipe having the closest internal diameter.

[2] Numbers in italics are resistances for threaded valves and fittings. Upright numbers relate to flanged valves and butt-welding fittings.

[3] For reducing and increasing fittings, flow resistance is based on the nominal pipe size at the inflow end.

[4] Tabulated flow resistances are approximate and selected from several sources not all giving comparable values. These sources include the Hydraulic Institute's "Pipe Friction Manual", the Crane Company's Technical Paper 410", the "Reactor Handbook" (Interscience), the "Chemical Engineer's Handbook", (McGraw-Hill), "Cameron Hydraulic Data" (Ingersoll-Rand), and manufacturers' catalogs.

FRACTIONAL EQUIVALENTS															
	0.06	0.12	0.19	0.25	0.31	0.38	0.44	0.50	0.56	0.62	0.69	0.75	0.81	0.88	0.94
	1/16	1/8	3/16	1/4	5/16	3/8	7/16	1/2	9/16	5/8	11/16	3/4	13/16	7/8	15/16

PRESSURE / TEMPERATURE RATINGS FOR CARBON STEEL FLANGES

TABLE F-9

Maximum Ratings for flanges conforming to ANSI Standard B16.5 dimensions and material specification ASTM A-105

TEMPERATURE FAHRENHEIT	GAGE WORKING PRESSURE IN psi FOR FLANGE CLASSES 150 - 2500						
	FLANGE CLASSES						
	150	300	400	600	900	1500	2500
-20 to 100	285	740	990	1480	2220	3705	6170
200	260	675	900	1350	2025	3375	5625
300	230	655	875	1315	1970	3280	5470
400	200	635	845	1270	1900	3170	5280
500	170	600	800	1200	1795	2995	4990
600	140	550	730	1095	1640	2735	4560
650	125	535	715	1075	1610	2685	4475
700	110	535	710	1065	1600	2665	4440
750	95	505	670	1010	1510	2520	4200
800	80	410	550	825	1235	2060	3430
850	65	270	355	535	805	1340	2230
900	50	170	230	345	515	860	1430
950	35	105	140	205	310	515	860
1000	20	50	70	105	155	260	430

Standard ANSI B16.5 does not recommend using flanges manufactured from carbon steels made to ASTM specification A-105 at temperatures in excess of 1000F (538C) at any time, or their prolonged usage at temperatures over 800F (427C). [ASTM A-105 carbon steel is included in material group 1.1. of ANSI B16.5.]

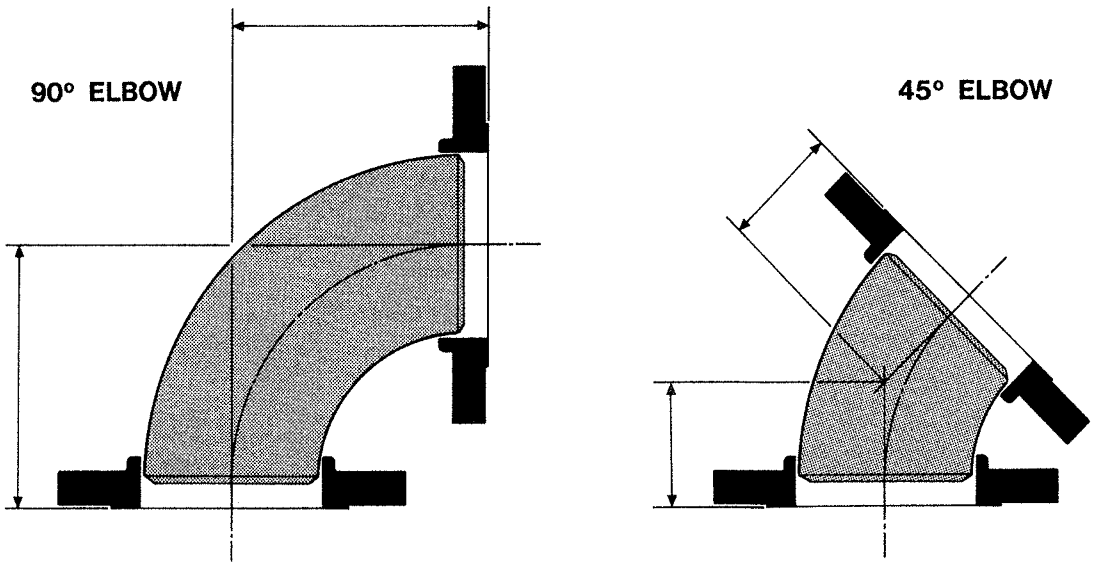
THERMAL GRADIENTS, THERMAL CYCLING and EXTERNAL LOADS
The suitability of slip-on, socket-welding and threaded flange attachments at 540F (282C) and -50F (-46C) is discussed in ANSI B16.5, which also makes recommendations to prevent leakage from Class 150 flanged joints at 400F (204C), and other classes at higher temperatures, if the above operating conditions are anticipated, and expected to be severe.

Ratings are for non-shock conditions. Values in this table do not prevail over limitations imposed by codes, standards, regulations or other obligations which may pertain to projects.

SLIP-ON FLANGES ON BUTT-WELDING ELBOWS

TABLE F-8

FOR USE ON BUTT-WELDING ELBOWS AS PERMITTED BY THE PIPING SPECIFICATION FOR THE PROJECT



LR = LONG RADIUS   SR = SHORT RADIUS   * INDICATES NUMBER OF FLANGES WITHOUT INTERFERENCE

NPS	CLASS 150 FLANGES						CLASS 300 FLANGES					
	90 LR	*	90 SR	*	45 LR	*	90 LR	*	90 SR	*	45 LR	*
2	3.50	1	2.69	1	1.88	1	3.81	1	3.00	1	2.19	1
3	5.12	2	3.81	1	2.62	1	5.62	1	4.31	1	3.12	1
4	6.62	2	4.88	1	3.12	1	7.19	2	5.44	1	3.69	1
6	9.56	2	6.88	1	4.31	2	10.06	2	7.38	1	4.81	2
8	12.56	2	8.94	2	5.56	2	13.25	2	9.62	2	6.25	2
10	15.62	2	10.88	2	6.88	2	16.06	2	11.56	2	7.31	2
12	18.62	2	13.06	2	8.12	2	19.19	2	13.75	2	8.69	2
14	21.62	2	14.81	2	9.38	2	22.00	2	15.56	2	9.75	2
16	24.62	2	17.00	2	10.62	2	24.88	2	17.75	2	10.88	2
18	27.62	2	19.06	2	11.88	2	28.00	2	19.88	2	12.25	2
20	30.62	2	21.00	2	13.12	2	31.25	2	21.88	2	13.75	2
24	36.62	2	25.38	2	15.62	2	37.44	2	26.31	2	16.44	2

DIMENSIONS IN INCHES

RING-JOINT GASKET DATA

TABLE F-7

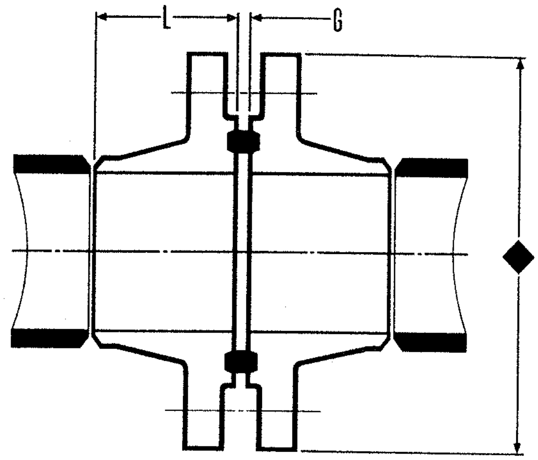
DIMENSIONS IN INCHES

DATA FOR WELDING-NECK FLANGES

L = LENGTH THRU HUB OF WELDING-NECK FLANGE WITH RING JOINT

G = GAP BETWEEN FLANGE FACES WITH RING IN COMPRESSION

◆ FOR OUTSIDE DIAMETERS OF FLANGES AND BOLTING REFER TO TABLES F-1 THRU F-6



NPS	FLANGE CLASSES 150			300			600			900			1500			2500		
	L	G	RING No	L	G	RING No	L	G	RING No	L	G	RING No	L	G	RING No	L	G	RING No
1/2	-	-	-	2.31	0.12	R 11	2.31	0.12	R 11	2.62	0.16	R 12	2.62	0.16	R 12	3.12	0.16	R 13
3/4	-	-	-	2.50	0.16	R 13	2.50	0.16	R 13	3	0.16	R 14	3	0.16	R 14	3.38	0.16	R 16
1	2.44	0.16	R 15	2.69	0.16	R 16	2.69	0.16	R 16	3.12	0.16	R 16	3.12	0.16	R 16	3.75	0.16	R 18
1 1/2	2.69	0.16	R 19	2.94	0.16	R 20	3	0.16	R 20	3.50	0.16	R 20	3.50	0.16	R 20	4.69	0.12	R 23
2	2.75	0.16	R 22	3.06	0.22	R 23	3.19	0.19	R 23	4.31	0.12	R 24	4.31	0.12	R 24	5.31	0.12	R 26
3	3	0.16	R 29	3.44	0.22	R 31	3.56	0.19	R 31	4.13	0.16	R 31	4.94	0.12	R 35	7	0.12	R 32
4	3.25	0.16	R 36	3.69	0.22	R 37	4.31	0.19	R 37	4.81	0.16	R 37	5.19	0.12	R 39	7.94	0.16	R 38
6	3.75	0.16	R 43	4.19	0.22	R 45	4.94	0.19	R 45	5.81	0.16	R 45	7.12	0.12	R 46	11.25	0.16	R 47
8	4.25	0.16	R 48	4.69	0.22	R 49	5.56	0.19	R 49	6.69	0.16	R 49	8.81	0.16	R 50	13.06	0.19	R 51
10	4.25	0.16	R 52	4.94	0.22	R 53	6.31	0.19	R 53	7.56	0.16	R 53	10.44	0.16	R 54	17.19	0.25	R 55
12	4.75	0.16	R 56	5.44	0.22	R 57	6.44	0.19	R 57	8.19	0.16	R 57	11.69	0.19	R 58	18.94	0.31	R 60
14	5.25	0.12	R 59	5.94	0.22	R 61	6.81	0.19	R 61	8.81	0.16	R 62	12.38	0.22	R 63			
16	5.25	0.12	R 64	6.06	0.22	R 65	7.31	0.19	R 65	8.94	0.16	R 66	12.94	0.31	R 67			
18	5.75	0.12	R 68	6.56	0.22	R 69	7.56	0.19	R 69	9.50	0.19	R 70	13.56	0.31	R 71			
20	5.94	0.12	R 72	6.75	0.22	R 73	7.88	0.19	R 73	10.25	0.19	R 74	14.69	0.38	R 75			
24	6.25	0.12	R 76	7.06	0.25	R 77	8.44	0.22	R 77	12.12	0.22	R 78	16.81	0.44	R 79			

CLASS 1500 FLANGE DATA

• DIMENSIONS INCLUDE 0.25" RAISED FACE ON FLANGES (except lap-joint)
•• DIMENSIONS INCLUDE 0.06" GAP FOR WELDING - REFER TO CHART 2.2

TABLE F-5

			NOMINAL PIPE SIZE: NPS	1/2	3/4	1	1 1/2	2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	24
			OUTSIDE DIAMETER	4.75	5.12	5.88	7	8.5	10.5	12.25	15.5	19	23	26.5	29.5	32.5	36	38.75	46
FLANGE TYPE	★ END OF PIPE TO FACE OF FLANGE or LAP JOINT STUB END •	WELD-NECK		2.62	3	3.12	3.5	4.25	4.88	5.12	7	8.62	10.25	11.38	12	12.5	13.12	14.25	16.25
		SLIP-ON		Wall thickness of pipe + 0.06-inch															
		SOCKET ••		1.19	1.25	1.44	1.44	1.88											
		THREADED		0.38	0.31	0.31	0.38	0.62	0.50	0.62	0.88	0.94	0.94	1					
		L-J STUB END	ANSI	3	3	4	4	6	6	6	8	8	10	10	12	12	12	12	12
			MSS	2	2	2	2	2.5	2.5	3	3.5	4	5	6	6	6	6	6	6
			BORE: WELD-NECK & SOCKET	Order to match Internal Diameter of pipe															
BOLTING	BOLTS PER FLANGE			4	4	4	4	8	8	8	12	12	12	16	16	16	16	16	16
	BOLT CIRCLE DIAMETER			3.25	3.5	4	4.88	6.5	8	9.5	12.5	15.5	19	22.5	25	27.75	30.5	32.75	39
	DIAMETER OF BOLT			3/4	3/4	7/8	1	7/8	1 1/8	1 1/4	1 3/8	1 5/8	1 7/8	2	2 1/4	2 1/2	2 3/4	3	3 1/2
	STUDBOLT THREAD length - except lap-joint: Note 5		RF	4.25	4.5	5	5.5	5.75	7	7.75	10.25	11.5	13.25	14.75	16	17.5	19.5	21.25	24.25
			RJ	4.25	4.5	5	5.5	5.75	7	7.75	10.5	12.75	13.5	15.25	16.75	18.5	20.75	22.25	25.5

CLASS 2500 FLANGE DATA

• DIMENSIONS INCLUDE 0.25" RAISED FACE ON FLANGES (except lap-joint)

TABLE F-6

			NOMINAL PIPE SIZE: NPS	1/2	3/4	1	1 1/2	2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	24
			OUTSIDE DIAMETER	5.25	5.5	6.25	8	9.25	12	14	19	21.75	26.5	30					
FLANGE TYPE	★ END OF PIPE TO FACE OF FLANGE or LAP JOINT STUB END •	WELD-NECK		3.12	3.38	3.75	4.62	5.25	6.88	7.75	11	12.75	16.75	18.5					
		SLIP-ON		Wall thickness of pipe + 0.06-inch															
		SOCKET		Not available in this class															
		THREADED		0.31	0.44	0.31	0.69	0.88	0.5	0.62	0.88	0.94	1.06	1					
		L-J STUB END	ANSI	3	3	4	4	6	6	6	8	8	10	10					
			MSS	2	2	2	2	2.5	2.5	3	3.5	4	5	6					
			BORE: WELD-NECK	Order to match Internal Diameter of pipe															
BOLTING	BOLTS PER FLANGE			4	4	4	4	8	8	8	8	12	12	12					
	BOLT CIRCLE DIAMETER			3.5	3.75	4.25	5.75	6.75	9	10.75	14.5	17.25	21.25	24.38					
	DIAMETER OF BOLT			3/4	3/4	7/8	1 1/8	1	1 1/4	1 1/2	2	2	2 1/2	2 3/4					
	STUDBOLT THREAD length - except lap-joint: Note 5		RF	4.75	5	5.5	6.75	7	8.75	10	13.5	15	19.25	21.25					
			RJ	4.75	5	5.5	6.75	7	9	10.25	14	15.5	20	22					

CLASS 600 FLANGE DATA

• DIMENSIONS INCLUDE 0.25" RAISED FACE ON FLANGES (except lap-joint)
•• DIMENSIONS INCLUDE 0.06" GAP FOR WELDING - REFER TO CHART 2.2

TABLE F-3

NOMINAL PIPE SIZE: NPS	1/2	3/4	1	1 1/2	2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	24
OUTSIDE DIAMETER	3.75	4.62	4.88	6.12	6.5	8.25	10.75	14	16.5	20	22	23.75	27	29.25	32	37
FLANGE TYPE ★ END OF PIPE TO FACE OF FLANGE or LAP JOINT STUB END •: WELD-NECK	2.31	2.5	2.69	3	3.12	3.5	4.25	4.88	5.5	6.25	6.38	6.75	7.25	7.5	7.75	8.25
SLIP-ON	Wall thickness of pipe + 0.06-inch															
SOCKET ••	0.81	0.88	0.88	0.94	1.06	1.31										
THREADED	0.38	0.31	0.31	0.44	0.69	0.50	0.62	0.88	0.94	0.94	1					
L-J STUB END: ANSI	3	3	4	4	6	6	6	8	8	10	10	12	12	12	12	12
L-J STUB END: MSS	2	2	2	2	2.5	2.5	3	3.5	4	5	6	6	6	6	6	6
BORE: WELD-NECK & SOCKET	Order to match Internal Diameter of pipe															
BOLTING: BOLTS PER FLANGE	4	4	4	4	8	8	8	12	12	16	20	20	20	20	24	24
BOLT CIRCLE DIAMETER	2.62	3.25	3.5	4.5	5	6.62	8.5	11.5	13.75	17	19.25	20.75	23.75	25.75	28.5	33
DIAMETER OF BOLT	1/2	5/8	5/8	3/4	5/8	3/4	7/8	1	1 1/8	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 3/8	1 1/2	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 7/8
STUDBOLT THREAD length - except lap-joint: Note 5 — RF	3	3.5	3.5	4.25	4.25	5	5.75	6.75	7.5	8.5	8.75	9.25	10	10.75	11.25	13
RJ	3	3.5	3.5	4.25	4.25	5	5.75	6.75	7.75	8.5	8.75	9.25	10	10.75	11.5	13.25

CLASS 900 FLANGE DATA

• DIMENSIONS INCLUDE 0.25" RAISED FACE ON FLANGES (except lap-joint)

TABLE F-4

NOMINAL PIPE SIZE: NPS	1/2	3/4	1	1 1/2	2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	24
OUTSIDE DIAMETER	4.75	5.12	5.88	7	8.5	9.5	11.5	15	18.5	21.5	24	25.25	27.75	31	33.75	41
FLANGE TYPE ★ END OF PIPE TO FACE OF FLANGE or LAP JOINT STUB END •: WELD-NECK	2.62	3	3.12	3.5	4.25	4.25	4.75	5.75	6.62	7.5	8.12	8.62	8.75	9.25	10	11.75
SLIP-ON	Wall thickness of pipe + 0.06-inch															
SOCKET	Not available in this class															
THREADED	0.62	0.69	0.69	0.81	1.06	0.50	0.62	0.88	0.94	1	1					
L-J STUB END: ANSI	3	3	4	4	6	6	6	8	8	10	10	12	12	12	12	12
L-J STUB END: MSS	2	2	2	2	2.5	2.5	3	3.5	4	5	6	6	6	6	6	6
BORE: WELD-NECK	Order to match Internal Diameter of pipe															
BOLTING: BOLTS PER FLANGE	4	4	4	4	8	8	8	12	12	16	20	20	20	20	20	20
BOLT CIRCLE DIAMETER	3.25	3.5	4	4.88	6.5	7.5	9.25	12.5	15.5	18.5	21	22	24.25	27	29.5	35.5
DIAMETER OF BOLT	3/4	3/4	7/8	1	7/8	7/8	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 1/2	1 5/8	1 7/8	2	2 1/2
STUDBOLT THREAD length - except lap-joint: Note 5 — RF	4.25	4.5	5	5.5	5.75	5.75	6.75	7.5	8.75	9.25	10	10.75	11.25	12.75	13.75	17.25
RJ	4.25	4.5	5	5.5	5.75	5.75	6.75	7.75	8.75	9.25	10	11	11.5	13.25	14.25	18

CLASS 150 FLANGE DATA

• DIMENSIONS INCLUDE 0.06" RAISED FACE ON FLANGES (except lap-joint)
•• DIMENSIONS INCLUDE 0.06" GAP FOR WELDING - REFER TO CHART 2.2

TABLE F-1

			1/2	3/4	1	1 1/2	2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	24
NOMINAL PIPE SIZE: NPS			1/2	3/4	1	1 1/2	2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	24
OUTSIDE DIAMETER			3.5	3.88	4.25	5	6	7.5	9	11	13.5	16	19	21	23.5	25	27.5	32
FLANGE TYPE: ★ END OF PIPE TO FACE OF FLANGE or LAP JOINT STUB END •	WELD-NECK		1.88	2.06	2.19	2.44	2.5	2.75	3	3.5	4	4	4.5	5	5	5.5	5.69	6
	SLIP-ON		Wall thickness of pipe + 0.06-inch															
	SOCKET ••		0.31	0.25	0.25	0.31	0.38	0.44										
	THREADED		0.06	0.06	0	0.25	0.31	0.19	0.25	0.38	0.44	0.50	0.56					
	L-J STUB END	ANSI	3	3	4	4	6	6	6	8	8	10	10	12	12	12	12	12
		MSS	2	2	2	2	2.5	2.5	3	3.5	4	5	6	6	6	6	6	6
BORE: WELD-NECK & SOCKET			0.62	0.82	1.05	1.61	2.07	3.07	4.03	6.07	7.98	10.02	12	[Order to match pipe ID]				
BOLTING	BOLTS PER FLANGE		4	4	4	4	4	4	8	8	8	12	12	12	16	16	20	20
	BOLT CIRCLE DIAMETER		2.38	2.75	3.12	3.88	4.75	6	7.5	9.5	11.75	14.25	17	18.75	21.25	22.75	25	29.5
	DIAMETER OF BOLT		1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	5/8	5/8	5/8	3/4	3/4	7/8	7/8	1	1	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/4
	STUDBOLT THREAD length - except lap-joint: Note 5	RF	2.25	2.5	2.5	2.75	3.25	3.5	3.5	4	4.25	4.5	4.75	5.25	5.25	5.75	6.25	6.75
		RJ	-	-	3	3.25	3.75	4	4	4.5	4.75	5	5.25	5.75	5.75	6.25	6.75	7.25

CLASS 300 FLANGE DATA

• DIMENSIONS INCLUDE 0.06" RAISED FACE ON FLANGES (except lap-joint)
•• DIMENSIONS INCLUDE 0.06" GAP FOR WELDING - REFER TO CHART 2.2

TABLE F-2

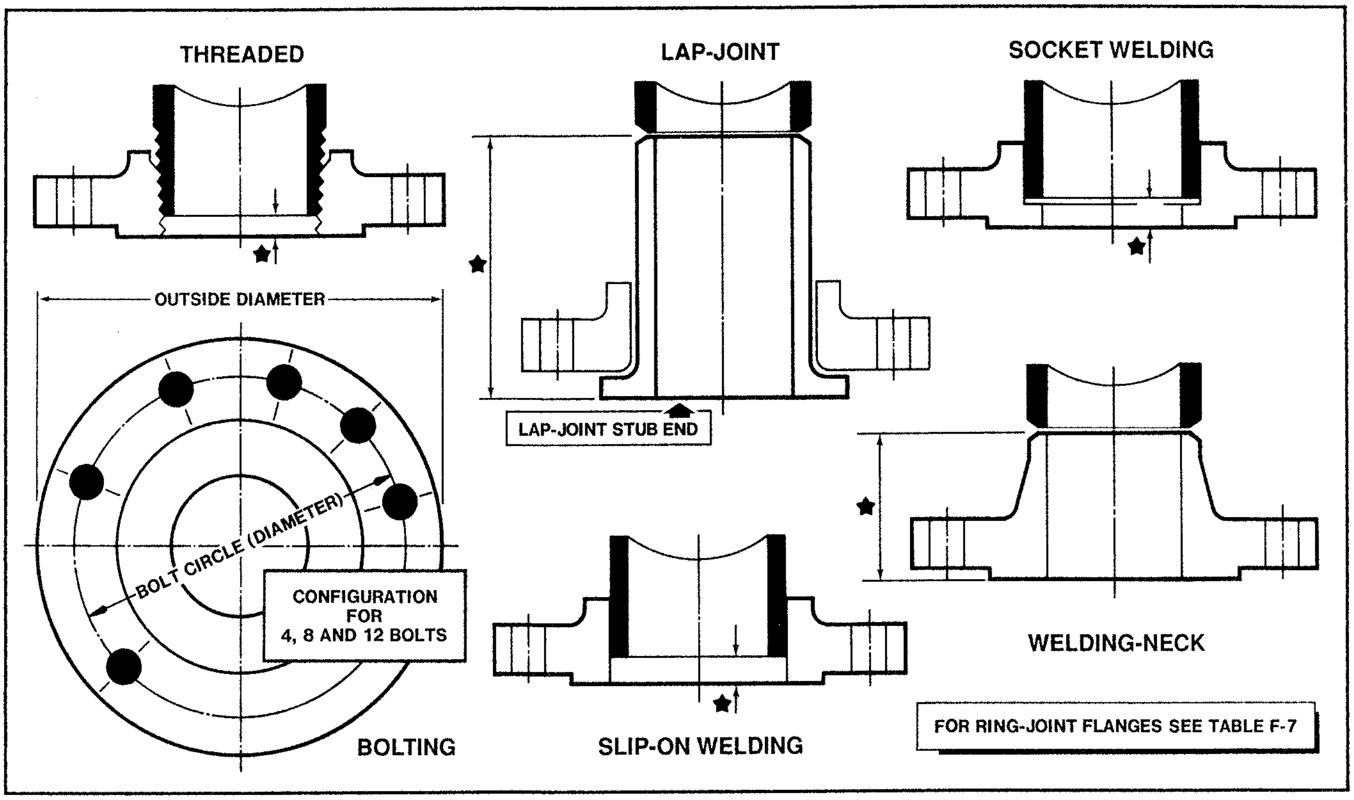
			1/2	3/4	1	1 1/2	2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	24
NOMINAL PIPE SIZE: NPS			1/2	3/4	1	1 1/2	2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	24
OUTSIDE DIAMETER			3.75	4.62	4.88	6.12	6.5	8.25	10	12.5	15	17.5	20.5	23	25.5	28	30.5	36
FLANGE TYPE: ★ END OF PIPE TO FACE OF FLANGE or LAP JOINT STUB END •	WELD-NECK		2.06	2.25	2.44	2.69	2.75	3.12	3.38	3.88	4.38	4.62	5.12	5.62	5.75	6.25	6.38	6.62
	SLIP-ON		Wall thickness of pipe + 0.06-inch															
	SOCKET ••		0.56	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.69	0.94										
	THREADED		0.06	0.06	0	0.25	0.44	0.25	0.38	0.62	0.69	0.75	0.75					
	L-J STUB END	ANSI	3	3	4	4	6	6	6	8	8	10	10	12	12	12	12	12
		MSS	2	2	2	2	2.5	2.5	3	3.5	4	5	6	6	6	6	6	6
BORE: WELD-NECK & SOCKET			0.62	0.82	1.05	1.61	2.07	3.07	4.03	6.07	7.98	10.02	12	[Order to match pipe ID]				
BOLTING	BOLTS PER FLANGE		4	4	4	4	8	8	8	12	12	16	16	20	20	24	24	24
	BOLT CIRCLE DIAMETER		2.62	3.25	3.5	4.5	5	6.62	7.88	10.62	13	15.25	17.75	20.25	22.5	24.75	27	32
	DIAMETER OF BOLT		1/2	5/8	5/8	3/4	5/8	3/4	3/4	3/4	7/8	1	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/2
	STUDBOLT THREAD length - except lap-joint: Note 5	RF	2.5	3	3	3.5	3.5	4.25	4.5	4.75	5.5	6.25	6.75	7	7.5	7.75	8	9
		RJ	3	3.5	3.5	4	4	4.75	5	5.5	6	6.75	7.25	7.5	8	8.25	8.75	10

FORGED-STEEL FLANGES & LAP-JOINT STUB-ENDS

FLANGE CLASSES 150-2500

TABLES F

DIMENSIONS IN INCHES



NOTES

[1] FLANGE DIMENSIONS: ANSI STANDARD B16.5 AND MANUFACTURERS' DATA

[2] BLIND FLANGES: DATA FOR FLANGE DIAMETERS AND BOLTING IN THESE TABLES ALSO APPLIES TO BLIND FLANGES

[3] REDUCING FLANGES: AVAILABLE IN SLIP-ON, THREADED AND WELDING-NECK TYPES

[4] LAP-JOINT STUB-ENDS: ANSI B16.9 (Long Pattern) & MSS SP-43 (Short Pattern)

[5] STUDBOLT THREAD LENGTHS FOR LAP-JOINTS

FLANGE COMBINATION	FLANGE CLASS	INCREASE IN STUDBOLT LENGTH OVER LENGTHS IN TABLES F-1 thru F-6
Lapped to non-lapped	150 or 300	Thickness of lap
	Over 300	Thickness of lap minus 1/4"
Lapped to lapped	150 - 2500	Thickness of two laps
Thickness of lap = Thickness of pipe wall + 0" + 0.06"		

THREADED FITTINGS - MALLEABLE-IRON

DIMENSIONS ROUNDED TO 1/100-inch

TABLE D-11

PRESSURE CLASS		150						300					
NOMINAL PIPE SIZE [IN]		1/2	3/4	1	1 1/2	2	3	1/2	3/4	1	1 1/2	2	3
45° ELL		0.88	1.0	1.12	1.44	1.69	2.19	1.0	1.12	1.31	1.69	2.0	2.5
90° ELL		1.12	1.31	1.5	1.94	2.25	3.06	1.25	1.44	1.62	2.12	2.5	3.38
90° STREET ELL	A	1.12	1.31	1.5	1.94	2.25	3.06	1.25	1.44	1.62	2.12	2.5	3.38
	B	1.62	1.88	2.12	2.69	3.25	4.5	2.0	2.19	2.56	3.12	3.69	5.12
RETURN BEND	CLOSE	1.0	1.25	1.5	2.19	2.62							
	MEDIUM	1.25	1.5	1.88	2.5	3.0							
	OPEN	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.5	4.0							
STRAIGHT TEE (These data also apply to the center-to-end dimension for straight cross.)		1.12	1.31	1.5	1.94	2.25	3.06	1.25	1.44	1.62	2.12	2.5	3.38
LATERAL	A	2.31	2.81	3.31	4.38	5.19	7.25						
	C	1.69	2.06	2.44	3.25	3.94	5.56						
UNION (OCTAGONAL) A — SEATS: GRINNELL: COPPER ALLOY-TO-IRON	A	1.94	2.06	2.44	2.75	2.94	3.75	2.06	2.25	2.56	3.00	3.38	4.25
UNION — SEATS: STOCKHAM: BRASS-TO-IRON or ALL-IRON	A	1.81	2.0	2.19	2.62	3.06	3.88	1.94	2.25	2.44	3.00	3.88	4.94
COUPLING		1.31	1.5	1.69	2.12	2.5	3.19	1.88	2.12	2.38	2.88	3.62	4.12
NIPPLE CARBON-STEEL (TANK NIPPLES ARE 6-IN. LONG)	CLOSE NIPPLE	1.12	1.38	1.5	1.75	2.0	2.62	1.12	1.38	1.5	1.75	2.0	2.62
	AVAILABILITIES OF SHORT AND LONG NIPPLES	AVAILABLE IN 2, 2 1/2, 3, 3 1/2, 4, 4 1/2, 5 5 1/2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12 INCH LENGTHS (1/2 and 3/4 NPS nipples are also available 1 1/2 inches long)											
SWAGE MILLS IRON WORKS CARBON-STEEL	NPS	2.75	3.0	3.5	4.5	6.5	8.0	2.75	3.0	3.5	4.5	6.5	8.0
REDUCER	NPS	1.25	1.44	1.69	2.31	2.81	3.69	1.69	1.75	2.0	2.69	3.19	4.06
THREAD ENGAGEMENT TAPER / TAPER	Engagement	0.5	0.56	0.69	0.69	0.75	1.0	0.5	0.56	0.69	0.69	0.75	1.0

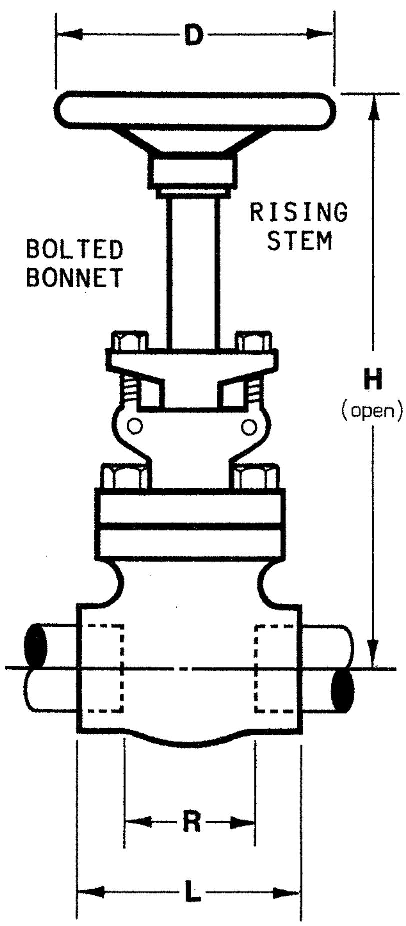
DIMENSIONS IN THIS TABLE ARE FOR BANDED FITTINGS AND CONFORM TO ANSI STANDARD B16.3, AND FEDERAL SPECIFICATION WW-P-521. UNIONS CONFORM TO ANSI B16.39. DATA FROM ITT GRINNELL CORPORATION AND STOCKHAM VALVES AND FITTINGS

CLASS 800 VALVES

API CLASS 800 FORGED-STEEL GATE, GLOBE & CHECK VALVES

TABLE D - 10

DATA: SMITH VALVE CORPORATION
GATE VALVES: FULL PORT
GLOBE VALVES: CONVENTIONAL PORT



'R' is the 'REMOVED RUN' of pipe occupied by the valve

VALVES WITH THREADED ENDS

	NPS	1/2	3/4	1	1 1/2	2
GATE	D	4.00	4.00	5.50	6.62	6.62
GATE	H	6.38	7.25	8.56	11.00	12.50
GATE	L	3.50	3.88	4.25	5.50	5.69
GATE	R	2.50	2.75	2.88	4.12	4.19
GLOBE	D	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.62	6.62
GLOBE	H	6.38	6.56	6.81	8.12	10.12
GLOBE	L*	3.25	3.50	4.50	6.25	7.25
GLOBE	R*	2.25	2.38	3.12	4.88	5.75

'R' dimensions are based on normal thread engagement for tight joints

* These dimensions also apply to horizontal lift-check valves

VALVES WITH SOCKET ENDS

	NPS	1/2	3/4	1	1 1/2	2
GATE	D	4.00	4.00	5.50	6.62	6.62
GATE	H	6.38	7.25	8.56	11.00	12.50
GATE	L	3.50	3.88	4.25	5.50	5.69
GATE	R	2.00	2.25	2.75	3.12	3.75
GLOBE	D	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.62	6.62
GLOBE	H	6.38	6.56	6.81	8.12	10.12
GLOBE	L*	3.25	3.50	4.50	6.25	7.25
GLOBE	R*	2.38	2.50	3.38	4.88	5.62

'R' dimensions include 0.06-inch expansion gaps for welding. Refer to text: Chart 2.2

HALF-COUPLING		R						0.44	0.44	0.50	0.88	0.94	0.44	0.44	0.50	0.88	0.94
		L						0.94	1.00	1.19	1.56	1.69	0.94	1.00	1.19	1.56	1.69
REDUCER	1/2	R							0.94	1.19	1.94	2.12		0.94	1.19	1.94	2.12
	3/4	R								1.12	1.88	2.06			1.12	1.88	2.06
	1	R									1.75	1.94				1.75	1.94
	1 1/2	R										1.94					1.94
		L							2.00	2.38	3.12	3.38		2.00	2.38	3.12	3.38
LATERAL		R1	2.07	2.49	2.82	4.12	5.06	2.62	3.07	3.56	5.19	7.50	3.19	3.81	4.12	7.62	7.62
		R2	1.66	2.03	2.34	3.31	4.06	2.09	2.47	2.87	4.12	6.12	2.53	3.00	3.31	6.19	6.25
		R3	0.41	0.47	0.47	0.81	1.00	0.53	0.60	0.69	1.06	1.38	0.66	0.81	0.81	1.44	1.38
		L1	3.07	3.62	4.19	5.50	6.56	3.62	4.19	4.94	6.56	9.00	4.19	4.94	5.50	9.00	9.12
[Bonney Forge & Ladish]		L2	2.16	2.59	3.03	4.00	4.81	2.59	3.03	3.56	4.81	6.88	3.03	3.56	4.00	6.88	7.00
DIAMETER		D	1.31	1.56	1.84	2.59	3.06	1.56	1.84	2.25	3.06	3.62	1.84	2.25	2.50	3.62	4.31
THREDOLET (REDUCING)	BRANCH	1/2							1.03	1.16	1.45	1.69		1.28	1.41	1.70	1.94
		3/4								1.16	1.45	1.69			1.53	1.83	2.06
		1									1.58	1.81				1.83	2.06
[Bonney Forge]		1 1/2										1.88					2.19
UNION		R						1.00	1.19	1.06	1.64	1.95	1.27	1.31	1.50	2.06	2.58
		L						2.00	2.31	2.44	3.01	3.45	2.27	2.44	2.88	3.44	4.08
[Bonney Forge]		A						1.94	2.41	2.78	3.72	4.42	2.41	2.75	3.36	4.42	5.23
HEX BUSH			0.94	1.00	1.06	1.31	1.44	0.94	1.00	1.06	1.31	1.44	0.94	1.00	1.06	1.31	1.44
SWAGE			2.75	3.00	3.50	4.50	6.50	2.75	3.00	3.50	4.50	6.50	2.75	3.00	3.50	4.50	6.50
THREAD ENGAGEMENT			0.50	0.56	0.69	0.69	0.75	0.50	0.56	0.69	0.69	0.75	0.50	0.56	0.69	0.69	0.75

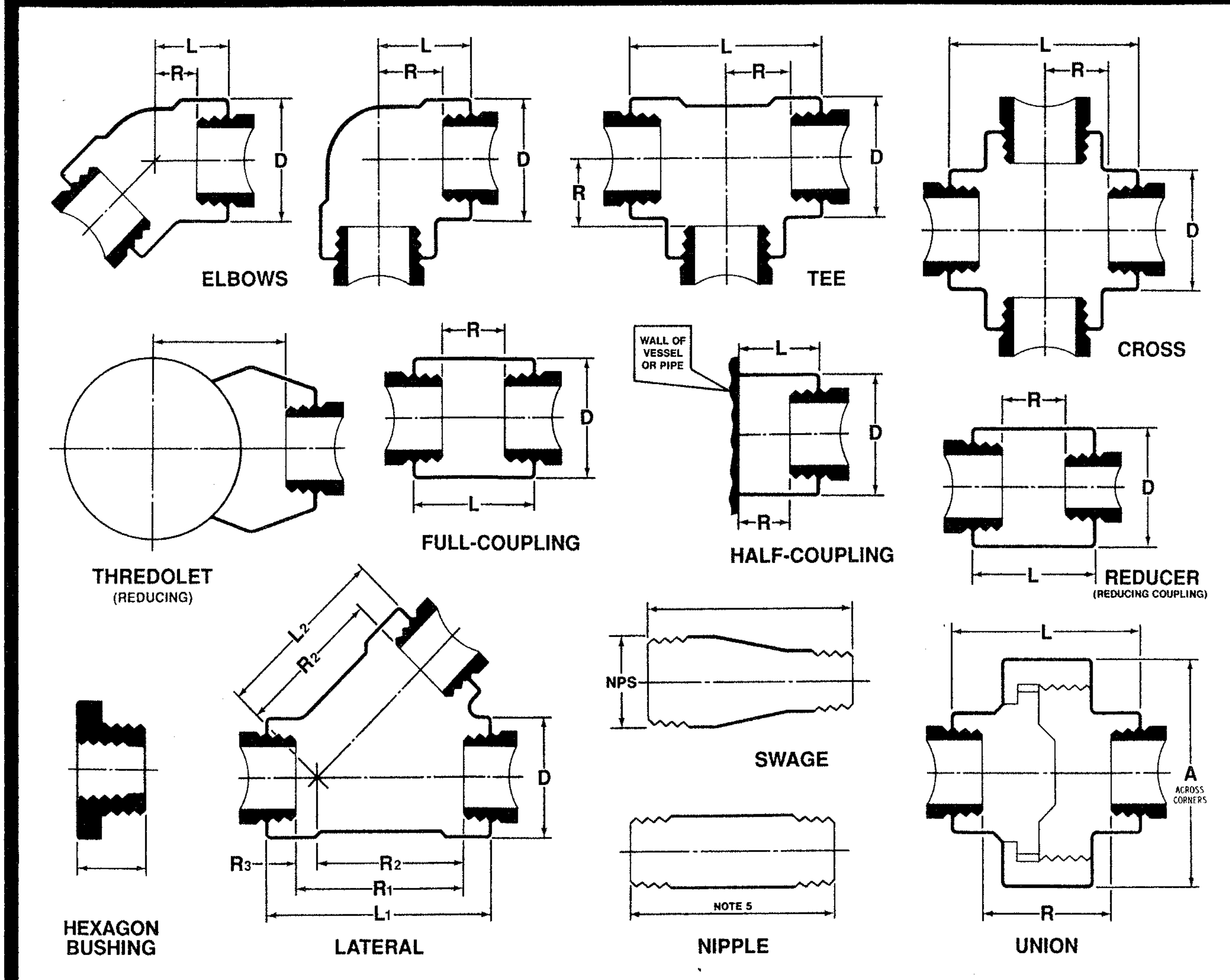
(1) 'R' DIMENSIONS ('REMOVED RUN' OF PIPE) ARE BASED ON NORMAL THREAD ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN MALE AND FEMALE THREADS TO MAKE TIGHT JOINTS - ROUNDED TO 1/100-inch
(2) DIMENSIONS FOR FITTINGS ARE FROM THE FOLLOWING SUPPLIERS' DATA: BONNEY FORGE, ITT GRINNEL, LADISH AND VOGT
(3) UNLESS THE SUPPLIER IS STATED, 'L' & 'D' DIMENSIONS ARE THE LARGEST QUOTED BY BONNEY FORGE, ITT GRINNELL, LADISH AND VOGT
(4) FITTINGS CONFORM TO ANSI B16.11, EXCEPT LATERALS, WHICH ARE MADE TO MANUFACTURERS' STANDARDS. UNIONS CONFORM TO MSS-SP-83
(5) FOR SIZES AND AVAILABILITIES OF PIPE NIPPLES, REFER TO 'MALLEABLE-IRON PIPE FITTINGS' - TABLE D-11
(6) DIMENSIONS FOR INSTALLED THREDOLETS EXCLUDE THE 'ROOT GAP' - REFER TO 'DIMENSIONING SPOOLS (WELDED ASSEMBLIES)' - 5.3.5

FRACTIONAL	0.06	0.12	0.19	0.25	0.31	0.38	0.44	0.50	0.56	0.62	0.69	0.75	0.81	0.88	0.94
EQUIVALENT	1/16	1/8	3/16	1/4	5/16	3/8	7/16	1/2	9/16	5/8	11/16	3/4	13/16	7/8	15/16

THREADED FITTINGS - FORGED STEEL

DIMENSIONS IN INCHES

TABLE D-9



PRESSURE CLASS		2000					3000					6000				
NOMINAL PIPE SIZE (NPS)		1/2	3/4	1	1 1/2	2	1/2	3/4	1	1 1/2	2	1/2	3/4	1	1 1/2	2
45 ELL	R	0.44	0.50	0.50	0.69	1.00	0.56	0.62	0.62	1.00	1.00	0.69	0.75	0.69	1.06	1.31
	L	0.94	1.06	1.19	1.38	1.75	1.06	1.19	1.31	1.69	1.75	1.19	1.31	1.38	1.75	2.06
90 ELL, CROSS & STRAIGHT TEE	R	0.62	0.75	0.81	1.31	1.62	0.81	0.94	1.06	1.69	1.75	1.00	1.19	1.31	1.81	2.50
	L	1.12	1.31	1.50	2.00	2.38	1.31	1.50	1.75	2.38	2.50	1.50	1.75	2.00	2.50	3.25
FULL-COUPLING	R						0.88	0.88	1.00	1.75	1.88	0.88	0.88	1.00	1.75	1.88
	L						1.88	2.00	2.38	3.12	3.38	1.88	2.00	2.38	3.12	3.38

FULL-COUPLING		**R**	0.50	0.50	0.62	0.62	0.88	0.50	0.50	0.62	0.62	0.88	0.50	0.50	0.62	0.62	0.88
		L	1.38	1.50	1.75	2.00	2.50	1.38	1.50	1.75	2.00	2.50	1.38	1.50	1.75	2.00	2.50
HALF-COUPLING		**R**	0.94	1.00	1.19	1.31	1.69	0.94	1.00	1.19	1.31	1.69	0.94	1.00	1.19	1.31	1.75
		L	1.38	1.50	1.75	2.00	2.50	1.38	1.50	1.75	2.00	2.50	1.38	1.50	1.75	2.00	2.50
REDUCER INSERT [Bonney Forge]	1/2	**R**		0.94	0.69	0.88	1.06		1.12	1.19	1.12	1.19		1.25	1.19	1.06	1.19
	3/4				1.00	0.81	1.00			1.19	1.06	1.12			1.31	1.06	1.12
	1					0.75	0.94				1.25	1.06				1.44	1.06
	1 1/2						1.31					1.94					2.12
LATERAL [Bonney Forge & Ladish]		**R1**	2.12	2.56	3.00	4.00	4.81	2.56	3.00	3.56	4.81	7.38	3.12	3.69	4.12	5.00	
		R2	1.69	2.06	2.44	3.25	3.94	2.06	2.44	2.88	3.94	6.06	2.50	2.94	3.31	4.19	
		R3	0.44	0.50	0.56	0.75	0.88	0.50	0.56	0.69	0.88	1.31	0.62	0.75	0.81	0.81	
		L1	3.00	3.56	4.12	5.38	6.44	3.56	4.12	4.81	6.44	9.00	4.12	4.81	5.38	6.62	
		L2	2.12	2.56	3.00	3.94	4.75	2.56	3.00	3.50	4.75	6.88	3.00	3.50	3.94	5.00	
DIAMETER		**D**	1.31	1.56	1.88	2.50	3.06	1.56	1.84	2.25	3.06	3.62	1.84	2.22	2.50	3.38	4.00
SOCKOLET (REDUCING) [Bonney Forge]	BRANCH	1/2		1.15	1.28	1.58	1.81		1.46	1.60	1.89	2.12		1.43	1.57	1.86	2.10
		3/4			1.28	1.58	1.81			1.60	1.89	2.12			1.66	1.95	2.19
		1				1.79	2.03				1.95	2.19				2.04	2.28
		1 1/2					2.00					2.12					2.41
UNION [Bonney Forge]		**R**	1.22	1.28	1.50	2.00	2.19	1.28	1.50	1.83	2.19	2.50					
		L	2.00	2.31	2.44	3.00	3.50	2.31	2.44	2.88	3.50	4.12					
		A	1.94	2.38	2.78	3.72	4.42	2.38	2.78	3.36	4.42	5.23					
SWAGE			2.75	3.00	3.50	4.50	6.50	2.75	3.00	3.50	4.50	6.50	2.75	3.00	3.50	4.50	6.50

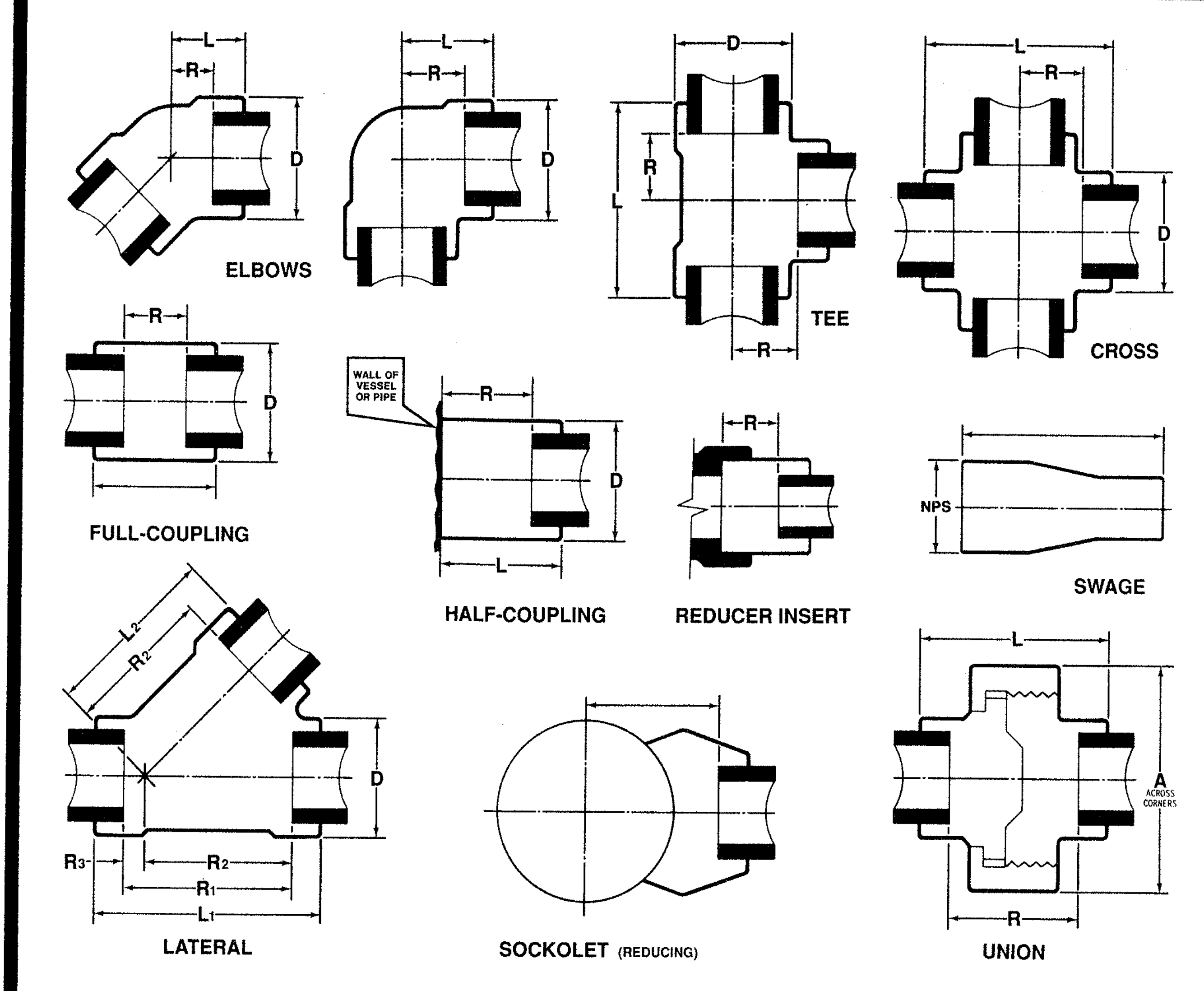
(1) 'R' DIMENSIONS ('REMOVED RUN' OF PIPE) HAVE BEEN ROUNDED TO 1/100-inch AND INCLUDE 0.06-inch EXPANSION GAP(S) FOR WELDING. REFER TO 'SOCKET-WELDED PIPING' - CHART 2.2
(2) DIMENSIONS ARE FROM THE FOLLOWING SUPPLIERS' DATA: BONNEY FORGE, ITT GRINNEL, LADISH AND VOGT
(3) UNLESS THE SUPPLIER IS STATED, 'L' & 'D' DIMENSIONS ARE THE LARGEST QUOTED BY BONNEY FORGE, ITT GRINNEL, LADISH AND VOGT
(4) FITTINGS CONFORM TO ANSI B16.11, EXCEPT LATERALS AND REDUCER INSERTS, WHICH ARE MADE TO MANUFACTURERS' STANDARDS
(5) FOR INFORMATION ON THE BORE DIAMETER AND RATING OF FITTINGS, REFER TO 'SOCKET-WELDED PIPING' - CHART 2.2
(6) UNIONS CONFORM TO MSS-SP-83
(7) DIMENSIONS FOR INSTALLED SOCKOLETS EXCLUDE THE 'ROOT GAP' - REFER TO 'DIMENSIONING SPOOLS (WELDED ASSEMBLIES)' - 5.3.5

FRACTIONAL	0.06	0.12	0.19	0.25	0.31	0.38	0.44	0.50	0.56	0.62	0.69	0.75	0.81	0.88	0.94
EQUIVALENT	1/16	1/8	3/16	1/4	5/16	3/8	7/16	1/2	9/16	5/8	11/16	3/4	13/16	7/8	15/16

SOCKET WELDING FITTINGS - FORGED STEEL

'R' DIMENSIONS INCLUDE EXPANSION GAP - NOTE 1

TABLE D-8



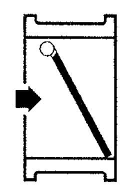
PRESSURE CLASS		3000					6000					9000 [Bonney Forge]				
NOMINAL PIPE SIZE (NPS)		1/2	3/4	1	1 1/2	2	1/2	3/4	1	1 1/2	2	1/2	3/4	1	1 1/2	2
45 ELL	R	0.50	0.56	0.62	0.88	1.06	0.56	0.62	0.75	1.06	1.19	0.69	0.81	0.88	1.06	1.19
	L	1.00	1.12	1.25	1.38	1.69	1.12	1.25	1.31	1.69	1.75	1.25	1.31	1.38	1.75	2.06
90 ELL, CROSS & STRAIGHT TEE	R	0.69	0.81	0.94	1.31	1.56	0.81	0.94	1.12	1.56	1.69	1.06	1.19	1.31	1.56	2.19
	L	1.12	1.31	1.50	2.00	2.38	1.31	1.50	1.75	2.38	2.50	1.50	1.75	2.00	2.50	3.25

CHECK VALVES - WAFER-TYPE

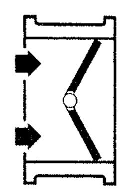
TABLE D-7

FACE-TO-FACE DIMENSIONS BY CLASS FOR VALVES CONFORMING TO API 594

NPS	FLANGE CLASSES					
	150	300	600	900	1500	2500
2	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.75	2.75	2.75
3	2.88	2.88	2.88	3.25	3.25	3.38
4	2.88	2.88	3.12	4.00	4.00	4.12
6	3.88	3.88	5.38	6.25	6.25	6.25
8	5.00	5.00	6.50	8.12	8.12	8.12
10	5.75	5.75	8.38	9.50	9.75	10.00
12	7.12	7.12	9.00	11.50	12.00	12.00
14	7.25	8.75	10.75	14.00	14.00	
16	7.50	9.12	12.00	15.12	15.12	
18	8.00	10.38	14.25	17.75	18.44	
20	8.62	11.50	14.50	17.75	21.00	
24	8.75	12.50	17.25	19.50	22.00	



SINGLE AND DUAL PLATES



SWAGES

TABLE D-4

NPS (INCHES)

LARGE END	SMALL END
2	¼-1½
LENGTHS: 6.5	
2½	¼-2
LENGTHS: 7.0	
3	½-2½
LENGTHS: 8.0	
3½	2-3
LENGTHS: 8.0	
4	1-3½
LENGTHS: 9.0	
5	2-4
LENGTHS: 11	
6	1½-5
LENGTHS: 12	
8	2-6
LENGTHS: 13	
10	4-8
LENGTHS: 15	

Dimensions in this table are for Mills Iron Works swages, available with ends plain, threaded, bevelled, Victaulic grooved, and in any combination of these terminations

ELBOLETS: THREADED/SOCKET & BUTT-WELDING

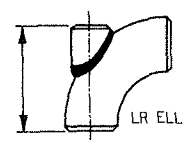
DIMENSIONS IN INCHES

TABLE D-5

NOMINAL PIPE SIZE OF MAIN RUN [NPS]

CLASS 3000 THREADED & SOCKET-WELDING* - STD AND XS BUTT-WELDING

NPS OF BRANCH	2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	24
1/2	3.53	5.94	7.25	10	12.66	15.38	18.03	20.12	22.75	25.41	28.06	33.34
3/4	4.81	6.22	7.53	10.28	12.94	15.66	18.31	20.41	23.03	25.69	28.34	33.62
1	5.12	6.53	7.84	10.59	13.25	15.97	18.62	20.72	23.34	26	28.66	33.94
1 1/2	5.56	6.97	8.28	11.03	13.69	16.41	19.06	21.16	23.78	26.44	29.09	34.38
2	6.12	7.53	8.84	11.59	14.25	16.97	19.62	21.72	24.34	27	29.97	34.94
3		8.16	9.47	12.22	14.88	17.59	20.25	22.34	24.97	27.62	30.28	35.56
4			10.16	12.91	15.56	18.28	20.94	23.03	25.66	28.31	30.97	36.25
6				14.59	17.25	19.97	22.62	24.72	27.34	30	32.66	37.94
8					18.25	20.97	23.62	25.72	28.34	31	33.66	38.94
10						22.78	25.44	27.53	30.16	32.81	35.47	40.75
12							26.44	28.53	31.16	33.81	36.94	41.75



Data provided by BONNEY FORGE. Dimensions for Elbolets are nominal. Size 2-inch Elbolets are designed to fit the different sizes of run pipe; in sizes larger than 2-inches, each size of Elbolet is designed to fit a range of run pipe sizes.
* Threaded and socket-welding Elbolets are not available in sizes 6-inch and larger.

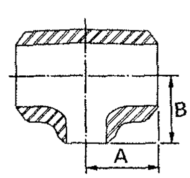
REDUCING BUTT-WELDING TEES

WEIGHTS: STANDARD and EXTRA-STRONG. SCH 160 thru NPS 12. XXS thru NPS 8

TABLE D-6

NOMINAL PIPE SIZE OF MAIN RUN [NPS]

NPS ➧	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	24
DIMENSION 'A'	3.38	4.12	5.62	7.00	8.50	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.50	15.00	17.00
NPS OF BRANCH	**DIMENSION 'B'**										
2	3.00	3.50									
3		3.88	4.88								
4			5.12	6.12	7.25						
6				6.62	7.62	8.62	9.38	10.38			
8					8.00	9.00	9.75	10.75	11.75	12.75	
10						9.50	10.12	11.12	12.12	13.12	15.12
12							10.62	11.62	12.62	13.62	15.62
14								12.00	13.00	14.00	16.00
16									13.00	14.00	16.00
18										14.50	16.50
20											17.00



CLASS 150 BUTT-WELDED PIPING DIMENSIONS — TABLE D-3

DIMENSIONS IN THIS TABLE INCLUDE 0.06-inch RAISED FACE ON FLANGES

		NOMINAL PIPE SIZE (NPS)	2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	24
FITTINGS (DIMENSIONS FROM ANSI B16.5, B16.9, B16.28 AND MANUFACTURERS DATA)	STRAIGHT TEE (TABLE D-6 FOR REDUCING TEES)		2.5	3.38	4.12	5.62	7	8.5	10	11	12	13.5	15	17
	WELDOLET (STANDARD AND EXTRA-STRONG)	BRANCH DIAMETER 2	2.69	3.25	3.75	4.81	5.81	6.88	7.88	8.5	9.5	10.5	11.5	13.5
		BRANCH DIAMETER 3	-	3.5	4	5.06	6.06	7.12	8.12	8.75	9.75	10.75	11.75	13.75
		BRANCH DIAMETER 4	-	-	4.25	5.31	6.31	7.38	8.38	9	10	11	12	14
	REDUCERS CONCENTRIC & ECCENTRIC	NPS	Swage-Table D-4	3.5	4	5.5	6	7	8	13	14	15	20	20
	90° LR ELLS REGULAR & REDUCING	NPS	3	4.5	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	36
	90° SR ELL		2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	24
	45° ELL (LR)		1.38	2	2.5	3.75	5	6.25	7.5	8.75	10	11.25	12.5	15
	OFFSET (TWO 45° ELLS)	A	1.94	2.81	3.56	5.31	7.06	8.81	10.62	12.38	14.12	15.94	17.69	21.19
		B	4.69	6.81	8.56	12.81	17.06	21.31	25.62	29.88	34.12	38.44	42.69	51.19
	ROLLED-ELL (45° ELL + 90° LR ELL)	C	3.12	4.62	6	9	12	15	18	21.06	24.06	27.06	30.06	36.06
		D	4.50	6.62	8.5	12.75	17	21.25	25.5	29.81	34.06	38.31	42.56	51.06
	90° LR ELL + WELDING-NECK RAISED-FACE FLANGE	E	5.5	7.25	9	12.5	16	19	22.5	26	29	32.5	35.69	42
		F	6	7.5	9	11	13.5	16	19	21	23.5	25	27.5	32
		G	2.5	2.75	3	3.5	4	4	4.5	5	5	5.5	5.69	6
VALVES (DIMENSIONS FROM ANSI B16.10 AND MANUFACTURERS DATA)	PLUG (SHORT PATTERN: NPS 2-12; VENTURI PATTERN: NPS 2-4 & 14-24; REGULAR PATTERN: NPS 14-24)		S 7 V	S 8 V	S 9 V	S 10.5	S 11.5	S 13	S 14	R 27 V	R 30 V	R 34 V	R 36 V	R 42 V
	GATE (REFER TO TABLE V-1 FOR END-TO-END DIMENSIONS OF GATE VALVES WITH BUTT-WELDING ENDS)	H	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	24	26	30	30	36
		I (OPEN)	19	23	28	37	47	53	61	71	80	89	98	113
		J	7	8	9	10.5	11.5	13	14	15	16	17	18	20
	BALL (LONG PATTERN: NPS 2-24; SHORT PATTERN: NPS 2-16, USE 'J' ABOVE FOR GATE VA)		7	8	9	15.5	18	21	24	27	30	34	36	42
	GLOBE (DIMENSIONS ALSO APPLY TO GLOBE VALVES WITH BUTT-WELDING ENDS)	K	8	10	12	16	18	24	36	36				
		L (OPEN)	15	19	21	26	33	32	42	49				
		M	8	9.5	11.5	16	19.5	24.5	27.5	31	36			
	CHECK (SWING: NPS 2-24; TILTING DISC: NPS 2-14; LIFT: NPS 2-4 & 8-14)	FLANGED & BUTT-WELDING	L S T 8	L S T 9.5	L S T 11.5	- S T 14	L S T 19.5	L S T 24.5	L S T 27.5	L S T 31	S 34	S 38.5	S 38.5	S 51

- DIMENSIONS FOR COMBINATIONS OF FITTINGS AND INSTALLED WELDOLETS DO NOT INCLUDE THE 'WELD GAP' - REFER TO TEXT: SECTION 5.3.5
- DIMENSIONS IN THIS TABLE ARE NOMINAL AND FOR COMBINATIONS OF FITTINGS ARE ROUNDED TO 1/100-inch
- 'H','I','K' AND 'L' ARE THE LARGEST DIMENSIONS FOR MANUALLY-OPERATED CAST-STEEL VALVES FROM A SELECTION OF MANUFACTURERS
- GUIDELINES FOR THE USE OF GEAR AND POWERED OPERATORS WITH VALVES ARE GIVEN IN SECTION 3.1.2 OF THE TEXT

FRACTIONAL	0.06	0.12	0.19	0.25	0.31	0.38	0.44	0.50	0.56	0.62	0.69	0.75	0.81	0.88	0.94
EQUIVALENT	1/16	1/8	3/16	1/4	5/16	3/8	7/16	1/2	9/16	5/8	11/16	3/4	13/16	7/8	15/16

CLASS 300 BUTT-WELDED PIPING DIMENSIONS — TABLE D-2

DIMENSIONS IN THIS TABLE INCLUDE 0.06-inch RAISED FACE ON FLANGES

	NOMINAL PIPE SIZE (NPS)		2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	24
FITTINGS (DIMENSIONS FROM ANSI B16.5, B16.9, B16.28 AND MANUFACTURERS DATA)	STRAIGHT TEE (TABLE D-6 FOR REDUCING TEES)		2.5	3.38	4.12	5.62	7	8.5	10	11	12	13.5	15	17
	WELDOLET STANDARD AND EXTRA-STRONG	BRANCH DIAMETER 2	2.69	3.25	3.75	4.81	5.81	6.88	7.88	8.5	9.5	10.5	11.5	13.5
		3	-	3.5	4	5.06	6.06	7.12	8.12	8.75	9.75	10.75	11.75	13.75
		4	-	-	4.25	5.31	6.31	7.38	8.38	9	10	11	12	14
	REDUCERS CONCENTRIC & ECCENTRIC NPS		Swage-Table D-4	3.5	4	5.5	6	7	8	13	14	15	20	20
	90° LR ELLS REGULAR & REDUCING NPS		3	4.5	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	36
	90° SR ELL		2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	24
	45° ELL (LR)		1.38	2	2.5	3.75	5	6.25	7.5	8.75	10	11.25	12.5	15
	OFFSET (TWO 45° ELLS)	A	1.94	2.81	3.56	5.31	7.06	8.81	10.62	12.38	14.12	15.94	17.69	21.19
		B	4.69	6.81	8.56	12.81	17.06	21.31	25.62	29.88	34.12	38.44	42.69	51.19
	ROLLED-ELL (45° ELL + 90° LR ELL)	C	3.12	4.62	6	9	12	15	18	21.06	24.06	27.06	30.06	36.06
		D	4.50	6.62	8.5	12.75	17	21.25	25.5	29.81	34.06	38.31	42.56	51.06
	90° LR ELL + WELDING-NECK RAISED-FACE FLANGE	E	5.75	7.62	9.38	12.88	16.38	19.62	23.12	26.62	29.75	33.25	36.38	42.62
		F	6.5	8.25	10	12.5	15	17.5	20.5	23	25.5	28	30.5	36
		G	2.75	3.12	3.38	3.88	4.38	4.62	5.12	5.62	5.75	6.25	6.38	6.62
VALVES (DIMENSIONS FROM ANSI B16.10 AND MANUFACTURERS DATA)	PLUG VENTURI PATTERN: NPS 2-24 SHORT PATTERN: NPS 2-12 REGULAR PATTERN: NPS 14-24		S V 8.5	S V 11.12	S V 12	S V 15.88	S V 16.5	S V 18	S V 19.75	R V 30	R V 33	R V 36	R V 39	R V 45
	GATE (OPEN) NPS+ DIMENSIONS ALSO APPLY TO GATE VALVES WITH BUTT-WELDING ENDS	H	8	10	12	16	20	24	24	28	28	32	36	36
		I	21	25	29	39	49	59	67	76	81	92	102	123
		J	8.5	11.12	12	15.88	16.5	18	19.75	30	33	36	39	45
	BALL LONG PATTERN: NPS 2-24 SHORT PATTERN: NPS 2-6		L S 8.5	L S 11.12	L S 12	L S 15.88	L 19.75	L 22.38	L 25.5	L 30	L 33	L 36	L 39	L 45
	GLOBE (OPEN) DIMENSIONS ALSO APPLY TO GLOBE VALVES WITH BUTT-WELDING ENDS	K	10	12	14	22	24	26	36					
		L	20	24	27	32	41	49	52					
		M	10.5	12.5	14	17.5	22	24.5	28					
	CHECK SWING: NPS 2-24 TILTING DISC: NPS 2-12 LIFT: NPS 2-6, 10-12	FLANGED & BUTT-WELDING	S T L 10.5	S T L 12.5	S T L 14	S T L 17.5	S T - 21	S T L 24.5	S T L 28	S 33	S 34	S 38.5	S 40	S 53

- DIMENSIONS FOR COMBINATIONS OF FITTINGS AND INSTALLED WELDOLETS DO NOT INCLUDE THE 'WELD GAP' - REFER TO TEXT: SECTION 5.3.5
- DIMENSIONS IN THIS TABLE ARE NOMINAL AND FOR COMBINATIONS OF FITTINGS ARE ROUNDED TO 1/100-inch
- 'H','I','K' AND 'L' ARE THE LARGEST DIMENSIONS FOR MANUALLY-OPERATED CAST-STEEL VALVES FROM A SELECTION OF MANUFACTURERS
- GUIDELINES FOR THE USE OF GEAR AND POWERED OPERATORS WITH VALVES ARE GIVEN IN SECTION 3.1.2 OF THE TEXT

FRACTIONAL	0.06	0.12	0.19	0.25	0.31	0.38	0.44	0.50	0.56	0.62	0.69	0.75	0.81	0.88	0.94
EQUIVALENT	1/16	1/8	3/16	1/4	5/16	3/8	7/16	1/2	9/16	5/8	11/16	3/4	13/16	7/8	15/16

CLASS 600 BUTT-WELDED PIPING DIMENSIONS — TABLE D-1

DIMENSIONS IN THIS TABLE INCLUDE 0.25-inch RAISED FACE ON FLANGES

	NOMINAL PIPE SIZE (NPS)		2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	24
FITTINGS (DIMENSIONS FROM ANSI B16.5, B16.9, B16.28 AND MANUFACTURERS DATA)	STRAIGHT TEE (TABLE D-6 FOR REDUCING TEES)		2.5	3.38	4.12	5.62	7	8.5	10	11	12	13.5	15	17
	WELDOLET (STANDARD AND EXTRA-STRONG)	BRANCH DIAMETER 2	2.69	3.25	3.75	4.81	5.81	6.88	7.88	8.5	9.5	10.5	11.5	13.5
		BRANCH DIAMETER 3	-	3.5	4	5.06	6.06	7.12	8.12	8.75	9.75	10.75	11.75	13.75
		BRANCH DIAMETER 4	-	-	4.25	5.31	6.31	7.38	8.38	9	10	11	12	14
	REDUCERS CONCENTRIC & ECCENTRIC (NPS)		Swage-Table D-4	3.5	4	5.5	6	7	8	13	14	15	20	20
	90° LR ELLS REGULAR & REDUCING (NPS)		3	4.5	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	36
	90° SR ELL		2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	24
	45° ELL (LR)		1.38	2	2.5	3.75	5	6.25	7.5	8.75	10	11.25	12.5	15
	OFFSET (TWO 45° ELLS)	A	1.94	2.81	3.56	5.31	7.06	8.81	10.62	12.38	14.12	15.94	17.69	21.19
		B	4.69	6.81	8.56	12.81	17.06	21.31	25.62	29.88	34.12	38.44	42.69	51.19
	ROLLED-ELL (45° ELL + 90° LR ELL)	C	3.12	4.62	6	9	12	15	18	21.06	24.06	27.06	30.06	36.06
		D	4.50	6.62	8.5	12.75	17	21.25	25.5	29.81	34.06	38.31	42.56	51.06
	90° LR ELL + WELDING-NECK RAISED-FACE FLANGE	E	6.12	8	10.25	13.88	17.5	21.25	24.38	27.75	31.25	34.5	37.75	44.25
		F	6.5	8.25	10.75	14	16.5	20	22	23.75	27	29.25	32	37
		G	3.12	3.5	4.25	4.88	5.5	6.25	6.38	6.75	7.25	7.5	7.75	8.25
VALVES (DIMENSIONS FROM ANSI B16.10 AND MANUFACTURERS DATA)	PLUG (VENTURI PATTERN: NPS 2-24; REGULAR PATTERN: NPS 2-16)		R V 11.5	R V 14	R V 17	R V 22	R V 26	R V 31	R V 33	R V 35	R V 39	V 43	V 47	V 55
	GATE (DIMENSIONS ALSO APPLY TO GATE VALVES WITH BUTT-WELDING ENDS)	H	9	12	16	22	24	28	30	36	38	38	42	42
		I	21	26	33	47	53	66	73	81	93	99	107	126
		J	11.5	14	17	22	26	31	33	35	39	43	47	55
	BALL (LONG PATTERN:)		11.5	14	17	22	26	31	33	35	39	43	47	55
	GLOBE (DIMENSIONS ALSO APPLY TO GLOBE VALVES WITH BUTT-WELDING ENDS)	K	12	14	18	24	36							
		L	21	27	33	44	47							
		M	11.5	14	17	22	26	31	33					
	CHECK (SWING CHECK: NPS 2-24; TILTING DISC: NPS 2-24; LIFT: NPS 2-12)	FLANGED & BUTT-WELDING	L S T 11.5	L S T 14	L S T 17	L S T 22	L S T 26	L S T 31	L S T 33	S T 35	S T 39	S T 43	S T 47	S T 55

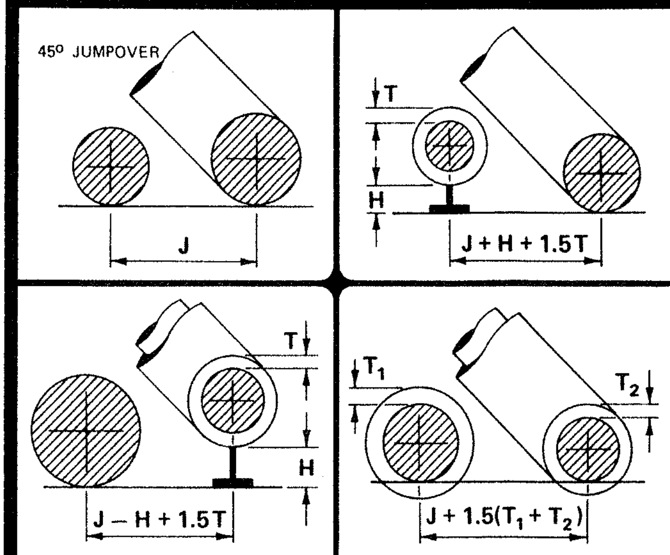
Drawing labels: GATE — I (OPEN), H, J, NPS+; GLOBE — L (OPEN), K, M; OFFSET — A, B; ROLLED-ELL — C, D; 90° LR ELL + FLANGE — E, F, G.

- DIMENSIONS FOR COMBINATIONS OF FITTINGS AND INSTALLED WELDOLETS DO NOT INCLUDE THE 'WELD GAP' - REFER TO TEXT: SECTION 5.3.5
- DIMENSIONS IN THIS TABLE ARE NOMINAL AND FOR COMBINATIONS OF FITTINGS ARE ROUNDED TO 1/100-inch
- 'H','I','K' AND 'L' ARE THE LARGEST DIMENSIONS FOR MANUALLY-OPERATED CAST-STEEL VALVES FROM A SELECTION OF MANUFACTURERS
- GUIDELINES FOR THE USE OF GEAR AND POWERED OPERATORS WITH VALVES ARE GIVEN IN SECTION 3.1.2 OF THE TEXT

FRACTIONAL	0.06	0.12	0.19	0.25	0.31	0.38	0.44	0.50	0.56	0.62	0.69	0.75	0.81	0.88	0.94
EQUIVALENT	1/16	1/8	3/16	1/4	5/16	3/8	7/16	1/2	9/16	5/8	11/16	3/4	13/16	7/8	15/16

45° JUMPOVERS

TABLE A-2

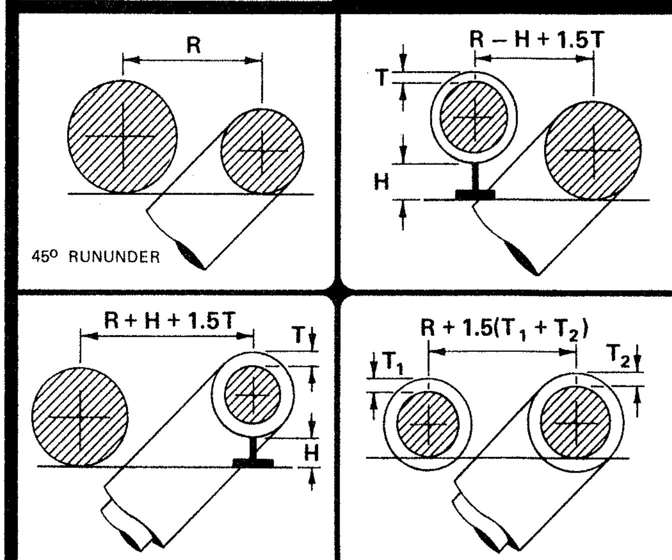


BASIC SPACING 'J'

	NPS	JUMPOVER LINE 2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	24
ADJACENT LINE	2	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	10	10	10	11
	3	8	8	8	9	9	10	10	10	11	11	12	13
	4	9	9	10	10	11	11	11	12	12	12	13	14
	6	12	12	12	13	13	14	14	14	15	15	15	16
	8	14	14	15	15	16	16	16	17	17	17	18	19
	10	17	17	17	18	18	19	19	19	20	20	20	21
	12	19	19	20	20	21	21	21	22	22	22	23	24
	14	21	21	21	22	22	22	23	23	24	24	24	25
	16	23	23	24	24	24	25	25	26	26	26	27	28
	18	26	26	26	26	27	27	28	28	28	29	29	30
	20	28	28	28	29	29	30	30	30	31	31	32	32
	24	33	33	33	34	34	35	35	35	36	36	36	37

45° RUNUNDERS

TABLE A-3



BASIC SPACING 'R'

	NPS	RUNUNDER LINE 2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	24
ADJACENT LINE	2	7	8	9	12	14	17	19	21	23	26	28	33
	3	7	8	9	12	14	17	19	21	23	26	28	33
	4	7	8	10	12	15	17	20	21	24	26	28	33
	6	8	9	10	13	15	18	20	22	24	26	29	34
	8	8	9	11	13	16	18	21	22	24	27	29	34
	10	8	10	11	14	16	19	21	22	25	27	30	35
	12	9	10	11	14	16	19	21	23	25	28	30	35
	14	9	10	12	14	17	19	22	23	26	28	30	35
	16	10	11	12	15	17	20	22	24	26	28	31	36
	18	10	11	12	15	17	20	22	24	26	29	31	36
	20	10	12	13	15	18	20	23	24	27	29	32	36
	24	11	13	14	16	19	21	24	25	28	30	32	37

NOTES FOR TABLES A-2 & A-3

(1) SPACING SHOWN IN THE DIAGRAMS ALLOWS A MINIMUM CLEARANCE OF 2-inches. COMPARE BASIC SPACING 'J' or 'R' WITH APPROPRIATE 'C' or 'CF' SPACING IN TABLE A-1 AND USE THE LARGER DIMENSION

(2) 'H' IS THE EFFECTIVE SHOE HEIGHT AND 'T' IS THE THICKNESS OF INSULATION (WITH COVERING)

(3) FOR SIMPLICITY, THE VALUE 1.5 HAS BEEN SUBSTITUTED FOR THE COEFFICIENT 1/sin 45 (1.414....)

CLASS 150 & CLASS 300 FLANGES

300 → 150 ↓ NPS OF FLANGED PIPE	NOMINAL PIPE SIZE (NPS) OF FLANGED PIPE 2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	24
NPS 2	6	7	8	9	11	12	13	15	16	17	18	21
3	7	8	9	10	11	12	14	15	16	18	19	22
4	8	8	9	10	12	13	14	16	17	18	19	22
6	9	9	10	12	13	14	16	17	18	19	21	23
8	10	10	11	13	14	15	17	18	19	20	22	24
10	11	12	12	14	15	16	18	19	20	21	23	25
12	13	13	14	15	16	17	19	20	21	22	24	26
14	14	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	22	23	24	27
16	15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	23	24	25	28
18	16	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	24	25	26	29
20	17	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	25	26	27	30
24	19	20	20	21	22	23	24	25	27	28	29	32

CLASS 300 & CLASS 600 FLANGES

600 → 300 ↓ NPS OF FLANGED PIPE	NOMINAL PIPE SIZE (NPS) OF FLANGED PIPE 2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	24
NPS 2	6	7	9	10	11	13	14	15	17	18	19	22
3	7	8	9	11	12	14	15	16	17	18	20	22
4	8	9	10	11	12	14	15	16	18	19	20	23
6	9	10	11	12	14	15	16	17	19	20	21	24
8	11	11	12	13	15	16	17	18	20	21	22	25
10	12	12	13	14	16	17	18	19	21	22	23	26
12	13	14	14	16	17	18	19	20	22	23	24	27
14	15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	24	25	27
16	16	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	25	26	28
18	17	18	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	26	27	29
20	18	19	19	21	22	23	24	24	25	27	28	30
24	21	22	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	32

CLASS 150 & CLASS 600 FLANGES

600 → 150 ↓ NPS OF FLANGED PIPE	NOMINAL PIPE SIZE (NPS) OF FLANGED PIPE 2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	24
NPS 2	6	7	9	10	11	13	14	15	17	18	19	22
3	7	8	9	11	12	14	15	16	17	18	20	22
4	8	8	10	11	12	14	15	16	18	19	20	23
6	9	9	11	12	14	15	16	17	19	20	21	24
8	10	10	12	13	15	16	17	18	20	21	22	25
10	11	12	13	14	16	17	18	19	21	22	23	26
12	13	13	14	15	17	18	19	20	22	23	24	27
14	14	14	15	16	17	19	20	21	22	24	25	27
16	15	15	16	17	18	20	21	22	23	25	26	28
18	16	16	17	18	19	21	22	23	24	26	27	29
20	17	17	18	19	20	22	23	24	25	27	28	30
24	19	20	20	21	22	24	25	26	27	29	30	32

CLASS 600 & CLASS 600 FLANGES

600 → 600 ↓ NPS OF FLANGED PIPE	NOMINAL PIPE SIZE (NPS) OF FLANGED PIPE 2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	24
NPS 2	6	7	9	10	11	13	14	15	17	18	19	22
3	7	8	9	11	12	14	15	16	17	18	20	22
4	9	9	10	11	12	14	15	16	18	19	20	23
6	10	11	11	12	14	15	16	17	19	20	21	24
8	11	12	12	14	15	16	17	18	20	21	22	25
10	13	14	14	15	16	17	18	19	21	22	23	26
12	14	15	15	16	17	18	19	20	22	23	24	27
14	15	16	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	24	25	27
16	17	17	18	19	20	21	22	22	23	25	26	28
18	18	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	29
20	19	20	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	30
24	22	22	23	24	25	26	27	27	28	29	30	32

PIPEWAY WIDTH

When the order of lines, line sizes, flange classes (for lines with flanges), and insulation thicknesses for insulated lines have been decided, determine pipeway width from Tables A-1, A-2 and A-3, adding 25% so that the final design includes 20% (distributed) space for future piping. Additional space will usually be required for electrical and instrument trays/raceways.

For a **tentative** estimate of the pipeway width required for a selection of lines without flanges, of nominal sizes in the range NPS 2 thru NPS 8, either of the following factors may be used - the first is preferable:

(1) If all pipe sizes are known, add their nominal sizes in inches together and multiply by 0.34 to estimate the width in feet

(2) If only the number of lines is known, multiply number of lines by 1.43 to estimate the width in feet

Either factor gives a pipeway width which includes insulation for 25% of lines, allows 20% of the width for the addition and re-sizing of lines, and allocates a further 20% of the width for future piping.

ARRANGING LINES / SPACING IN PIPEWAYS	DIMENSIONS IN INCHES	TABLES A-1

TABLES GIVE THE MINIMUM SPACING. INCREASE DIMENSIONS:
1) FOR INSULATION
2) IF THERMAL MOVEMENT WOULD REDUCE CLEARANCE

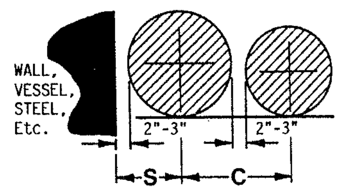
DIMENSION - 'C'

LINES WITHOUT FLANGES	NPS 2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	24
NPS OF PIPE 2	5	6	6	7	8	10	11	11	12	13	14	16
3	6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	17
4	6	7	7	9	10	11	12	12	13	14	15	17
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	13	14	15	16	18
8	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	14	15	16	17	19
10	10	10	11	12	13	14	15	15	16	17	18	20
12	11	11	12	13	14	15	16	16	17	18	19	21
14	11	12	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	22
16	12	13	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	23
18	13	14	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	24
20	14	15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	25
24	16	17	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	27

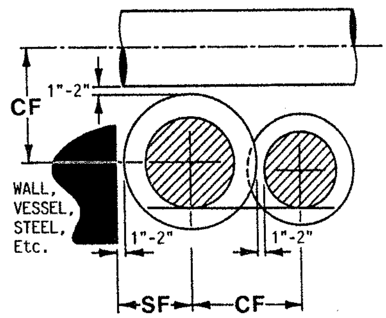
SURFACE-TO-CENTER OF PIPE DIMENSION

NOMINAL PIPE SIZE	'S' WITHOUT FLANGES	'SF' FLANGE CLASS: 150	300	600
2	4	4	5	5
3	4	5	6	6
4	5	6	6	7
6	6	7	8	8
8	7	8	9	10
10	8	9	10	11
12	9	11	12	12
14	9	12	13	13
16	10	13	14	15
18	11	14	15	16
20	12	15	17	17
24	14	17	19	20

PIPE WITHOUT FLANGES



PIPE WITH FLANGES



LINES WITH FLANGES - DIMENSION 'CF'

CLASS 150 & CLASS 150 FLANGES

150 \ 150 NPS OF FLANGED PIPE	2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	24
2	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	16	17	19
3	7	7	8	9	10	12	13	14	15	16	17	20
4	8	8	9	10	11	12	14	15	16	17	18	20
6	9	9	10	11	12	13	15	16	17	18	19	21
8	10	10	11	12	13	14	16	17	18	19	20	22
10	11	12	12	13	14	15	17	18	19	20	21	23
12	13	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	24
14	14	14	15	16	17	18	19	19	21	21	23	25
16	15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	26
18	16	16	17	18	19	20	21	21	23	23	25	27
20	17	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	28
24	19	20	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	30

CLASS 300 & CLASS 300 FLANGES

300 \ 300 NPS OF FLANGED PIPE	2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	24
2	6	7	8	9	11	12	13	15	16	17	18	21
3	7	8	9	10	11	12	14	15	16	18	19	22
4	8	9	9	10	12	13	14	16	17	18	19	22
6	9	10	10	12	13	14	16	17	18	19	21	23
8	11	11	12	13	14	15	17	18	19	20	22	24
10	12	12	13	14	15	16	18	19	20	21	23	25
12	13	14	14	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	24	26
14	15	15	16	17	18	19	20	20	22	23	24	27
16	16	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	28
18	17	18	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	29
20	18	19	19	21	22	23	24	24	25	26	27	30
24	21	22	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	32

INSULATION

DIMENSIONS IN THESE TABLES ARE SPACINGS FOR BARE PIPE. FOR INSULATED LINES, ADD THE THICKNESS OF INSULATION AND COVERING TO THESE FIGURES

CONTENTS OF PART II

PART II CHARTS & TABLES BY PAGE NUMBERS

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